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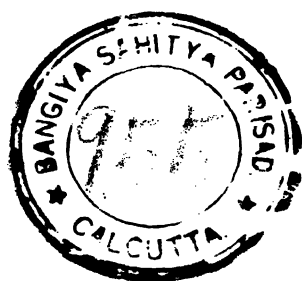
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THE  
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FOR

APRIL, 1826.



Original Communications,

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MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN INDIA.

WE endeavoured, in the preceding number of this journal, with the aid of Mr. Lushington's work on the Institutions of Calcutta, to afford a view of the progress of education in British India, of that portion of it at least which is subject to the presidency of Fort William; and we must have convinced those who examined that article, imperfect as it is, that the charges of apathy (according to some) and hostility (according to others) on the part of the Government of India towards the intellectual amelioration of the natives, are groundless and malicious. Had the article been delayed until the present month, we might have availed ourselves of the more recent information contained in the "Annual Survey of Missionary Stations," published by the Church Missionary Society of London,\* wherein we find most satisfactory proofs of the continued expansion of education amongst the natives of India, and of the earnest and liberal efforts of the Government to second as well as to originate measures for that desirable object. We may yet, perhaps, have occasion to borrow from this publication some facts which, added to others in our possession, will show that the local Governments of Madras and Bombay are equally intent with that of Bengal upon the intellectual and moral improvement of their subjects: an object of sincere solicitude with the East-India Company's Government at home.

We propose, in the present number, to consider another momentous subject connected with the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects: namely, their conversion from a degrading and, in some respects, demoralizing superstition, to the mild and benevolent religion of their rulers. We shall consider, first, the true policy of the Government with reference to this object; secondly, the manner

\* See the *Missionary Register* for February 1826, a publication which consists of fifty-six closely printed pages, comprehending very minute and authentic details respecting the progress of education and of missions (of every class and sect) in Siberia, China, and India (within and beyond the Ganges), at the trifling charge of *dispenso*.

manner in which missionary efforts ought, in our humble apprehension, to be directed; and finally, the progress hitherto made in the work of conversion.

In discussing this topic, namely, the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity, a dispassionate and impartial writer labours under some disadvantage; he is almost sure to displease one or both of two large classes,—the over-zealous advocates of missions in India, and those persons who would discourage or even restrain them altogether. We hope to disarm the reader, who may belong to either of these parties, by disclaiming all partizan-feelings, and by assuring him that upon this, as upon other occasions, truth is our sole aim. We are sincerely desirous that the pure principles of our own religion should displace the absurdities of Hindu paganism; and we are actuated by an earnest and anxious solicitude to discover the surest route to that most important object.

In our observations we shall consider it to be one which is to be attained by human means: that is, we shall regard the object as not within the *peculiar* scope of Providence, and the means as not more under the immediate direction of the Almighty than any other connected with the moral or the physical concerns of the universe. Many persons, we know, think and act under a different impression; but it is inconsistent with our humble notions of the divine economy to suppose that one particular career of human action is to engross the attention of Providence, or possess a higher claim upon its notice than another; and it appears presumptuous to calculate upon divine assistance in a manner which implies that the deity *must* entertain a *certain* opinion upon a given subject, and therefore *ought* to do what human understandings deem fit and proper to be done, in order to give effect to his assumed decisions. Plain men, moreover, without entangling themselves with metaphysical subtleties, must perceive, from experience and observation, that the very notion, that, in any undertaking whatever, we act under the direct and immediate influence of heaven, has a tendency to endanger the success of it, so far as our instrumentality is requisite, by divesting the mind of that calmness, prudence and circumspection, essential to the accomplishment of every great purpose.

We hope that we have expressed ourselves in such a manner as to prevent our being misunderstood to deny the superintending control of Providence over human actions in general. Our position is, that the propagation of Christianity, in the present age, must be subjected to the same laws and the same political restraints as govern the other operations of mankind, and must not be assumed to be aided by any supernatural agency, or to be an object so far favoured by heaven that we can disregard the considerations of human policy and prudence in its behalf.

Having premised so much, we next proceed to consider the nature and extent of the change sought to be effected in the religious sentiments of the natives of India. The religion of the Hindus (if it be not improper to dignify their superstitions with that venerable term) is more intimately connected with their social structure than in any other example with which we are familiar. It forms, as it were, the cement by which the component parts of the fabric are united and held together. It ramifies throughout all their institutions, penetrates into their domestic economy, and regulates their dress, their food, and other matters too minute and trifling for enumeration. The science, the literature, the philosophy of the Hindus are universally infected with their superstitious prejudices. Above all things, the whole Hindu population is separated into classes; discriminated by strong and almost indelible marks of distinction deduced

deduced from and dependent upon their religion, and which all feel an interest, in different degrees, to maintain; more especially those possessed of wealth, power, and influence amongst them,—namely, the hereditary priesthood, and the hereditary soldiery,—by whose means a change of religion must be effectually accomplished. We may add that the introduction of any change would offend the pride of the whole people, by overthrowing their present theory of cosmogony, and reducing them to the level of other nations in point of antiquity. The missionary encounters in India, therefore, not merely the ignorance of the savage, or the stubborn prejudices of the half-civilized infidel; but every obstacle which worldly interest, secular views, and powerful predilections can oppose to his exertions. It is stated, in one of the reports of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society, that, at Chunar, several respectable natives express their approbation of the doctrines of Christianity, speak slightly of Hindu superstitions, and study the Gospel in private; but, deterred by the inconvenience and disgrace incurred by loss of caste, they shrink from an open profession of what they admire and believe.\*

The great difficulties which Christianity had to contend with at its first introduction arose from causes similar in character to those we have just adverted to, although far less powerful in degree. The religious system of the ancients was, as Mr. Gibbon observes, “interwoven with every circumstance of business or pleasure, of public or private life, with all the offices and amusements of society.” But there was a counteracting principle in the laxity of belief amongst the higher classes, which made religion be regarded as an institution of mere convenience. “The various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world,” says the same writer, “were *all* considered by the people as *equally true*, by the philosophers as *equally false*, and by the magistrates as *equally useful*.”

Let us now consider briefly the nature of the religion which the missionary calls upon the Hindu to exchange for his own. Leaving out of consideration the mysterious parts of our faith, which would, of course, be cautiously presented to his notice, the essential principles of what is termed the morality of the Gospel, which would naturally be the first to attract his observation, must, to a heathen, appear startling, if not revolting. He will find that they contradict and condemn the most universal and popular notions of the character of certain moral qualities—*notions which are not only believed, but acted upon, by the bulk of Christians themselves.* He will be told by the missionary that the shining qualities which engage the admiration of mankind,—friendship, patriotism, active courage,—have been in reality, and in their general effects, prejudicial to human happiness, and are therefore not inculcated in the Gospel; that passive courage or endurance of suffering, patience under affront and injuries, humility, irrisistance, and placability, are virtues which, although commonly overlooked and contemned, as poor-spirited, tame and abject, possess the highest intrinsic value; that a regard to fame and reputation, although allowed, by the world in general, to be a legitimate motive to a good action, is expressly proscribed as such by Christianity. Moreover, he must be told that, let his actions be as innocent as they may, let his outward conduct be ever so nicely regulated, he is still criminal, unless a *hol* be placed over his thoughts. Herein Christianity differs essentially from every other religious, moral, or political system. In all others,

\* Dr. Lushington's work, p. 53. The same work (p. 51) contains an account of a Brahmin convert, who, persecuted by his friends, apostatized from his new faith, was rejected, and became an outcast, again resorted to Christianity, and was received, to save him, with his family, from starvation.

others, actions were prohibited, the thoughts were at liberty; but the Gospel subjects the propensities of our nature to regulation: our Saviour has placed the check where it ought to be placed, upon the thought, not merely upon the action.\*

Thus the Hindu has not only to surrender his native prejudices, and to make a total sacrifice of many civil and social advantages, but he must adapt his mind to the comprehension and to the practice of doctrines which Christians, whilst they acknowledge their obligation, find it difficult to obey. Can we not deduce, from these and other considerations growing out of them, a satisfactory reason for the comparatively slow progress of Christianity amongst the people of India?

We now proceed to inquire what is the policy which our Indian Government should pursue, with reference to this object.

In a recent work, entitled "*The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion*," which is in general sensibly written, we observe the following passage:—

Britain holds India by an imperative condition—that of being subservient to the designs of Providence; and, when that condition is not complied with, the possession ceases along with its infraction. The Portuguese and the Dutch have already been our forerunners: but the one pursued the course of its own cruel bigotry, and the other its gain; and neither of them did the work of the Lord: if we follow instead of avoiding their example, and neglect to make known so great salvation, the empire will be taken from us, and given to another nation—our conquests will pass away like a dream—and the time of our benefiting India will be closed for ever. But let us hope better things of Britain, and that the nation and the Government will, at length, co-operate in spreading every blessing, in meliorating the temporal and spiritual condition of the Hindoos, in fulfilling, to the uttermost, the sacred trust reposed, and in securing to themselves the perpetual gratitude of India.

If we are to infer from hence that it is the duty of Government to take upon itself the office of converting the Hindus; that it holds India by the tenure of "fulfilling, to the uttermost, this sacred trust;" and that, in default, our empire will be forfeited, like that of the Portuguese and Dutch, neither of whom, "did the work of the Lord;" we can only say that the writer promulgates a very dangerous, and, in our opinion, a very false doctrine. It is built upon the following assumptions: that our own peculiar interpretation of the Holy Scriptures is the only true one; that the Almighty placed in our hands the empire of India in order that we might introduce therein the protestant faith; that the overthrow of preceding empires in that country arose solely from this cause, namely, that the Governments did not impose upon their subjects what is here assumed to be the only true religion. The writer would seem, according to our idea of his argument, bound to second the designs of Providence, by aiding to overturn our Government in India, if it fulfils not to the uttermost its sacred trust.† Persons who take such narrow views of this great subject, whether they be Catholics (like the Abbé Dubois) or Protestants (like the writer of this work), are unfit to be entrusted with the delicate and difficult task of propagating a religion, which is inimical to every species of violence and compulsion, and which won its way to the assent of mankind by mildness and persuasion only; not by the aid of authority, but even in spite of its decrees.

\* Paley's *View of the Evidences of Christianity*, Part ii, ch. ii.

† We observe that a doctrine analogous to this is openly maintained by one of the Anti-Indian policy writers. Speaking of the present Government of India, he says—"Whoever shall contribute to its entire subversion, will deserve well of his country, of India, and of mankind!"

In all cases it is the policy of a Government to intermeddle as little as possible with the religious tenets and conscientious scruples of its subjects. If this be true in the abstract, how impolitic must it be to interfere, authoritatively, with the superstitions of a people whom we rule chiefly by opinion; who are jealous and irritable, on the score of religion, to an unexampled degree (for it is an axiom that men are intemperate, in the defence of their religious tenets, in exact proportion to their absurdity); and after engaging, by a tacit contract at least, to leave them in the undisturbed enjoyment of their existing modes of worship! Upon every principle of justice and of policy, the interference of Government on behalf of missionary efforts in India would, therefore, be improper. It would, besides, be hazardous, as regards the object itself; for if, by any precipitate act of well-intended zeal, we were to rouse the Hindus into resistance against what they esteemed an encroachment on their religion, the fetters of ignorance and superstition would perhaps be riveted on them for ever. The manifest policy of Government is to be neutral; to suffer an appeal to be made to the understandings of their subjects, but to let their choice be perfectly free to adopt or reject the arguments offered to them. *Non noster hic sermo*: this is the uniform sentiment of practical and reflecting men in India and at home. "Any interference of authority for the conversion of the natives," says a judicious writer in the *Edinburgh Review*,\* "might be construed into an attack on their faith; and jealousies of this sort, once excited, might shake our empire to its very foundation. It is clear that, in the present circumstances of our Indian empire, any display of missionary zeal by its rulers would be highly dangerous." This important truth is repeatedly enforced in the work of Mr. Lushington, to which we have so often referred.

The next subject of consideration, is the manner in which missionary efforts ought to be directed. It is obvious that the same reasons which make it dangerous for Government to intermeddle directly with the superstitions of their subjects, should impose caution and circumspection upon those who voluntarily take upon themselves the office of evangelizing the Hindus. We cannot convey a rule for the conduct of these persons in more appropriate terms than are employed in one of the earliest reports of the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society.

The servants of Christ, who would raise up a church amongst an idolatrous people, must never lose sight of their Master's injunction, to unite the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. Sound policy requires us to proceed with caution, and to assail, with a delicate and tender hand, deeply-rooted prejudices. Our great object being to convince those who are in error, and to turn them, by the persuasive power of truth, "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," it is folly to excite disgust by an open and direct attack upon hereditary superstitions. This would be to stir up strife, and kindle animosities, when we ought to soothe, and convince, and draw with the cords of love. The Gospel of Christ requires no such expedients; it teaches us to admit the light by a wise system of adaptation to the strength of the visual organ, and to communicate instruction as men may be able to bear it.

To this general principle, should be added another, that controversial and sectarian doctrines should be studiously avoided. The rules of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society expressly recognize it as a fundamental principle, that it is not their design "to send out presbyterianism, independency, episcopacy, or any other form of church order and government, about which there may be difference of opinion amongst serious persons."

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With regard to itinerant preaching, reasonable doubts may be entertained as to its expediency. We find that those societies which adopt this method of disseminating the Gospel, have little reason to boast of their success. Roving missionaries are less under the eye of Government, and may be tempted by provocation to commit acts of indiscretion in their intercourse with the natives—a few examples of which we find recorded in the work of Mr. Lushington.\*

The result of the “itineracies,” or circuits performed by the missionaries sent forth by the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, according to the description of them given by the same writer are not calculated to excite much hope of their success; and the reports published by the society admit, that though good consequences were expected from the large and attentive congregations addressed, and the multitude of tracts distributed, yet no “saving effects” were really produced by these “itineracies.” The congregations are not always peaceable; the missionaries are sometimes reviled and threatened. Mr. Lushington observes, that from the mildness and good-nature of the natives, neither tumults nor insurrections ensue, even from the intrusion of missionaries at their festivals; and when their bigotry is worked up to the highest pitch of excitement, the missionaries are merely reviled, spat upon, and pelted; but, he adds, “it is lamentable that the European character should be exposed to such disgrace, that the ‘pleader for the Christian temples’ should be so degraded, and that the cause itself should be brought into disrepute by efforts which every day’s experience shews to be nugatory, and productive of injurious consequences.”

The extracts from the journals of itinerant missionaries which are occasionally published, do not impress us with a belief that their intercourse with the natives is conducted judiciously with respect to the object they have in view. We will take a few at random from the Journal of Mr. Rhenius:†

*Feb. 22, 1824, Sunday.*—We had divine service in our tent. A large number of heathen and Roman Catholics, with some Moormans, attended. To the heathen I spoke afterward, separately: they were convinced of their wickedness, and of the necessity of repentance; but one man, in particular, declared that they would not turn from their idols. Among the Roman Catholics, some seemed to feel the truth; but their priests guard them well against making inquiries, and have carefully instilled into their minds that we are heretics. The Moormans seemed greatly pleased, when they understood that Christianity does not allow the worship of images, and let the Roman Catholic the more feel their contempt. A few tracts were distributed.

*July 10.*—We arrived at Madura; and resolved to stay outside the fort. Here a highly-esteemed friend’s letter came into my hands, urging me—*Cry aloud, and spare not!* particularly with respect to this idolatrous city. Having warned them to flee from the wrath to come, and seek deliverance from the vain conversation of their forefathers, I distributed tracts among them, which they received with pleasure and thankfulness. During the day, many more came from the fort and the neighbouring places, asking for such books; to whom I gave them, with exhortations to seek the salvation of their souls. Thus a precious seed was sown in this place. May it spring up unto eternal life!

*Aug. 26.*—Arrived, in the morning, at Veparoo. Five or six Soodras assembled, with whom I had a long conversation on Christianity. They seemed to think that the Tamulians in general were too bad and too ignorant to receive those doctrines which I preached; and that the Europeans were of divine origin, while the black skins of the natives was a token of inferiority, alleging, in proof, that there lived not in their country one Englishman who was a beggar.

Towards evening, I went forward on foot; and had a religious conversation with two men who were going the same way. They listened and conversed with apparent pleasure.

\* E. g., pp. 82, 86.

† See *Missionary Register* for November 1823.

pleasure. While I was talking with them, the head man of my palanquin-bearers, who always accompanied me on such occasions, said to them, with a view to excite their attention, "Listen to this gentleman: *he has a large money bag in his palanquin.*" This sufficiently indicates the state of mind of these natives. Money is all powerful among them. One of the men had the good sense to reply, "Whether the gentleman has much or little money, that is no matter to me."

*Sept. 1.*—Arrived at Tondy, solely inhabited by Mahomedans, and one of the best landing-places on the coast, as there is no surf. I took a walk to the beach, to look out for a vessel, in which I might proceed to Madras. A juggler offering to shew me his art, this gave me an opportunity to address a small body of people on the one thing needful. After breakfast, I sat down on the stone bench in the verandah of the choultry, conversed with the passengers, Mahomedans and Hindoos, who rest here, and read various passages of our tracts to them. The hearers were rather indifferent to what I said, and fluctuating—perhaps because my conversation was not brought about in an easy way; but *I had rather obtruded myself on them, which naturally makes an evil impression on the minds of natives.*

We are far from inferring from these and other passages in the journal of this reverend gentleman any thing to his prejudice. Our motive in quoting them is to shew the species of the intercourse carried on by these missionaries, and the class of persons they come into contact with.

Another, and a most important desideratum in a missionary sent to India is an accurate knowledge of the different languages, without which he will not merely be in perpetual danger of offending or disgusting his hearers, and of entailing ridicule upon the sacred doctrines he propounds, but he will be unable to grapple with their prejudices and superstitions. To expose his own ignorance to an ignorant people is effectually to mar his object. We know that the Mahomedans frequently express their contempt for the understandings of missionaries, owing to this defect in their education.

We have seen, in a treatise of Sig. Finetti,\* some sensible remarks on this point, which we subjoin:—

To destroy the sects amongst the Musulmans, and bring the children of Mahomet to the Gospel, missionaries depart for the East full of zeal, devotion, and courage. But success rarely crowns their efforts, because, generally, being ill-acquainted with the language of the people, and unable to read the Alcoran in the original, they often attack imaginary doctrines, and creeds which the Mahomedans do not profess. The Alcoran, it is admitted, includes absurd, puerile, and immoral dogmas; but the teachers of Islamism, in their glosses and commentaries, contrive to palliate these ridiculous passages, and render them plausible by some explanation. These explanations the missionary ought carefully to study, that he may direct his refutations to them. This requires a profound acquaintance with the Arabic tongue, which the majority of these travellers despise. Content with distributing the holy books in profusion, they neglect the essential condition, the indispensable instrument, the language of those to whom they preach. Incapable of reasoning with the doctors upon the foundation of things, they effect no solid conversions. Their preaching is as fugitive as a dream.

Much has doubtless been already accomplished to obviate this defect. The establishment at Serampore does great credit to the Baptist missionaries, by whom it has been managed so as to produce some shining scholars. Individual instances might also be mentioned of great perfection in the languages of the East: but the defect still prevails, though in a less degree. The efforts made to remedy it will in time no doubt be successful; amongst which the institution of Bishop's College at Calcutta, one of the principal objects of which is "the education of Christian youth in sacred knowledge, in sound learning, and in  
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the principal languages used in the country, that they may be qualified to preach amongst the heathen," deserves particular commendation.

From the defect just mentioned it necessarily happens that the religious tracts, which are distributed in such profusion amongst the natives of India, are not always intelligible to them. It would appear also, from the testimony of a late missionary,\* that these productions are objectionable on another score. He says, that of the 117,000 tracts printed by the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society, the most part are either mystical, or puerile, or both; that there is scarcely one fit to be put into the hands of a native of understanding and reflection, and only one in which even an attempt is made to prove the truth of Christianity: "as if," continues he, "it necessarily followed that Christianity is true, because Hinduism is false; or as if the Hindus were required or expected to receive a new religion from Christian missionaries, without the offer of proof, and scarcely even the permission to object." We would just remark that the number of tracts distributed, or even read, is a very equivocal proof of the advancement of Christian knowledge.

Let us now proceed to the last branch of our subject, the progress made in the work of conversion. And here, although it may be mortifying to confess it, we are constrained to think that the Abbé Dubois has not mis-stated the result of all our long, laborious, and expensive exertions; namely, that it amounts to little or nothing. The Reverend Mr. Adam, who formerly belonged to the Baptist Mission at Serampore (but who has subsequently adopted the tenets of Unitarianism), remarks that the result of his own observations, of his examination of the different missionary accounts to which he has had access, and of his inquiries of those who, in some cases, have had better means of knowing or of being informed than himself, is that the number of native converts, properly so called, in India, now living, and in full communion with one or other of the Protestant Missionary churches, does not exceed THREE HUNDRED! He even hints that an accurate investigation may prove the number of such persons to be even less than that above stated.†

The acknowledgments of the various societies tend to confirm the belief that small effect has yet been produced in favour of Christianity. One of the reports of the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society states:—"The people are still given up to their idols, the boys are still devoted to their poojahs and festivals. No apparent change has been produced, except in the *very few* instances where the Word has been received in the truth."‡

The missionaries belonging to the Bengal Auxiliary Society, who journey into the interior to preach in the highways and market places, and there distribute religious publications, speak of their offers of instruction being derided, and "themselves insulted, hooted at, and hissed out of the place."§

The Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society admit that no "saving effects" are produced by their itinerant preachers; that "the general indifference of the natives to their exhortations is undeniable: many apply to them for information, but having ascertained that no temporal advantage is to be derived from a profession of the plain and simple tenets of the Gospel; they relinquish their inquiries."||

A more decisive evidence is to be found in the following statement recorded in the twenty-fourth report of the London Church Missionary Society. It is

\* Mr. Adam, in his pamphlet entitled "Queries and Replies."

† Mr. Lushington's *History*, p. 225.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 102.

is said to be "the testimony of one who is himself labouring faithfully among the Hindus :—"

There is evidently, on the whole, a great work going on in this country, and much is done by missionaries in India ; but, so far as I have had opportunity of seeing, I am constrained to say, that the bulwarks of Satan still stand amazingly fast and firm, and that an Almighty power alone is sufficient to shake them. Discouragements, trials, and disappointments attend us on every side ; and, indeed, if we were not enabled, by the grace of God, to believe firmly in all his promises, we should sometimes not know what to say or what to think of our work. Here we have to realize an Abrahamic faith, because we are not permitted to see much.

The indifference toward the salvation of their souls and religious concerns, which these Hindoos manifest, is incredible ; and persons, who have not lived among them, can hardly form any idea of it. Money is their god ; and all their endeavours and exertions tend to the acquisition of riches. They are constantly meditating how to deceive. The sensuality which prevails among them is beyond conception ; and the foolishness of their worship and religious services is an utter disgrace and shame to a reasonable being. Such are the people among whom we live ! It is not uncommon, and I have heard it this very evening when we were riding through the town, that the people hiss at us, crying out, in mockery, the name of our Blessed Saviour.

With respect to the number who are really converted, we have, in the first place, little distinct information as to their rank and condition in life. This defect in the reports of the several missionary societies is properly adverted to, in more places than one of Mr. Lushington's work. It gives currency to the assertions of the enemies to missions, who allege that these converts are mostly of the lowest castes, who have only temporal views in changing their creed. As to the character which the natives acquire upon conversion, we have unfortunately recorded evidence of a very unfavourable nature, in the occurrences at Serampore, from which establishment some converts were expelled, owing to the apprehension of the missionaries, that the drunken and immoral habits of those men would corrupt their pagan servants ! We own, too, that we are somewhat struck with what Capt. Seely states he observed at Chunar, which is an important missionary station, and the residence of the celebrated William Bowley, a church missionary :—

Chunar is one of the principal stations of the missionaries, where they have a large church and regular worship. At this place there are a few natives who profess to be converts ; and a more squalid, dirty, and *drunken* set I never saw, even among the Pariahs ;—worthy companions truly of the Europeans ! In a journey of upwards of 800 miles, which I performed six years ago, I halted at this station ; and it was the only place where I met with insult and neglect : the natives were, in fact, *horribly demoralized*. In my route I passed through some of the wildest, and, at that time, disturbed parts of Revah and Jubbulpore, without an escort ; but positively I met with no interruption or annoyance. At Chunar I was not only cheated, but could get neither coolies nor guides.†

Too ardent and extravagant expectation is probably indulged of the effects of the slight tincture of Christian knowledge which the lower classes imbibe at the schools so liberally planted and encouraged. It has been fondly imagined, says Mr. Lushington, that because a pupil can read and explain some chapters of the New Testament, a most essential barrier of opposition has been broken through. But "their consenting to learn to read in the New Testament is no irrefragable

\* *Missionary Register* for January 1825, p. 50.

† *Voice from India*, 1824, p. 166.

irrefragable evidence of their prejudice against the Christian religion being diminished. It only marks more clearly to what extent the inferior classes will go, with the view of acquiring a species of knowledge so essential in their estimation, to their success in life.”\*

As a proof that the missionaries sometimes rely upon too slender grounds in presuming the conversion of their pupils, we quote, from the Journals of Messrs. Schmid and Rhenius, the following passages, out of a multitude of others, relating to their native seminarists, some of them boys of tender age.†

I had a long conversation with K. on the spirit of servitude and the spirit of adoption, and on the difference of the dispensations of Moses and of Christ. He is quite entangled in the spirit of bondage: he fully experiences that *fear hath torment*.‡

S, a little boy, came, for the first time, to speak concerning his soul. In our half-yearly report of the examination of the seminarists, we were obliged to characterize him as a quarrelsome little fellow. He now complained to me, that, whenever others offend him in any wise, he is always inclined to *BEAT THEM*: such a free confession of a fault is, doubtless, a token for good; a proof, that the Holy Spirit is active in the soul.

— expressed a great desire to speak with the people about divine things, by the grace of the Holy Spirit: he formerly was one of the worst of lads. Certainly the Lord's work is apparent in him.

Z, who was lately received, has stolen some money. Although there was every reason to suspect him to be the thief, he denied it, and we could not find proofs to convict him. While we were secretly endeavouring to find clear proofs, he brought the money of his own accord; and said, that he had been praying, and, during prayer, had felt a strong desire to confess, whatever might be the consequences. What else, but the grace of the Gospel, could have produced such a resolution?

We make no comment upon the unsatisfactory, not to say erroneous, deductions in the foregoing passages.

That education, in a popular sense, is the means whereby Christianity can be diffused throughout India, is our firm belief; but its fruit must not be looked for thus hastily. Mr. Lushington judiciously observes, that “to be effectual in enlightening the human mind, and liberating it from the shackles of debasing and enslaving prejudices, education must apparently commence nearer to the top of society, and its progress be downwards.” The cement of the artfully compacted fabric of Hindu institutions and manners must first be dissolved ere we propose Christianity, and the only solvent is education. But slow and difficult indeed will be its progress if we labour only upon the lower classes, whose circumstances do not permit them to acquire more than the elements of knowledge, and who are in subjection to the higher; and unless we endeavour to impart knowledge where it can be better appreciated, where there is leisure and inclination to cultivate inquiry, and ability to apply the results it leads to. A steady perseverance in prudent plans for the latter object will establish a foundation which even a political revolution will not destroy, and upon which after ages may erect a vast superstructure.

\* *History*, p. 218.

† *Missionary Register* for November 1825.

‡ The distinction of type, in this and the succeeding quotations, is exactly conformable to the original.

## THE INSURRECTION IN JAVA.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR: Very exaggerated accounts have of late appeared in some of the periodical prints regarding the insurrection on Java, gathered partly from the loose statements and hurried expressions of familiar correspondence, partly from the hearsay reports of captains of ships that had touched at Batavia, or who had spoken other ships that had so touched, and perhaps in some cases swelled out by the personal views or national prejudices of the parties.

As these highly-coloured sketches may excite unfounded apprehensions in the minds of persons at a distance, who have no means of judging of their probability, especially those having relatives and friends in that colony, or whose affairs may be connected with its commerce, it is possible that a correct outline of the real circumstances, drawn from an authentic source, may not be without interest at this moment; this belief induces me to address you on the present occasion, and to offer the following for insertion in the next number of your valuable publication.

In August last, two native chiefs, guardians of the Sultan of Djocjocarta (a minor), secretly absented themselves from that court, and retired with their followers to the mountainous districts in the interior of the country, where they collected a large party of armed men, and raised the standard of revolt.

Almost all the European troops were at that time absent from Java, being employed on distant expeditions, partly at Macassar, under Major-General Van Geen, partly at Borneo and other islands; this rendered it advisable to act, for a time, only on the defensive, as in all wars between Europeans and natives it is the policy of the former to do, until regular and decisive operations are practicable, rather than to risk the failure of partial attacks with inadequate forces; it was therefore resolved, as the districts belonging to Government were not concerned in the rebellion, to await the return of the Macassar expedition, then soon expected,\* to commence offensive operations.

In the mean time, the insurgents, taking advantage of these circumstances, gained a considerable augmentation of numbers, and made frequent inroads into the Government provinces; these, however, were nothing more than the predatory incursions of an armed mob, such as, in former times, the people on the borders of England and Scotland committed on each other's territories, and such as, at this day, not unfrequently happen in British India;† no European town or station was attacked, nor was any permanent advantage gained by the rebels; yet these forays have been exaggerated by persons who could not ascertain, or would not believe, the real position of affairs, into a magnitude, from which nothing less was to be anticipated than that "the European population would be driven into the ocean!"‡

In an article that appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for January (page 98), headed "The Insurgents," extracted, I believe, from a foreign paper, mention is made of a "Raja of Soloo" as being among them, and as having seized an escort of Government treasure on its way through the country; this prince is indebted, not only for so rich a windfall, but even for his royal existence, to

SOME

\* See *Asiatic Journal* for January, page 97.

† As lately in Cutch.

‡ *Asiatic Journal* for February, page 242.

some generous letter-writer, some colonial Warwick, who by a stroke of his pen has made a king, and

——— given to airy nothing  
A local habitation and a name,—

for there is no Raja of Soloo on Java.

If the Sūsūnan of Sūrakarta, or *Emperor of Solo*, as he is sometimes called, be the person alluded to, the statement is a wilful misrepresentation, for the princes of that court have taken no share whatever in the insurrection, but, on the contrary, placed their armed followers at the disposal of the European authorities; this was also done by the princes of Madura, and the Prang Widono (an independent military chief of great influence), and furnishes, by-the-bye, a proof that the insurrection was a partial one, and not a general and combined rising of the native princes and population against the European Government, as it has been attempted to make it appear.

An extract of a letter from Batavia, published in the *Asiatic Journal* for February (page 242), begins, "The Javanese are in a *general* state of insurrection, *particularly* in the southward and middle districts;" now the fact is, that in the southward and middle districts *only*, being those still under native government, had any insurrection taken place, and even here the principal chiefs and a great number of others remained faithful: to term it *general*, therefore, is at best an exaggeration: none of the districts immediately belonging to the European territory took any share in the revolt, not even those of Cheribon and Bantam, which have been often disturbed on former occasions; on the contrary, all these provinces remained perfectly quiet, with the exception of the plundering visits before noticed, made by the insurgents on some of the nearest and most exposed points, where there was no force to keep them in awe.

The few European troops remaining at Batavia were sent to the defence of those districts to the eastward which were the most liable to attack from the insurgents: as a natural consequence, the European inhabitants, agreeably to former custom, were called upon to enrol themselves in a town militia, or local volunteer corps, which had been long relieved from actual service, but on the present occasion was re-embodied, as a measure of precaution, to preserve the peace of the metropolis, and to protect the property of the inhabitants, but not to be sent against the rebels.

A similar measure was adopted at Samarang; but it appears that here an unfortunate departure from the defensive system took place, by which some valuable lives were lost: a small irregular force of 200 or 250 men, Europeans and natives, marched from that place to check, as is supposed, the progress of the insurgents, who were said to be advancing. Among this party were some of the volunteers alluded to, and of these about twenty-five were mounted, to serve as cavalry if occasion offered. They found the rebels in much greater force (10,000 or 12,000 it is said), and in a more formidable position, than they had expected, yet they rashly advanced to the attack; the wild war-shouts of the enemy frightened the untrained horses, and they plunged into the rice-fields on each side of the road, where, being impeded by the mud, their brave but imprudent riders were put to death, unable to defend themselves against an overwhelming superiority of numbers: about twelve were killed in this manner, the remainder retreated in safety. However deeply this calamitous result is to be lamented, it would seem that the sufferers, who were high-spirited young men, but totally inexperienced in war, provoked it by their needless temerity.

This occurred early in September, and must be the expedition adverted to in the *Asiatic Journal* for February (page 242). In this instance the rebels were the party attacked, and they repulsed the attack successfully, as might have been expected, with a superiority of force in the proportion of forty or fifty to one. This did not, however, embolden them to execute their threatened attack on Samarang, from which town they were then not far distant, and where there were few, if any, regular troops. It is true they attacked Djocjocarta (the seat of one of the native governments), but even here they were driven back with great loss.

On the 15th September a part of the insurgents were attacked and defeated by the Government forces under Lieut. General De Kock, the commander-in-chief; indeed, it is understood they did not wait on this occasion for the shock of the troops, but fled in all directions after a few volleys of musquetry.

On the 25th September a junction took place near Djocjocarta, between General De Kock and General Van Geen, who had in the meantime returned from Macassar with a part of the expedition; offensive operations were now concerted and prepared, and it is understood were in progress of successful execution, when the last accounts left Batavia—no official particulars have been received of the result; but it is known, generally, that the Netherlands troops were always victorious—that the Government territories remained in tranquillity, and that the early dispersion of the insurgents was confidently looked for, as they had already been defeated with great loss.

It is probable, therefore, that the insurrection will have been subdued long ere this, and followed by the annexation of those native provinces which were concerned in it to the Netherlands possessions in the east; for such, as history proves, has usually been the result of similar disturbances in India, which, however they may for a time affect the local tranquillity, create partial difficulties, and alarm those who have no personal knowledge of the country, eventually conduce to weaken the native, and strengthen the European power and influence, which latter thus becomes more firmly established, and more widely extended, by the operation of the very causes that at first may appear to menace its overthrow.

I am, &c.

London, February 1826.

A LATE RESIDENT ON JAVA.

*Note.*—It appears from the last accounts received from Batavia (dated November 8), which have been published in the Netherlands papers, that little progress has yet been made in extinguishing the revolt.—*Ed.*

## LINES

FROM SENECA.

*O vita fallax ! &c.*

O LIFE, thou'rt filled with artifice and lies !—  
 The fairest forms the blackest hearts disguise :  
 Bold Impudence usurps a modest mien ;  
 Whilst on Presumption's front soft smiles are seen.  
 But, worst of all, Religion's vestments hide  
 Hate, envy, falsehood, treachery and pride.



## HINDU POETRY.

M. GARCIN DE TASSY, an Oriental scholar of considerable eminence at Paris, has published a prose translation of a poem in Hindustanee, by Meer Mohammed Tuqee, bearing a title which he translates, *Advice to Bad Poets*.\* The poem is to be found in the collection of that poet's works published at Calcutta in 1811, and also in the *Muntakhabat-i-Hindi*, or Selections of Professor Shakespear. This translation, which originally appeared in the *Journal Asiatique*, affords a favourable specimen of the talents of the writers in Hindee or the Oordoo dialect of Hindustan. In an introduction prefixed to the translation, M. Garcin combats the false notion entertained in Europe, that the modern language of Hindustan is destitute of literary treasures. On the contrary, he says, the Hindus of the present day, like their ancestors, possess an extensive literature of their own: they are not compelled to study the sacred language of Benares in order to read works of talent, or to admire harmonious verses. In their own tongue, they have treatises on the sciences, interesting chronicles, poems full of imagination, besides a multitude of works of every kind translated from the Sanscrit and Persian. In short, their literature, he observes, is one of the most prolific of modern Asia.

The *Advice to Bad Poets* is a satire directed against those who, fancying themselves gifted with poetic talents, neglect the proper means of study. There was a time, says the author, when such talents were cultivated under the direction of able instructors in the art of poesy. The public then possessed taste and discernment, and only men of superior abilities could claim the regard due to a poet. The present rage for writing verses, he continues, is productive of no benefit, civil or religious: the lowest trades are far more useful to society; indeed, he adds, if no poets existed at all, the loss of them would be no great calamity. Poetry, he adds, is still more objectionable in respect to religion, than useless in relation to civil matters. "Modern compositions are chiefly filled with exaggerations, as ridiculous as they are false; if, therefore, religion be incompatible with falsehood, how can poets lay the least pretensions to piety, who are in the habitual practice of lying?" He then describes the foolish encouragement given to the swarms of pretended poets, by the bad taste of the public, and by the flattery of their brethren in the degraded art. The poor novice, bewildered by the silly praises bestowed upon him, thinks himself bound to desert the pursuits of the station in which he was born, and give himself up wholly to poetry. Presumptuous ignorance, however, he observes, must not always flatter itself with attaining literary consideration; nay, fools who persist in writing verses, may expose themselves to indignity, and even to cudgelling, like the poet whose mischance the author recounts as follows:—

"Hilali one day presented himself at the palace of the Governor of Ispahan, a great admirer of poetry. On being announced by the chamberlain, the prince immediately commanded that he should be admitted, received him with demonstrations of vast respect and veneration, and insisted upon his being placed near him. Hilali, delighted at his reception, expatiated in praise of the prince's great and good qualities; even the approach of night could not stop the career of his flattery. The Vizier, however, maliciously brought forward the topic of poetry, with a view of discovering the poet's talents.

Hilali

\* *Conseils aux mauvais Poètes*, Poème de Mir Taki, traduit de l'Hindostani. A Paris, 1826.

Hilali did not require solicitation; he poured forth verses, but unluckily was guilty of sundry gross violations of the laws of metre. The prince, whose taste was delicate, was disgusted, and his anger increasing at every new blunder,—‘Let some one,’ cried he, ‘bring me a cudgel;’ and grasping with a vigorous hand, the fatal instrument, he applied it with such force to the shoulders of Hilali, that the poor poet fell senseless. Being supposed dead, he was conveyed to his abode, in great haste; and soon the whole bazar rang with nothing but this accident. The poet’s heirs were all in motion; but Hilali, recovering from his swoon, with a feeble voice articulated these words: ‘Be careful not to imagine that the Governor is an enemy to poetry; on the contrary, he loves the art, and is skilled in it; but he is very difficult on this point, and most modern verses are detestable to him. Probably he found some defects in mine, which was the cause of his rage: for, he is generally good and generous, and has often bestowed marks of his favour upon such of my colleagues as have been admitted into his presence. If he has ill-used me to night, this is no reason why I should calumniate him. I feel that it is necessary that I should study more deeply the rules of the art to which I have devoted myself. I will, therefore, seek an able poet, fix myself near him, and attend assiduously to his advice; perhaps I shall thereby acquire that knowledge in which I am now deficient, and reach a certain degree of perfection in the science of verse.’ So saying, he arose, and went immediately in search of the celebrated poet Jami. He passed some time with this distinguished poet, exercising his natural talents under his observation. When Hilali had acquired such instruction as Jami deemed sufficient, he quitted his tutor, and presented himself again at the prince’s gate. The chamberlain, astonished at the return of a person who had been so mercilessly cudgelled, advertised his master of this visit. ‘Well,’ replied the prince, ‘it is perfectly right; let no one oppose his access to me; I hope to-day he will retire content.’ When, however, Hilali entered the presence, he dared not advance, nor raise his humbled head. He remained some time in the same attitude, exposed to the burning rays of the sun. At length the Governor made a sign for him to approach; and he did not dismiss him without a munificent present. One of the prince’s court, who witnessed both receptions, remarked upon their dissimilarity. ‘Sire,’ said he, ‘at the former interview, after receiving the poet in a most gracious manner, you nevertheless applied a cudgel to his shoulders: at the present, on the contrary, you make him a handsome present, and send him away without ceremony. I should be glad to learn the motive of conduct so contradictory.’ The judicious governor replied: ‘The contempt of poetic rules, established by our ancestors, has at present risen to an inconceivable height; nay, if ignorance had the power, it would annihilate them altogether. Thus the lesson I gave to Hilali, when he first presented himself, was necessary; the report of the adventure will spread abroad, and those who fancy themselves possessed of talents will no longer confide implicitly in their own opinion, but will obtain instruction from skilful masters. But for this, every fool would have boldly vented his impertinences here; till, by degrees, poetry would become infamous, and the name of a poet an opprobrium. When I cudgelled Hilali, he did not possess the skill imparted by a knowledge of the art of versification. He is now no longer the same person, and I have found him worthy of my favours.’”

The introduction of the cudgel, as a reformer of poetic taste, is perhaps less suited to the constitution of European than Asiatic habits. We know, however,

however, by experiment, that, in England, it performed wonders in the hands of the trunk-maker of Addison's time; but the blows from his powerful arm descended upon the benches of the theatre, not upon the shoulders of poets or actors.

The poet concludes as follows:—"It was thus that formerly merit could be distinguished; whilst, at the present day, no regard is paid but to verses which creep in the dirt. This defect of discernment, on the part of the public, is therefore the true cause of the imperfection of modern compositions. Mediocrity has beaten out a track unknown to classic authors, and carries off the praise due to talent. The enthusiasm of genius, the purity of elocution, are now reckoned as nothing: each scribbler fancies himself the Sahban\* of eloquence.

"But enough, my Calam; cease to trace useless lines. The flourishing ages of literature have passed away. Which of our fellow-citizens listen with pleasure to an ingenious thought? Where is the man who can pretend to comprehend it? I perceive around us only men without capacity; and I doubt whether my own talent is sufficient to rank me with poets."

Meer Mohammed Tuzee, the author of this poem, is a modern Hindu poet of some celebrity. He flourished in the reign of the Emperor Shah Alum, the son of Aurengzebe. The anecdote he relates concerning his brother poet Hilali, who enjoys a high reputation in Persia (to which country he belonged), is of dubious authenticity. It is not noticed in the biographical accounts of that writer. If it be true, M. de Tassy thinks it does little credit to the Vizier of Ispahan; and if false, it shows a want of judgment in Meer Tuzee to make him the hero of such an adventure.

\* A very celebrated Arabian poet.

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## HINDU ASTRONOMY.

THE communication from Mr. Colebrooke, which was inserted in the last number of this Journal, through an accident not necessary to explain, was sent to press without revision. It discovers, consequently, the following *errata*:—

| Page | Line  |
|------|---|
| 361, | 4, for <i>Rómaca</i> , read <i>Sóma</i> (should be <i>Rómaca</i> ). |
| —    | 8, for <i>Rómaca</i> , read <i>Sóma</i> .                           |
| —    | 46, for <i>Lágharn</i> , read <i>Lághava</i> :                      |
| 362, | 41, for In division, read Indian division.                          |
| 363, | 30-31, for form or position, read former position.                  |
| —    | 35, for then, read there.   |
| 364, | 18, for writing, read writings.                                     |
| —    | 23, for case, read arc.   |
| 365, | 40, for mentioned, read maintained.                                 |

## TRAVELS IN THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

[Concluded from p. 341.]

“ Not being able to prevail upon the Tartars to allow them to proceed a step further, the travellers unwillingly began their return (27th of July). They again traversed the *Kübrang* pass, and repeated their barometric measurement of it with the same result; halted at *Rishí Talam*, 15,200 feet high, two miles from their former stage at *Zongchin*, and proceeded by the *Gangtang* pass to *Rishí Irpú*, on the *Hóchó* river.

“ At the limit of vegetation (16,600 feet above the sea) it commenced snowing, and they were involved in a dense haze: the guides missed their way, knew not how to proceed, and became alarmed. They halted, therefore, for a while; and, the clouds clearing away for an instant, Messrs. Gerard got sight of a *shaghar*, or pile of stones, the bearing of which they took; and being surrounded by mist, steered towards it by a pocket compass. The ascent was steep, and they often scrambled over sharp-pointed rocks. They proceeded a mile and a-half, guided by the compass; and the lower clouds clearing away, they found themselves within half a mile of the *shaghar*. The summit of the pass was measured barometrically, 18,295 feet above the sea.

“ A stream, that mingles with the *Tágá*, lay upon the left the greater part of the way ascending the pass; they descended it along the *Hóchó*, which comes from the left, where there is a great expanse of snow. They followed its course to *Rishí Irpú*. The valley is generally half a mile broad. The river is picturesque: in one part a clear and shallow stream, in another it thunders over rocks in a succession of sparkling cascades. There are several arches of snow over it. In several places its course was partly arrested by rocks from above. It is concealed for a considerable space by a huge pile of stones, and it forces its way underneath, bursting forth in a large body of water. In other places it forms large deep lakes, and leaps over the embankments, with tremendous noise, in sheets of white spray.

“ Limestone, which had been the prevailing rock since they first met with it in the vicinity of *Zongchin*, near the *Tágá*, became more rare as they approached *Irpú*, and disappeared near that place. It is there succeeded by mica slate.

“ After a halt of four days for astronomical observations, during which time the temperature was warm, varying from 61° at sunrise to 85° at noon, the wind blowing very strongly from the S.W., and the sky frequently obscured with light clouds attended with a little rain; they moved (4th August) along the banks of the *Setlej*, or in the bed of the river, to *Namgá*. On the right margin of the river, the mass of rock (granite) is so steep, and the fracture so fresh, as to give it the appearance of having been recently broken.

“ Several temporary huts, perched high among the crags across the river, are the summer residence of the hunters of *Hungo*, who roam among the rocks in quest of deer.

“ *Kháb*, a village of but two houses, a mile from *Namgá*, is immediately opposite the junction of the *Lí* or *Spítí* river, one of the largest tributaries of the *Setlej*, having its source in *Ladak*. The cheeks of the gulph (solid granite) seem perfectly mural for many hundred feet; one of the arms of the *Pargéül* mountain limits the left side of the channel of the *Spítí*. The con-

trast between the two streams is striking: the *Spiti* issues from its almost subterraneous concealment in a calm blue deep body, to meet the *Setlej*, which is an absolute torrent, thundering over the stones in deafening clamour.

"It had been determined to renew an attempt of penetrating eastward, beyond the boundary of British influence, into the upper valley of the *Setlej*. Accordingly they marched to *Shipki*, in Chinese Tartary, by the *Piming* pass (13,518 feet), the boundary between *Baschar* and Chinese Tartary. There could scarcely be a better defined limit: in front the face of the country is entirely changed; eastward, as far as the eye can see, gravelly mountains of a very gentle slope succeed one another. No rugged cliffs rise to view, but a bare expanse of elevated land, without snow, and in appearance like a Scotch heath. Just beyond the *Setlej*, the mighty *Pargéul*, an immense mass, rises to 13,500 feet above the bed of the river, more than 21,000 above the sea. To the east of it, in the same granitic range, are several sharp pinnacles, nearly as high, being more than 20,000 feet above the sea: on the S.W., at the back of the town of *Shipki*, is an enormous mass 20,150 feet high, crowned with perpetual snow. The *Shirang* mountain, over which the road to *Gáru* leads, exceeds 18,300 feet in actual height above the sea; yet only one small stripe of snow could be detected on it with the telescope.

"*Shipki* had been twice before (in 1818 and 1820) visited by the same travellers. They now received a letter from the *Garpan* of *Gáru* (in reply to one sent by them from *Zinchin*), prohibiting their advance eastward. At the same time the local authorities were instructed to furnish no provisions at any price.

"Messrs. Gerard returned to *Namgia* by the lofty pass of *Kóngma* (16,007 feet above the sea): it is the usual resting-place for beasts of burden. Furze and grass extend considerably higher on each side; and springs rise, which form a lake at the distance of 150 yards.

"Intending to explore the valley of the *Lí* or *Spiti* river, and penetrate by that route as far as might be found practicable, they crossed the *Setlej* by a *jhólá*, or bridge of suspension, made of twigs twisted together. The bed of the river is here 8,600 feet above the level of the sea; the breadth of the stream is seventy-five feet.

"From the *Setlej* the path leads up the face of a granite range to *Taz-hi-gang*, perched amidst ruins of a frightful bulk, at the height of 11,850 feet above the sea. The temple and residence of the Lamas are still 500 feet higher. Ascending upon loose rocks to the highest point of the road (13,200 feet), they turned the extremity of the range; and leaving the *Setlej* behind, bent their course to the north, having the *Lí* or *Spiti* on the left, about 5,000 feet below, and almost a complete precipice. The road continued at a general height of 13,000 feet, upon granite, crumbling into sand, and producing a few bushes of juniper and furze.

"A fine prospect suddenly opened: a village (*Nákó*) in the heart of abundant cultivation already yellow, with a broad sheet of water, surrounded by tall poplar, juniper, and willow trees of prodigious size, and environed by massive rocks of granite.

"Separate measurements, at three different times (1818, 1820, and 1821), by excellent barometers, and the boiling point of water, determine the height of *Nákó* a little more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; yet there are produced most luxuriant crops of barley, wheat, *phápur* (polygonum?), and turnips, rising by steps to nearly 700 feet higher; where is a Lama's residence,

residence, inhabited throughout the year. The fields are partitioned by dikes of granite. At *Taz-hi-gang* they are enclosed by barberry and gooseberry bushes.

"The effects of particular exposures and localities towards the development of vegetation cannot be more strongly contrasted than between this and *Namgia*; for, although here 3,000 feet higher, the crops were much farther advanced. Vast extent of arid surface on every side reverberates a surprising warmth, and favours an early harvest.

"Messrs. Gerard were desirous of verifying by trigonometric measurement the elevation of their old high station on *Pargéul*, just above *Nákó*. In 1818 Capt. G. made it 19,411 feet by three barometers, which agreed exactly (14.675 inches). In 1820 two other barometers were taken to this spot, and they showed 14.67 inches. The result of the trigonometric measurement now gave 7,447 feet above the former camp, which being 11,995 feet, makes the extreme height of the peak 19,442 feet above the level of the sea, differing 31 feet from the barometric measurement.

"They proceeded along the banks of the *Lí* to *Chango*. Part of the road traversed a plain studded with enormous masses of rock, seeming, as Capt. G. remarks, to have been under water at no very distant period. The road then lay along the bank of a rivulet, over water-worn stones of many sorts, and crossing the stream enters the plain of *Chango*. The village is fully 10,000 feet above the sea; but this elevation does not prevent its enjoying a sultry summer, the temperature rising to 80° in August. The situation is pleasant, unlike the rude and sterile character of the country. The seasons are at least a month earlier than at *Nákó*: seed time begins in March, and harvest in July and August. Snow falls from November to March, but it is seldom a foot in depth; and in April and May, rain is frequent. The grain crops are those noticed at *Nákó*, with *ógal*? millet, and fine fields of turnips, pease, and beans, all well tasted. There are likewise many apricots.

"The plain lies east and west, in a dell, through which flow two streams, that no sooner escape from their dark and winding passages, which are bounded by lofty and inaccessible crags, nearly perpendicular, than they are conducted in tamer conduits, by the industry of man, to the fields, which rise one above another in terraces. This glen is terminated on the north and south by bare thirsty ridges, on which nothing animate appears. On the west is the *Lí* or *Spítí* river, flowing in a tranquil expanse of bed. On the east, at the head of the plain, is a high-peaked mountain, on whose summit rests snow.

"The next march was to *Changrezhing* by the *Chárang lama* pass, of which the elevation is 12,600 feet. Here limestone was again met with, as well as clayslate, &c. Pebbles imbedded in clay, and small rounded stones are numerous; all having the appearance of having been acted upon by water, although the *Spítí* is nearly 3,000 feet below this level, and no rivulet is near. The *Chálá-dókpó*, a considerable stream from the eastward, extremely muddy, and rushing with inconceivable rapidity between perpendicular cliffs of granite and mica slate, at an altitude of 11,400 feet above the sea, was crossed by a wooden bridge. The breadth of the stream was twenty-five feet.

"Having understood that Chinese were at a short distance in front to stop them, Messrs. Gerard did not move their baggage, but advanced to meet the opposite party. They crossed two rivulets, near which they saw the black currant in the highest perfection, and larger than any which they had hitherto met with. They found fifty Tartars awaiting their arrival a mile S.W. of *Chúret*,

the first Chinese village. Not being able to prevail on them to allow of their proceeding, they returned to *Changrezhing*.

"In the afternoon they visited the confluence of the *Spítí* with the *Zangcham* or *Paráti* river, which comes from the N.E. The last is the larger river, being ninety-eight feet broad; the *Spítí* (from the N.W.) but seventy-two feet; the former rushing with great fury and noise, the latter flowing with a more gentle current. The elevation was found to be 10,200 feet above the sea.

"A mile from *Changrezhing*, proceeding towards the river, they got among the crags and water-worn passages, whence it was no easy matter to extricate themselves. Capt. G. remarks, that they were evidently on the former bank of the river: the whole bank was a concreted rubble, hardened by the air on the retiring of the waters. After descending a series of difficult steps or ledges, each seeming to have once been the bank of the river, they arrived at its bed. The distance from *Changrezhing* was three miles and a half.

"They proceeded by the *Chóngbá* pass (11,900 feet above the sea), and crossing the *Spítí* by a good bridge of three fir trees planked over, to *Shiálkhar*, where there is a fort in a commanding situation, on the brink of the channel. The walls are of loose stones and unburnt bricks, with houses all around the inside. It is in the parallel of  $32^{\circ}$  N. lat. The river is here 10,000 feet above the sea. The climate resembles that of *Chángo*. The grain crops are the same; and apricots are plentiful, and of very superior flavour.

"*Lári*, the first village in *Spítí*, a dependency of *Ládák*, is distant about eleven miles to the N.W. Messrs. Gerard wished to visit it, but the *Spítí* intervened, and was then unfordable, and there are no bridges. For the same reason they could not see the hot wells between the *Spítí* and *Zangcham*, four miles north of *Shiálkhar*. They are in great repute in this quarter, and diseased people resort thither from long distances, either to bathe in them, or drink the waters.

"The travellers proceeded along the glen of the *Spítí*, to *Lakh*, which is 12,900 feet above the sea, whence they descended into the bed of the *Yulang* river, a middling sized stream, rising among perpetual snow in the west. It is increased by rivulets from either side; and above the ford, a stream gushes from the brow of the mountain, and is precipitated into it in a transparent cascade. Hence the angle of ascent was  $34^{\circ}$ , rising 2,000 feet perpendicular, in a distance of one mile, over hard gravel. Difficulty and danger in a thousand forms attend the traveller's progress: when he clings to the bank, he frequently brings away a piece of it. In some places there are many large stones amongst the gravel, which it requires much caution to avoid setting in motion, for one displaces others, so that sometimes a space of 100 yards of gravel and stones moves downwards at once, and the larger stones, bounding over the slopes, are showered to the bottom amidst much confusion and noise. Now and then niches for the point of the foot were cut: and Messrs. Gerard, not taking off their shoes, as their followers did, were often obliged to grasp the nearest person's hand. They reached the top without accident, much wearied with climbing, and rested upon the verge of the gulph, and enjoyed a refreshing breeze at the height of 12,700 feet, blowing over an extensive tract, which resembles a heath. Thence they descended to the village of *Liu*, which occupies a slip of land on the right bank and in the bed of the *Spítí*, embosomed by sterile masses, glowing under the ardour of a tropical sun. From this the climate acquires a delicious softness. On the east is a solitary rock sixty feet high, which was formerly the site of a fort now in ruins: southward, the

the plain is washed by a stream called *Lipak*, falling into the *Spiti* a bowshot distance.

"They halted on the 15th August, on account of rain. In the evening, when it cleared, they visited the *Spiti*, which is here broad. It was measured 258 to 274 feet wide. The river is rapid, and at this season appears to contain a greater body of water than the *Setlej*. The snow had within two days descended on the granite range of mountains across the *Spiti*, to 16,000 feet. At *Nákó*, judging from the heights before determined, it was certainly not under 18,500 feet.

"Crossing the *Lipak* under the village, by a firm and well-raised *sango*, they resumed their journey (16th August) and ascended, by a steep path over granite and mica slate, to the height of 11,600 feet above the sea, and proceeded at this level for a mile, winding round sharp projections of rocks into recesses, in and out again, where the pathway bordered upon precipices of 2,000 and 3,000 feet. They turned their backs upon the *Li* or *Spiti*, and its deep abyss, and entered the *Chóling* dell, which sends its waters to that river.

"The march of the next day was to *Súngnam* by the *Hangrang* pass (14,800 feet above the sea). The limestone is broken by the action of the weather into a gravelly surface, thickly clad with furze, juniper, and short grass, the arid pasturage of the cattle. Horses were seen loose, feeding at the height of 15,000 feet above the sea.

"From the pass the view extended to the elevated range between the *Setlej* and *Indus*, from N. 15° E. to N. 10° W. It is most probably a continuation of the lofty range seen from *Kéubrang*: it was so completely covered with snow, that not a rock could be distinguished by a telescope of large magnifying power.

"Limestone disappears, and clay slate is frequent, near *Súngnam*. This populous place, in the valley of the *Dárbúng*, had been already visited by Messrs. Gerard (in 1818). It is 9,350 feet above the sea. At this place, where they halted for several days (17th to 28th August) Capt. Gerard remarks: 'The situation is fine, in a glen bounded on the north and south by lofty ranges of mountains, the passes through which are nearly 15,000 feet above the sea. On the N.W. up the course of the *Dárbúng*, is a high pass to *Spiti*; and to the S.E., the *Setlej*, at the distance of several miles. For the space of five miles, this valley presents a sheet of cultivation. There are two crops here, and the grains are barley, *ogul*? and *phapur*? there is plenty of pease, beans, and turnips; and wheat and Siberian barley thrive at great elevations upon the slopes of the dell. Around the village are vineyards, and orchards of apples, apricots, and walnuts. In this neighbourhood the pine, to which we had long been strangers, begins to raise its head; it is stunted in growth, and thinly scattered upon the surrounding mountains.

"We stopped here till the 28th August, and at times we were somewhat incommoded by the heat; during our halt the temperature of the open air ranged from 60° to 82°. For two or three hours after sunrise low clouds were seen hanging about the hills, but they dispersed as the day advanced. In the evening, and during the night, dark clouds charged with thunder appeared towards the N.W. but there was scarcely any rain. About 1 p.m. an easterly wind sprung up, and it increased in violence till five; whence subsided till 9 p.m.'

"From *Súngnam* the travellers proceeded to visit the *Mánerang* pass, and thence to *Mánes*. I continue to transcribe Captain Gerard's account of this excursion, in his own words, unabridged.

"The



“ ‘ The road from *Súngnam* to *Rópá* (four miles) lies in the dell along the bank of the *Dárbúng*. Fields and hamlets are scattered on either hand; and apricots and apples occur at every step. The glen is about a bowshot in breadth; and the mountains on each side are crumbling clayalate and limestone, bearing a few dwarf pines. Near the village of *Shibé* is a copper mine, which was formerly worked. The height of *Rópá* is 9,800 feet: so the seasons and productions are similar to those at *Súngnam*.

“ ‘ The next day we proceeded to a resting place for travellers, named *Pámáchin* (ten miles and three-quarters). At first the road was level for a short way, and it led through fields of beans and bowers of apricots; then there was an ascent of two miles and a half, latterly steep: but the path was good to *Tómókéú* pass, 13,400 feet high. The surrounding hills are slaty, and crumble away at the surface, which is almost naked: a few dwarf pines and juniper bushes occurring now and then. Below this the first branches of the *Dárbúng* are concentrated. The streams are amongst perpetual snow, and rush down from different directions in clamour and foam to unite their waters. The next four miles are of an extraordinary nature, scarcely to be described: rugged cliffs, banks of hard gravel much inclined to the river, mural precipices, and sharp-pointed rocks succeed one another.

“ ‘ After a series of difficulties and dangers, we descended to a considerable stream, which we crossed by a wooden bridge, and proceeded upon level soil to *Súmdó*, a few huts occupied by the shepherds and their flocks. Hence to camp, a distance of two miles, the path was nearly plain, and we passed through a belt of birches at the immense elevation of 14,000 feet.

“ ‘ This was a very fatiguing march for loaded persons. *Súmdó* is the usual stage: and the next does not cross the pass; but it had been snowing for some days upon the heights around, and our guides preferred crossing the chain on the second day from *Rópá* for fear of bad weather.

“ ‘ The *Dárbúng* is here much reduced in size. The cliffs rise from the water's edge in wild disorder; and every year marks them with decay. Their sharp summits crumble away by frost and snow; and large portions of rock are precipitated into the bed of the river.

“ ‘ The following day we marched to *Sópóná*, a halting place for travellers, distant eight miles and three-quarters. The road lay upon the bank of the *Dárbúng*, which it crossed thrice by immense arches of snow, covered with heaps of stones that had fallen from above. The mountains are of limestone, and end in peaked summits of many curious forms, inclined to the north at various angles. Not a trace of vegetation meets nourishment there; and the snow cannot find a rest, but is hurled down, together with the rock itself, and is exhibited at the bottom in accumulations of a frightful magnitude.

“ ‘ We had now come two miles and three-quarters, and the dell was terminated, and close round. The *Dárbúng* is lost among the fields of snow where it is generated; and the whole space on every side is floored with ice and frozen snow, half hid under stones and rubbish. In some places the snow is of incredible depth, and lies in heaps. Having accumulated for years together, it separates by its gravity, and spreads desolation far and wide.

“ ‘ We had never before observed such enormous bodies of snow and ice, nor altogether so wonderful a scene. So rapid and incessant is the progress of destruction here, that piles of stone are erected to guide the traveller, since the pathway is often obliterated in a few days by fresh showers of splinters.

“ ‘ Our elevation was now upwards of 15,000 feet, although we had but ascended in company with the river, against its stream. Here only began our toils,

toils, and we scaled the slope of the mountain slowly; respiration was laborious, and we felt exhausted at every step. The crest of the pass was not visible, and we saw no limit to our exertions. The road inclined at an angle of  $30^{\circ}$ , and passed under vast ledges of limestone. The projections frowned above us in new and horrid forms, and our situation was different from any thing we had yet experienced. Long before we got up, we were troubled with severe headaches, and our respiration became so hurried and oppressive, that we were compelled to sit down every few yards; and even then we could scarcely inhale a sufficient supply of air. The least motion was accompanied with extreme debility and a depression of spirits, and thus we laboured for two miles. The last half mile was over perpetual snow, sinking with the foot from three to twelve inches, the fresh covering of the former night. The direct road leads in the centre of the gap, but we made a circuit to avoid the danger of being swallowed up in one of the deep rents, which were now covered up with the new snow.

“ ‘The day was cloudy, and a strong wind half froze us. The rocks were falling on every side, and we narrowly escaped destruction. We twice saw large blocks of stone pass with incredible velocity through the line of our people, and between two of them not four feet apart.

“ ‘We reached the summit of the pass named *Mánerang* at half-past two P. M. Its elevation is 18,612 feet by barometric measurement. There is here a very circumscribed spot, where is a *shagár*, or pile of stones, free from snow.

“ ‘Leaving the pass, we travelled over snow, and descended gently for a mile. The wind blew with great violence, and benumbed us; but the sun shone bright and caused a reflection that affected our eyes, but did not inflame them much: for at this season the snow is soft and somewhat soiled; but in winter, when it is frozen and sparkles like diamonds, the inflammation is very distressing and painful.

“ ‘After quitting the great snow-bed, the road became extremely rough and difficult, leading over the scattered wrecks of the cliffs and patches of melting snow, and along the edge of a stream in a channel of solid ice.

“ ‘The adjacent ridges are wholly limestone, without a vestige of vegetation; they are even deserted by the snow, and exhibit an enormous extent of pure rock, and shoot into slender summits of a great variety of forms.

“ ‘We encamped at the foot of the slope that stretches from the pass, where the glen takes a regular shape; the stream spreads out and ripples upon sand and pebbles; the mountains slant away, and some stunted vegetation appears at their bases. The elevation of the camp was 15,200 feet above the sea.

“ ‘At sunrise of the following day the thermometer was at  $31^{\circ}$ ; but the night must have been colder, for the dew which fell upon our bed-clothes (we had no tent) was so completely frozen; that in the morning our blankets were as tough as the hardest leather.

“ ‘We proceeded towards *Mánes* (distant six miles and a quarter) through the dell that leads to *Mánerang* pass, along the bank of a rivulet which has its source amongst the snow-beds in that direction. There is a good deal of soil and bushes, and we passed fine crops of wild leeks at the height of 15,000 feet.

“ ‘Three miles and a half from camp we came to an open valley, being an expanse of sand and pebbles. We followed the stream till it entered a lake upwards of a mile wide; and here, leaving it to the right, we proceeded to *Mánes*, winding through low gravelly hills covered with *támá* bushes. *Mánes*

is a large village (of about fifty houses) in two divisions, separated by a stream. It is elevated 11,900 feet above the level of the sea, and lies on the right bank of the *Spítí* river, 400 or 500 feet above its bed.

"After a halt of a day at *Mánes*, where the temperature varied (1st September) from  $52^{\circ}$  at sunrise to  $81^{\circ}$  at the hottest time of the day, Messrs. Gerard proceeded to *Téngdí*, a small village in the district of *Pinú*, comprised in the province of *Spítí*. They kept along the right bank of the river, a little above the stream, and then descended into the bed of the *Spítí* river, to the village of *Sólak*. The dell is frequently a mile across, and the river winds through it in many channels, among islands of sand and pebbles, which are covered with barberry and other bushes. The fort of *Dánkar*, opposite this, is a considerable place, containing about forty houses, which, as at *Shiálkhar*, are inside. The walls are partly stone, partly mud, and the position is among rugged projections of gravel. Its altitude is not less than 13,000 feet above the sea. Above the fort two rivers unite; the largest, which has a bridge of ropes over it, rises in the *Párálásá* range on the N.W., and is called either *Spítí* or *Kúnjom*; the other, also a large stream, is named *Pinú*; its principal branches have their sources near *Tári* pass, on the S.W.

"Near *Sólak*, where a meridian altitude of the sun was taken, is the highest latitude Messrs. Gerard reached in this journey, viz.  $32^{\circ} 5' 34''$ .

"The best road crosses the *Pinú* at this place, and proceeds on the other side; but the stream was not fordable. It was attempted, but the current was found to be much too rapid. They had no choice but to encounter the difficulty of a most frightful descent. In one place is a notched tree from rock to rock, for the passage of a chasm: beyond this, a line of rocky ledges excavated for the toes to enter: above the crags overhang, and beneath is a precipice more than 100 feet deep. Unloaded people get over with the utmost difficulty; the baggage therefore was lowered by ropes. Immediately beyond this they came to an inclined rock, 100 feet high, which they had to climb over: it was nearly smooth, and could scarcely be ascended barefooted. The path continued dangerous for a mile and a half farther, upon hard gravel sloping steeply to the river. The dell is from a quarter to half a mile wide, and is occupied by sand and limestone pebbles: the mountains on either side are of limestone, sharp at the summits, but crumbling below.

"*Téngdí* is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea: the houses are two stories: the lower half built of stone; the upper of unburnt bricks; the roofs flat: and on them the firewood, collected with great labour, is piled. Not a single tree is near, and the few prickly bushes seldom exceed three inches in height. The climate here is cooler than at *Mánes*. The temperature at sunrise was  $45^{\circ}$ , and in the middle of the day  $78^{\circ}$ .

"The district of *Spítí*, which comprises *Pinú* as well as *Mánes*, is situate between Chinese Tartary, *Ladak*, *Kúlú*, and *Baschar*, and pays tribute to each. The inhabitants are all Tartars, and follow the Lama religion. There are lead mines. The villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Toward *Ladak* the habitations must be still more elevated, and the country very barren, and the climate inhospitable.

"It was the intention of Messrs. Gerard to have gone on towards *Ladak*, and returned by the *Tári* pass, which is the most direct road. But intreaties and the offer of a douceur of 150 rupees were unavailing: the *Lafa*, or chief person, would not hear of their proceeding onwards, or attempting the *Tári* pass.

"After a fruitless negotiation, which lasted two days, they returned to *Mánes*,

955 / 24 / 18 / 18.

*Mánes*, and thence to *Sópóna*; and again (7th Sept.) by the *Mánerang* pass to *Pámáchan*, *Súmdó*, and *Rópá*. The barometric measurement was repeated with nearly the same result. The *Dárbúng* river was only half its former size; for a few days had brought on winter; and the stream was now but slowly and scantily supplied amongst the ice. The snow had not descended more than 400 feet lower, since they last crossed the pass, but the great fields had a new thick covering frozen hard. Shortly after leaving the pass, it began to snow, and continued till they arrived at *Pámáchan*. Upon the old snow-beds it lay at 14,500 feet; but what fell upon the ground, melted at 16,000 feet.

"*Súmdo* is about 12,500 feet above the level of the sea.

"They crossed the *Dárbúng* under the village of *Geóbúng*, and ascended the face of a thinly wooded hill to the elevation of 13,500 feet, where they encamped at the distance of a mile from any kind of fire-wood; but the spot afforded water. The upper limit of the pines in this neighbourhood is 12,300 feet; the juniper scarcely extends 100 feet higher. At sun-rise the thermometer was 39°. Every thing around was covered with hoar frost.

"They ascended the *Rúnang* pass, 14,500 feet above the sea; the mountains are of clayslate; and the creeping juniper, as if it had found a congenial soil, spreads its roots higher than the pass.

"Descending from the zone of frost, they travelled several miles upon an undulating tract much indented, but preserving a height above the limit of trees; and leaving the populous villages of *Kánam* and *Labrang* at a profound depth below on their left, they descended into the dell in which *Lípe* or *Lídang* is situate. The village is considerable, the houses entirely built of *Kélu* pine, small, compact, and exactly resembling cisterns.

"The bottom of the dell stands 8,700 feet above the sea; the vine is cultivated; and there are orchards of fruit-trees around. A few of the grapes were now (10th Sept.) ripe, and the apples, which are the largest observed in *Kunáwar*, are of a delicious flavour.

"The mountains are clayslate, granite, gneiss, and mica slate.

"The travellers proceeded by the *Werang* pass (13,000 feet above the sea) crossing the *Késhang* river (a large and very rapid torrent forming a series of waterfalls) by a good wooden bridge, to *Pangpá* or *Pangt*, 2,500 feet above the *Setlej*, and 9,200 feet above the sea. There is here very little soil or level ground: the houses are crowded together; and the vineyards, fields, and pasture lands, belonging to the village, are miles distant.

"The march was through a fine wood, large beds of juniper, and fine forests of pine, most part of the way. The upper limit of the pine was observed at 12,000 feet, the highest birches at 12,500 feet; and the rhododendron at 12,700 feet.

"This day (11th Sept.), Captain G. observes, terminated their adventures amidst frost and desolation. They bade farewell to the serenity of a Tartaric sky and its charms. 'Before us,' he says, 'we beheld dark clouds; we already felt the moist warmth of the periodical rains, and wished ourselves back among the Tartars, their arid country, and vast solitudes.'

"The rest of the journey follows the course of the *Setlej*, until it emerges from the mountains into the plains of Hindusthan.

"They now entered the lower *Kunáwar*, and crossing, by a *sango*, the *Malgún*, a rapid torrent passing to the *Setlej*, they traversed a pine forest along a belt of highly cultivated land interspersed with orchards and the richest vineyards: in the midst of which is *Chíní*, a large village, contiguous to which are seven or eight others. The soil slopes gently to the *Setlej*, and

is loaded with fine crops. It is the most extensive plain in lower *Kunáwar*, and forms a striking contrast with the heavy woods and rocky cliffs which overhang it. Just opposite are the huge *Raldang* peaks.

"Here, on both sides of the river, grapes attain the greatest perfection. Some are dried on the tops of houses; some made into spirits; the rest eaten ripe. Eighteen varieties, distinguished by separate names, derived from colour, shape, size, and flavour, are cultivated in *Kunáwar*.

"From *Chini*, the road assumes very rugged features; many rude balconies, flights of steps, and notched trees occur. The soil is crowded with countless varieties of gay flowers and many odoriferous plants. Cumin is plentiful, and forms an article of export to the plains.

"The height of this spot is 10,200 feet. The rocks are granite and gneiss, forming a succession of precipices, with a solitary tree here and there. The path is narrow, and skirts the brink of the abyss, looking down upon the *Setlej*, 4,000 feet below.

"*Rógi*, where they halted, is 9,100 feet above the level of the sea. Towards the *Setlej* there are vineyards, and around the village apricots, peaches, and apples.

"Thence they ascended to the height of 10,900 feet through a forest of straggling pines, of the species called *Ri* or *Niora* (Mr. Elphinstone's *Chilguza*.) It does not here flourish to the westward of *Wanghu*. The road rises and falls upon sharp pointed rocks, and now and then a flight of steps occurs. Opposite is the confluence of the *Baspá* with the *Setlej*. Its waters make a very considerable addition to this far-travelled river. The road descends precipitously (2,600 feet) to *Rúngar*, a small stream. The face of the hill is unwooded, but beautifully diversified with wild flowers, and clothed with rich pastures for thousands of sheep. Hence to *Mirú*, or *Mirting*, a small village 8,550 feet above the sea, the path ascends and descends amidst dwarf pines and oaks.

"The *Yúlá*, a considerable stream which rises amongst the snow in the N.W. and falls into the *Setlej*, was crossed 1,200 feet below the village. On its banks are many fertile fields. Thence the road ascends through a wood of oak and holly, which affords shelter to many varieties of pheasants; passes the village of *U'riní*, and arrived at *Tholang*, a village containing fifty-five families, and agreeably situated on both banks of a rivulet. It is 7,300 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the rocks in this tract are gneiss. In several spots the ground had been torn up by bears in search of the honey of the field-bee, which is here common.

"At a short distance from *Chegaon*, the road passes under a natural arch of granite formed by the contact of two immense blocks. The travellers then descended to the *Setlej*, and continued for several miles along its banks, sometimes a little elevated above it, more frequently dipping down to the edge of the stream, which is very rapid. The rocks on both sides are worn into many caves, which re-echo the roar of the river with tenfold noise.

"A very dangerous ascent was next encountered along the face of smooth ledges of granite, very steeply inclined to the *Setlej*; in these the niches for support scarce admitted half the foot, and were cut at very inconvenient distances. Arriving at the summit, the road again descended into an abyss 1,200 feet deep; the distance was but half a mile, which shows the steepness of the slope.

"The *Wangar*, a mountain torrent, here tears its way amongst vast masses of granite with frightful velocity and noise. The cascades formed by the rocks

rocks in its bed, throw up the spray to an amazing height, washing the crags which are loaded with a rank vegetation. In the dell of this torrent lies the secluded district of *Wángpó*, containing seven small villages.

"The *Wangar* is formed by two streams: one called *Surch*, rises amongst the snow; the other, which retains the common name, proceeds from the foot of *Tári* pass.

"*Pinú* is about four marches from *Wángpó*; and it was by the *Tári* pass, Messrs. Gerard intended to return, could they have prevailed on the *Lafa* to concede to their wishes. The pass is not reckoned so high as *Máncrang*, and probably does not exceed 17,000 feet.

"After crossing the *Wangar* by a wooden bridge, the road continues along the edge of the *Sellej* for half a mile to *Wangto*, where there is a bridge of ropes across the river. Its breadth within the banks (which are of granite) is here 92 feet. It is the narrowest point: the average breadth in this part is from 250 to 300 feet. The bed of the river is 5,200 feet above the sea.

"Proceeding towards *Tárándá*, the travellers passed through a beautiful wood of stately pines, many of them from 20 to 27 feet in girth; the pines are called *Kélú* by the natives. This timber is almost everlasting. It resists the attack of insects, and is therefore used in the construction of temples, houses, and granaries. It seldom occurs below 6,000 feet, nor above 12,000 feet from the level of the sea.

"Leaving the forest, they descended by a narrow rocky path, among dark thickets of oaks, holly, yew, and horse-chestnut. They here crossed the *Sáildang* torrent, by three rude alpine bridges, over as many large and very rapid streams, which flow, or rather rush from their sources in the *Himalaya* to the southward, descending, in a succession of cascades, to the *Sellej*, a couple of miles below the bridges.

"*Tárándá* is 7,100 feet above the sea. Gneiss and mica slate appear to predominate here, and granite is not so frequent. Nearly opposite this, to the south, the *Himalaya* mountains may be said to end."

"It will have been remarked in the preceding narrative," observes Mr. Colebrooke, "as in former accounts of the same travellers, and of Mr. Moorcroft, Mr. Fraser, and others, that at an elevation where the density of the air is diminished five-twelfths, that is, where the barometric pressure is reduced to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches or seven-twelfths of the atmospheric weight at the level of the sea (which takes place at an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet above that level), difficulty of breathing is experienced, attended with lassitude and severe head-ache. The native mountaineers of the *Himalaya*, who feel it not less sensibly than strangers, ascribe the sensation to presumed exhalations of a supposed poisonous vegetation at that vast height. At a less elevation no such effects are perceived. Inhabited places were visited by Messrs. Gerard, at the height of more than 13,000 feet above the sea; and cultivated fields were seen at 13,600 feet, and cattle pasturing at a still greater altitude.

"The diary of this journey supplies ample confirmation of a position advanced by me some years since, in reply to some hasty inductions, grounded on imperfect experiments and insufficient observations, as to the limit of perpetual congelation. It was not to be supposed that the same mean temperature, or the same maximum of it, would occur under a given geographical line, at equal elevations, whether of a solitary mountain or an extensive cluster; whether of an isolated peak, or a sequestered glen. On the contrary, it seemed obvious that reverberation of heat must produce like effects of con-

centrated warmth, at the level of the sea, and on the table land of mountains. Accordingly, it does appear, that in the exterior chain of the *Himalaya*, where heat is reflected to it but from one side, the warmth is much less than in the interior cluster, where there is reverberation from all quarters. Capt. G. has repeatedly adverted to these important facts.

"He has constantly attended likewise to very interesting questions concerning the geography of plants, and especially regarding the limits of vegetation. In abridging his diary, I have seldom suppressed any circumstance bearing upon these points; but have commonly retained the particulars, at the price, perhaps, of some tediousness and a little repetition. The greatest elevation, at which plants of a notable size are remarked, is 17,000 feet. The utmost limit of vegetation of mosses and lichens must doubtless reach further.

"The greatest height attained during this journey was 18,612 feet; viz. at *Mánerang* pass. Next to it is the *Kéúbrang* pass, at 18,312 feet above the sea. Twice, in former journeys, Messrs. Gerard scaled the stupendous altitude of a station on *Pargéül*, measured twice barometrically 19,411 feet, and now confirmed trigonometrically, not without a surmise of a near approach to 19,500 feet above the level of the sea.

"At the elevation of 16,200 feet, on the confines of Chinese Tartary, ammonites were picked up. If not precisely *in situ*, they probably had not come from a remote situation; for the specimens are of ammonites themselves, not *sáligráma* stones containing their impressions, and therefore not likely to have been elsewhere picked up from a religious motive, and accidentally dropped on the spot where they were now found, which was in a region of limestone. Ammonites have been found at a like elevation in the beds of torrents near the *Nítí* and *Máná* passes.

"A further advance into Chinese Tartary would probably have ascertained the site of these and perhaps of other organic remains; but the travellers were repelled by a guard stationed on the frontier. In two other quarters they met with a similar repulse, from Tartar guards, posted on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary.

"I cannot quit the subject without inviting the Society to applaud the persevering exertions of these intrepid travellers in their arduous enterprise. Capt. Gerard and his brother have been neither appalled by danger nor deterred by fatigue; and to the official duties of the survey on which they were employed, else sufficiently laborious, they have superadded a most laudable zeal for the advancement of science in every way for which an opportunity was presented to them, and have evinced exemplary diligence in the prosecution of researches.

"I may here be allowed to express regret, that the valley of the *Gandhac* river is yet unexplored. It is in that valley that ammonites are known to abound, and other ancient remains may be looked for. It is probably the route by which the *Dhawalagiri*, or White Mountain of the *Himalaya*, may be approached, and the altitude of apparently the highest mountain, definitively determined. I still entertain the expectation, grounded on measurements taken from remote stations, that its height will be found to be not less than 27,000 feet above the level of the sea."

## CONDUCT OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE BURMESE WAR.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR : While the Marquess of Hastings occupied the exalted station of Governor-General of India, a fair field offered itself for the display of the splendid talents undoubtedly possessed by that distinguished nobleman. This has led to an undue, and an inapplicable comparison between the last and present administration of public affairs in India; and were the question dispassionately examined on its legitimate grounds, the clamour excited against, and the obloquy thrown assiduously and incessantly upon, the government of Lord Amherst, would have appeared equally unjust and unmerited. Had not the Burmese war occurred, the present Governor-General, who is allowed by all to be an excellent and estimable character, would have been found as efficient and able in his high office as his predecessors, some of whose acts have not experienced unqualified approbation—hardly, at any time, to be expected of an empire containing one hundred millions of natives. If the records of the India-House are referred to, it will appear, that the civil, political, commercial and revenue departments, have been conducted with as much skill and fidelity as at any former period; and no greater proof can be adduced of the vigilance and guarded circumspection of the actual government, than that contiguous states, ever jealous of the power and prosperity of the East-India Company, have remained quiescent (with one or two minor and unimportant exceptions), when it might have been expected that advantage would have been taken of the detachment of all the disposable force, of every description, to a remote quarter. This narrows the consideration of the accusations directed against an amiable nobleman and his government, to the case of the Burmese war. There is no occasion to discuss the cause and origin of this war, as Parliament has recently declared that it was just and necessary in support of the character and dignity of the British nation. This limits the question still more, or to the mere conduct of a war decided, by the collective wisdom of the nation, to be, not disastrous, but on the contrary successful and honourable to the British and Oriental army, amidst unavoidable difficulties and privations; and undertaken also, when the European and native force was on a peace-establishment.

When an army is to take the field, the primary consideration is to adopt a line of operations most eligibly calculated for advancing or retreating, without being flanked; and suited also to the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, and the movements of the indispensable commissariat department. Three of these lines would concentrate in the heart of the Burmese dominions; *viz.* one through Assam and Cassey, by Munnipore; a second from Arracan, over a high range of hills, to the great river Irrawaddy, above Prome; and a third, or the river-line, from Rangoon, northward. This last was most judiciously made the main line of operations, on account of naval co-operation, and facility of supplies; while, at the same time, the other two were occupied, as far as circumstances would admit of their utility, directly or in prospect. Surely no military man will say that this arrangement was injudicious on the part of the commander, or that the supreme power that confirmed it acted with the imbecility, repeated *usque ad nauseam*. If climate has proved unfavourable, or if the sturdy semi-barbarian mountaineers contended against have prolonged the war by unexpected physical impediments, and a defence evincing



evinced much personal courage, it must be surely not a little *outré* and extravagant to lay this to the charge of Lord Amherst, on whom an attack, on every possible occasion, seems to be *the order of the day*. I am not acquainted personally with this calumniated peer, who, no doubt, will by-and-bye, in his place, give a ready and triumphant reply to the allegations against him. Instead of this, however, I rather think that a successful conclusion to the Burmese war, in the present campaign, will produce to his lordship the thanks of both houses of Parliament.

Singapore the Dutch never had a clear claim to; and, therefore, they obtained valuable Sumatra for a mere song. In a future war with the French and Dutch united, this great island, with its noble harbours and vast resources, would dangerously flank the Bay of Bengal, if Arracan, to be retained at the peace, did not outflank Sumatra, and furnish an asylum for repairing and supplying fleets after an action in the Bay of Bengal, during the south-west monsoon. This consideration, independent of commercial advantages, and keeping the Burmese kingdom in perpetual check, outweighs all the expenses of the war.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

London, March 1st, 1826.

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### FRIENDSHIP.

WHEN we offend  
 A much-loved friend,  
 How deeply does compunction sting!  
 Thoughts of the past  
 The mind o'ercast,  
 And bitter pangs the bosom wring.

Should Ocean's tide  
 That friend divide  
 From our repentant kind embrace,  
 Our wishes burn  
 For his return:  
 We pine to view his smiling face.

If sharp disease  
 That friend should seize,  
 Ere he our longing looks can greet;  
 Foreboding fears  
 And nightly tears  
 Chase from our pillow slumber sweet.

But if, ere we  
 His face can see,  
 Relentless Death that friend should sever;  
 When would our pain  
 Depart again,  
 And peace revisit us?—Ah, never!

H.

## ACCOUNT OF LEI, THE CAPITAL OF LADAK.

MEER IZZUT OOLLAH, a native of Delhi, and an attendant of Mr. Moorcroft, the enterprising traveller in Tibetan Tartary, has, in the course of his employment in the service of Mr. Moorcroft, travelled to Cashmere, Tibet, Yarkand, Cashgar, Kokand, Samarkand, Bokhara, Khulm, and thence to Cabul, by the way of Bamian; from Cabul he returned to the plains of Hindostan. This very intelligent native kept a journal of his travels, from whence the following translation of his curious account of Lei has been extracted, and published in the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta.

"Lei is a populous city, the capital of Tibet, and always intended by that term, or Tibet, when it is applied to the city. It is situated about a cos from the right bank of the Sampo: the road to it is good; there are several villages in the intermediate space between it and the last stage situated on the side of the river. The people of the place call the country Ladágh. In Cashmir it is named Búten, and in Persian and Turkish it is called Tibet, the word *Tibet* signifying in Turki, *shawl-wool*, which is procured here most abundantly, and of the finest quality. A sort of barley, resembling wheat, grows between Metayin and Diriras; cotton also grows there. Beyond Diriras wheat and barley both occur, but no cotton: the wheat is not reaped there till the end of December, but about Lei it is gathered in October; there is but one harvest in the year. Very fine turnips are cultivated at Lei; rice and jawar and chenna are never sown. From Metayin to Lei the water is bad, and engenders asthma and goitre—the latter, in Hindi, is called *Gilher*; it does not seem prevalent, however, in the town of Lei, but shortness of breath is very general. I was affected in this way very severely, in consequence of which I abstained from drinking the water and drank tea only, when the complaint speedily left me. The water of the Sampo is good, and along the valley formed by its course or on the heights bounding it, wherever the springs that supply the river arise, villages are met with. The people of Tibet eat chiefly Talfan, that is, Setu (the meal of parched grain), boiling it with meat so as to form a thick kind of broth. Men of rank eat rice. They all wear a coarse cloth made of sheep's wool, and the poorer classes in the winter wrap themselves in the skin. They wear very high black caps falling over one ear; shoes of undressed hide, within which they sew woollen cloth that comes up to the middle of the leg: their hair is plaited like that of women, and falls down in a braid behind: they shave the beard and preserve the mustachios: the lower part of the tunic is like that of the kabá (it is straight and scanty), whilst the upper part or vest is full (and folded); it is all in one piece. The jama, or tunic, is made of black or coloured woollen cloth (pattu); the women wear turquoises, emeralds and pearls wove with their hair. The country yields but little produce, so that, owing to the scanty soil and crop, the poorer people have the revolting practice of one woman being married to several brothers, the children being all supported by the elder. This usage is contrary to the established religion. It is also allowable here for the eldest son, if he pleases, to exclude his own father from the possession of the property, and to cut off the other sons from any share. The revenue of Lei is five thousand kharwars of Cashmir: the Cashmir kharwar is equal to sixteen tereks. The ruler has no claim to any part of the crops, but derives his income from a tax on the head of each house; he levies one or two rupees a year, according to the ground, but this is not determined by the begah or jerib, but the land is divided according to the water—that is, they calculate the proportion of water required daily for a mill

or half a mill, and then estimate the daily consumption of it in the irrigation of the land in that ratio.

" The houses are of stone or unburnt brick ; the beams are of poplar wood : the dwellings are of three or four stories, and Lei contains a thousand such. The population consists of Tibetians and Cashmirians ; the Mohammedans are of both the Shea and Sunni persuasions. Merchandize pays duty so much a load, and four rupees are charged on a load of shawl wool when exported to Cashmir : no duty is levied on it when imported into Tibet from other countries. A duty of four rupees is charged on every terek weight of Cashmir shawls when exported to Yarkand. Eight hundred horse-loads of shawl wool go annually hence to Cashmir, each horse-load weighing about twenty-eight tereks. The wool is obtained from the hide of the goat, but is distinct from the hair : the original wool of Toos is yielded by a kind of deer. Tea also pays a small duty. Shawl wool comes to Lei from Rodek and Cha-yin Thàn, the former lies east by south from Lei, and is a dependency of it. Cha-yin Thàn is the name of a district, the chief city of which is named Gerduk : it is fifteen stages east of Lei, and belongs to Lassa. Lassa is a celebrated city, east of Lei, two months' journey ; the chief of it is the chief of the Lamas ; his name is not known. He has been obliged, within the last fifteen or twenty years, to appeal to the power of Khatai to protect him against the encroachments of the Gorkhas.

" There is one mosque in Lei, to the imam of which every load of merchandize pays one jud. It was founded by Ibrahim Khan, one of the nobles of the Mogul court, at a time when the Calmaks had got possession of the city, and the Raja of Tibet had recourse to the Sultan of Hindustan for succour. Ibrahim Khan, who was sent to his assistance, defeated the Calmaks and restored the raja, who, in consequence, adopted the Mohammedan faith, and signed a treaty acknowledging himself a vassal of the empire. He was honoured with the title of Raja Akabet Mahmoud Khan. The Hakims of Cashmir still address the Raja of Tibet by that designation ; but the raja, in a short time, returned to his original faith : he continued to profess, indeed, a sort of subordination to the Governor of Cashmir, but paid tribute no longer. He coins the *jud* in the name of Mahmoud Shah ; four juds make one rupee. The Raja of Lei sends annually a contribution or charitable donation to the Guru Lama of Lassa. The Hakim of Cashmir takes care to be on good terms with the Raja of Tibet, because the shawl wool comes from thence, and if the intercourse were interrupted the weavers of Cashmir would be out of employ, by which he would lose a duty of ten lacs a year. If this were not in his way, the country might be easily overrun, as the people are a very spiritless race. I did not meet one individual armed during the whole of my stay, although they keep guns and other weapons in their houses. Murder and robbery, violence and bloodshed, are unknown : when two Tibetians quarrel, the one who finds his anger becoming outrageous chokes himself, by filling his mouth with clay ; or it is ~~an~~ unusual for either to bare his head and present it to his opponent, exclaiming, " strike !" because, in fact, whoever gives the first blow is subject to a fine of three rupees, or six rupees if blood be drawn. If one strike another with a sword, he is tied to a large stone, and a plaster is applied to the wounded man at the expense of the aggressor, according to his circumstances. If the wounded man die, the murderer is thrown into the river with a heavy stone tied round his waist. In short they are a very mild race, disposed to offer injury to no one, and are free from religious intolerance. They marry their daughters to Mohammedans, and do not object to their adopting

adopting the faith of their husbands; if the women wish, they are at any time allowed to resume the faith of Tibet. Four or five hundred mounted men might plunder the whole country. The gunpowder made here is very famous. Mines of sulphur are found about three stages from Lei. Saltpetre is also produced by the soil, and excellent charcoal is abundantly prepared from a sort of timber that grows upon the mountains, the Persian name of which I am not acquainted with, and I had no opportunity of seeing the wood.

“ When a son is born to the raja, the raja abdicates, and the ministers govern in the name of the prince. There are three principal officers of Government: one is a kalun (or ghelum), who acts as deputy; the second is the chaghtut, treasurer or steward; the third is the muaghten, or commander of the troops. At this time the kalun is perfect master of the supreme authority, and the raja takes no part in the affairs of state; the name of the raja is Chhatendruj. Every person in this country makes one of his sons a lama, that is to say, one who forsakes the world. *Lam*, in Tibeti, means ‘ road or way;’ and *lamel*, ‘ he who shews the way.’ The females of this order bear the name of *chumeh*, the meaning of which I do not know; neither the lama nor chumeh ever marry. The lamas are the spiritual preceptors of the other classes of people. I cannot offer any account of the religion of the country, not understanding the language, nor meeting with any lama of intelligence enough to explain it. I was also advised not to make any particular inquiries upon the subject, as my proceedings were regarded with some jealousy by the chief authorities: I could only, therefore, pick up such accounts as the Mohammedan residents of the place were able to give me. The national faith is called *Buddah*, acknowledging God and the prophets. The temples of their idols are not constructed for their religious worship, but for the preservation of the statues of their most eminent teachers and lamas; accordingly when any lama or person of that description dies, they carve his image upon the tomb in which his ashes after the body is burnt are buried. Some of the images are said to represent some prophet, still living in the mountains and deserts: from this it appears, that the prophet is no other than Khajeh Khizr (Elias). Some say that these are the images of a prophet who was taken up to heaven and is still alive, and these are therefore representations of Hazret Isa (Jesus). They have books which they consider scriptural, and which contain moral doctrines and religious prayers, and enjoin the constant practice of devotion, truth, and clemency. Thus they say, ‘ if any one take from you your cloak, give him your vest also; and if he strike you one blow, bid him strike another.’ The adoration of idols is prohibited. With the exception of burning the dead, the usages of these people are very conformable to those of Christians. They hold the flesh of horses and camels to be unlawful food, but eat goats, sheep, and kine. It is also unlawful to espouse more than one wife. Their chief festivals are held when the sun is farthest off, as on the 25th of December, and their new year begins at the same period as that of the Christian era. When taking an oath, they invoke the *Kanja Sum*, that is to say, *the Triple God: Kanja* meaning *God*, and *sum*, *three*; and they say that God is one; that of the other two, one is his Prophet, and the other his Word; and that the union of the three in their form of oath, refers only to one God. There is likewise an obvious affinity between the lamas of Tibet and the monks of Christian countries; as, for instance, some time before my arrival, there was a lama who had never slept in his whole life. An old man told me, he recollected having heard that many loads of the Gospel had formerly arrived in Tibet, but that no one copy had reached them entire, in

consequence of which the custom of burying the dead and other unchristian practices were suffered still to subsist. At Lassa, however, the chief seat of the religion, the dead are not burnt but buried. They acknowledge also, that their religious books were originally in some foreign language, from which they were translated into the ancient dialect of Tibet : such of the originals as yet remain are no longer understood by any one. I was not able to procure a single page of these books. The people here have a printed as well as a written character. Their months have no separate appellations, but are distinguished as first, second, third, &c. The years are reckoned after the Turkish manner, comprehending a cycle of twelve years, each being named after an animal, as the *Suchkan II*, *Daud II*, or year of the cat, cow, &c. The language of Tibet has much in common with those of Turkestan and Cashmir : it abounds with nasals, like the latter ; whilst in articulation and accent it resembles Turkish—the hard *kaf* and *ghain*, and *shin* and *che* often occur.

“ The dogs of Tibet are twice as large as those of Hindustan ; they have large heads, long coats, are very strong and fierce, and are said to be a match for a lion. The cow of this country has a bushy tail, which forms the chowri used in Hindustan ; it is of low stature, but is strong and sure-footed, and is much used as a beast of burthen in mountainous and difficult roads. I saw very few of the celebrated Tibet ponies : the breed is originally from Zaishkar, a part of Tibet, ten or fifteen stages from Lei : the price varies from twenty to seventy rupees. They are very fleet and sure of foot, and cross the loftiest passes with ease ; they feed them with hay, or, if they wish to make them fat, they give them the grass called rushkeh ; fresh if it be spring weather, but dry at other seasons.”

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### WHAT IS WOMAN LIKE ?

An eastern prince his vizirs once assembled,  
And asked them what a woman most resembled.

One said, the sun, the source of light,  
Which made all nature gay :  
When Woman's present, all is bright,  
All dull when she's away.

Woman, cried one, we can compare  
To nought so justly as to air ;  
'Tis light, indeed, and apt to fly ;  
But it unites the earth and sky :  
So Woman, at creation given,  
Stood as a link 'twixt man and heaven.

She's like the rainbow, said a third,  
That, when the elements are stirred  
To strife, dissolves the storm.

Its aspect does sweet calm diffuse ;  
We're dazzled by its brilliant hues,  
Its symmetry of form.

But who such prize possessed ?—Sure, no man :  
'Tis an illusion—so is woman.

The prince, who found his council thus divided,  
Left the perplexing question undecided.

H. N.

## THE PUNCHAYET, OR HINDU FORM OF ARBITRATION.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR : I have read with no little astonishment an article in a contemporary work (which professes to afford information to the British public on Indian affairs), entitled, "System of Punchayet, or Indian Trial by Jury:" the ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation displayed in that article surpasses every example I have met with, even in the work where it appears.

The writer begins with the following tirade:—

If the authority of great names, the sanction of ancient custom, or the lessons of every-day experience, could prevail with the legislature of British India, we should not now have needed to take up our pen in favour of the Indian custom of trial by jury,—the most valuable institution which India ever possessed; a precious relic of popular rights, which survived all the revolutions of the empire till it fell into our hands. Then only, that which the Tartar conquerors and Mohammedan despots had spared, was at last, to our shame, totally destroyed by those Christian and civilized conquerors of the West, who had experienced the unspeakable benefits of a similar institution in their own country; for it can never be too often repeated, that the liberty of the press and trial by jury are the two pillars of the British constitution; and were either of these broken down, nothing else of this venerable fabric would remain worth preserving. India, likewise, much as we are accustomed to condemn her ancient institutions, enjoyed to a certain degree both these blessings. How she has been deprived of the first by her "enlightened" rulers, who "love darkness rather than the light," is but too notorious; their triumph over truth can never be sufficiently lamented by the friends of civilization and good government. But if trial by jury, or punchayet, had been left to the natives of India, their condition, under the suppression of free discussion, would have been less deplorable.

This, with a great deal more common-place jargon, suited to the understandings of a radical assembly, is succeeded by an attempt to fasten upon the Government of India the crime of destroying this palladium of Indian liberty, by the following ingenious argument:—

This brings us to the manner in which the punchayet has been destroyed by the British Government, which is itself a conclusive proof of what it was under the native princes.(?) Under them it had flourished for ages, and was cherished by the people with a degree of affection which they have never displayed for any other civil institution. We have made it optional with parties to submit to it or not; and in a few years it has fallen into utter ruin and decay. Nor is this attributable to any change of opinion, for the inhabitants still cling to its memory with fond regret.

So that, according to this writer, by allowing the people of India the free use of this mode of trial, whenever the parties agree to adopt it, the British Government has *destroyed* it; and the people evince the extraordinary degree of affection which they cherish for this institution by suffering it, "in a few years," to fall into "utter ruin and decay!" Moreover, the Indian people "cling to its memory with fond regret," although the writer admits that recourse may be had to it whenever they please! *Risum teneatis, amici?*

This passage would suffice to shew the writer's inconsequential mode of reasoning; but the manner in which facts are disguised and distorted by him is more deserving of exposure, because the reader is less able to detect misrepresentation of facts than false reasoning.

The article referred to is headed, in a conspicuous manner, by the following motto:—

It seems strange that the judicial code, which has been framed expressly for the benefit of the natives, should omit entirely the only mode of trial which is general and popular

popular among them ; for there can be no doubt that trial by *punchayet* is as much the common law of India in civil matters as that by jury in England. No native thinks that justice is done where it is not adopted. SIR THOMAS MUNRO, *Governor of Madras*.

This sentiment of Sir Thos. Munro is inserted again in the body of the article, and the writer of it observes that no higher authority can be quoted.

Most certainly Sir Thos. Munro did, in the year 1807, so express himself ; and it is equally true, that moved by the representations of that officer, and the opinions of Col. Wilks, Col. (now Sir John) Malcolm, and others, the Court of Directors did direct, in 1814, that *punchayets* should be introduced into the judicial system of Madras ; and it is equally true that, in spite of the remonstrances of many of the practical servants of the Company at that presidency, *punchayets* were so introduced in the year 1816. It is moreover the fact that it was at first intended (and was so expressed in the original draft of the regulation) to grant a compulsory power to the village munsiff, to summon a *punchayet* on the application of one party only ; which provision was withdrawn at the instance of the two judicial commissioners, of whom Sir Thos. Munro was the chief. Finally, it is the express and recorded opinion of Sir Thos. Munro, delivered in the year 1813, that the people should have the option of resorting either to their own forms or to ours. The following is the reason alleged by that officer in his answer to the queries propounded by the Court of Directors on the subject of the judicial system :—

The people should have the option of resorting to the summary decisions of their *potails*, *amildars*, and *punchayets*, or to the more deliberate judgments of our *zillah* courts. If our courts are thought to be preferable to their own, they will soon learn to assimilate their own to them in form and practice, and the reformation which we desire will be gradually brought about by their own wishes. If, having a free choice, they still adhere to their own institutions, the plain inference is, that they are better adapted to the present state of society among them ; for no forms of law, however excellent in other circumstances, are good, when they are not acceptable to the people for whose use they are intended.

All these facts are to be found in the very volume from which the twice quoted sentiments of Sir Thos. Munro, as well as most of the other evidence adduced in the article referred to, are extracted.\* They must therefore have been known to the writer, and must consequently have been wilfully suppressed for the sake of deceiving the reader.

The writer has availed himself, in the same disingenuous manner, of the authority of Sir John Malcolm, who, he says, has proposed a plan for introducing *punchayets* into Central India. But he does not state, as he ought to have done, that Sir John abstains expressly from recommending their compulsory adoption : he proposes merely that the people should be *encouraged* to resort to these courts of arbitration in petty disputes. And they are so encouraged by our courts.

Nearly as much misrepresentation has been displayed in respect to the nature of this Hindu court, which is called by the writer an *Indian jury* ; with the view of interesting the prejudices of Englishmen, and directing them against a Government alleged (on very equivocal grounds) to have destroyed an institution considered in this country to be one of the strongest bulwarks of our liberties. But a Hindu *punchayet* is as little analogous to the English jury, as was the Court of Areopagites at Athens. The latter institution, *parvis componere magna*, resembled, indeed, in some of its features, the

Hindu

\* Selection of Judicial Papers from the Records at the East-India House. 1820.

Hindu panchayet. Col. Wilks is the only authority of any weight who strenuously contends for a resemblance between the panchayet and the jury; and his prejudice may be easily accounted for when it is recollected that in his "Historical Sketches of the South of India," he spoke of the panchayet as a relic, newly discovered by him, of the ancient Hindu judicial system (whereas it had been long in use in Bengal, prior to the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis), and was therefore prone to overrate its value, and to carry the parallel between it and our jury system too far. The description given by Sir Thos. Munro of an ancient panchayet contains no traces of resemblance between them.

"The first step of the panchayet," says that officer, "was to take a bond from the parties, stating that they were willing to abide by their decision, copies of which, signed by all the members and the litigants themselves, were given to each of the parties. If the suit was for a thing of little value the decision was given in writing, but the depositions of the witnesses, and very frequently those also of the parties, were omitted. Appeals might be made to the district aumildar, and from him to the aumildar of the province, for a new panchayet, which was, however, rarely granted unless when it appeared that corruption or intimidation had been employed. The panchayet was sometimes placed under restraint with regard to communication with other persons, and obliged to decide without separating; but this was not so usual as adjournments, particularly in matters of accounts."

The writer of the article I refer to has studiously concealed the important fact that panchayets were only employed by the Hindus in civil cases. Indeed he gives the unsuspecting reader reason to infer from his exordium, which I have quoted, that it was applicable to both civil and criminal cases, without which it is impossible to compare it to "the pillar of the British constitution." He has likewise stated (apparently from Sir John Malcolm) that "if a murder or robbery was committed, the manager of the town or district either heard the case himself, or sent the parties suspected before a panchayet, composed of not less than five of the public functionaries or inhabitants." This might be a local practice; but hear the statement of Sir Thos. Munro, "the highest authority" on this subject,—a statement which the writer must have seen:—

"The Hindus did not employ panchayets in criminal cases. The judge, either alone, or with the assistance of his deputies or other public officers, tried and passed sentence."\*

It is obvious that, by whatever name the panchayet may be now perversely called, it is, in fact, but a species of arbitration, and as such it is designated by every well informed writer on the subject. Mr. Colebrooke says that the panchayet is "not of the nature either of a jury or of a rustic tribunal, but merely a system of arbitration, subordinate to regularly constituted tribunals or courts of justice." The writer of the article referred to says "this dictum is of little weight, and is entirely opposed to the writers on India, who have united to a knowledge of the theory the experience of practice:" and then he refers to Sir John Malcolm's account of this institution in his interesting "Memoir of Central India," as if that excellent writer supported his assertion. But Sir John Malcolm directly contradicts it, for he expressly speaks of the panchayet as a form of arbitration (as Mr. Colebrooke has done), not merely in his last great work, but in his sketch of the Sikhs printed many years back in the *Asiatic Researches*. As to the statement that practical persons deny the definition of Mr. Colebrooke, it happens that those who hold such opinion as that the panchayet resembles the English jury, are chiefly military men, who are not

the



the best authorities in respect to civil and judicial forms of administration; and that practical persons are almost universally of the same opinion as Mr. Colebrooke; who, by the way, is perhaps himself an unexceptionable instance of theoretical united to great practical skill and observation. Let me refer to the sentiments of a few practical persons, which are contained in the same volume I have before referred to, and which also the writer must have seen.

Mr. Ernst\* states that "the term *punchayet*, or *punja*, is familiar to the natives in most parts of the country as a mode of settling disputes by arbitration; and in its common acceptation it is applied to one or more persons, who are chosen by the parties for that purpose."

Sir H. Strachey, "an authority" (says the writer of the article referred to), "the weight of which none will dispute," states† that the punchayet is occasionally resorted to voluntarily by the Hindus, in disputes concerning castes, and perhaps in matters of village accounts and boundary disputes. "I remember," he continues, "no instance of parties in a suit preferring a reference to the punchayet. Should the parties agree, no objection, I conceive, would be made to such reference. Our civil courts never discourage any kind of *arbitration*: they constantly recommend it to the parties, who will *hardly ever agree to it*." Again:‡ "the *punja*, or *punchayet*, is a Hindu mode of arbitration. The courts, as I have already stated, are in the constant habit of recommending arbitration, of any kind, to parties in a cause."

Mr. E. Strachey speaks still more to the point: "Punchayet," he observes,§ "commonly means nothing more than arbitration; but I suppose it is here (in the question put by the court) used in its more extended sense, and we are to understand by punchayet an assembly of men, generally respected by the caste, or other description of persons under whose authority it assembles, acts and dissolves. We constantly hear parties in our courts referring to punchayet, as a test of propriety, in some way or other; but it must be observed, that the term is extremely vague, till we know the precise meaning which is attached to it. The question whether a Hindu is to be excluded from his caste is constantly determined by the punchayet; but no court of our's would take cognizance of such matters. A Hindu might recover damages from a person who had injured him by making him lose caste; but I do not think he would be able to maintain his case, if he were to sue the members of a punchayet for deciding that he should be excluded from his caste." Again:|| "I do not suppose it can be in contemplation to force men to become members of punchayets, as we do jurymen in England. Any attempt at this sort must of course be *unsuccessful*, as it would be a very *odious* INNOVATION, and could not be enforced without oppression and all manner of abuses. It would make us extremely unpopular, and, in my opinion, would endanger the Government."

Mr. J. D. Erskine¶ gives the following description of the punchayet, which may be opposed to that of Sir Thos. Munro.

"This institution is of two descriptions: one is formed of the most respectable persons of the caste, resident in the neighbourhood, and is assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of any individual of the caste in any case relating to religious usage, or for deliberating upon matters of any description affecting the general interests of the caste or profession at large; the other is assembled at the instance of any two members of the caste wishing to submit any matter in dispute between themselves to the decision of a punchayet of their brethren. In the *former* case I am not certain whether there is any particular form of election observed, but in the

\* Judicial Selections, p. 29.

† *Ibid.*, p. 53.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 73.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 74.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 75.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 88.

the latter no person attends excepting those specially invited to be members by one of the parties concerned, and each party is at the expense of maintaining the members whom he may have summoned during the sitting of the punchayet. The court is superintended by a president called the mehto, who questions the parties, examines the witnesses, and delivers the collective opinion of the court. *No record is made of the proceedings*; but I believe in decisions regarding lands, or other real property, the decree is sometimes committed to writing. The latter form of the punchayet is, in fact, a court of arbitration, to which the parties voluntarily resort, and which takes no measures to give effect to its decisions should either of the parties decline to abide by it. When the general interests of the caste require a meeting of the punchayet, the authority of that court is absolute, and its commands are received by every member with implicit obedience.

The foregoing are authorities from amongst the judicial officers of Bengal; the testimony is not less decisive of those at the other presidencies. Mr. Ravenshaw observes that a punchayet court, under the old judicial system, differed little from what a court of arbitrators would be under the existing regulations (in 1814), "with this particular and striking difference, that the former, being guided by no fixed general rules, their process and decisions varied with individual opinion, and thence they became the source of most lamentable corruption." Col. Walker assimilates the punchayet to an English jury, but his own description of it is utterly at variance with the designation.

Mr. A. Falconar, in a very elaborate answer to the queries proposed by the Court, has entered closely into the nature of the punchayet institution. He observes: "The decision by punchayet, as it is termed by the Hindus, is the same as what we term decision by arbitration, or umpirage; though it does not seem to be generally understood as such. The respectable writer of the *Historical Sketches* (Col. Wilks) appears to consider it as a mode of trial entirely novel, or entirely unknown to our English government, and denominates it the *Indian trial by jury*, from some fancied resemblance, perhaps, to our celebrated trial by jury, to which, however, the punchayet *has not the least analogy*. I stated before, that the decision by punchayet had been prescribed as a form of official proceeding in the Madras territories upwards of twenty years ago, had been long *previously* adopted in Bengal, and is now resorted to as a mode of decision, if the parties do not oppose, in a great variety of minor unappealable cases in every court subordinate to that presidency." Mr. Falconar then recites the formula of proceeding in punchayets, and remarks as follows:—

And here I must be permitted to express my surprise at the assumed discovery, by the author of the *Historical Sketches*, of this form of Indian adjudication, and its alleged resemblance to the English trial by jury. Do we see here any similitude to that admirable institution, according to which no British subject can be affected in his property, liberty, or person, but by the unanimous consent of *twelve of his neighbours and equals*? Do we see the cautious returns made of a fair and impartial pannel, whose names are drawn by lot, till a certain number be complete, who are challenged by the parties, and; if necessary, made up by others, till there be none objectionable; who *hear the counsel* on each side, the examination of the witnesses, the summing up of the judge, and, then retiring from the bar, consider of their verdict until they be entirely agreed, and return to deliver it in open court? We cannot discern a vestige of resemblance. The punchayet is a temporary Hindoo tribunal, erected on the instant order of the rajah, to try, by a summary process in the simple form above prescribed, the suit brought before it, for the most part with the consent of the parties.

The punchayet institution, therefore, is from its nature incapable of being extended beyond its ancient limits, which confined it to the determination of  
caste

caste disputes, and other petty differences; even in these offices, owing to the divisions amongst the people, in respect to religion, caste, &c., which hinder them from sitting together indiscriminately, it is an imperfect instrument of justice. A late writer,\* no advocate of the present judicial system of India, fully confirms this assertion :—

The question (he observes) how far panchayets are useful or might be made available to the administration of justice (in Bengal) is worthy of attention. A panchayet is an assemblage of persons for the purpose of settling disputes between parties of the same caste or class of society with themselves. From the very nature of the tribunal, therefore, the high with the low, the rich with the poor, could but seldom, if at all, be brought before it; and these classes, for the most part, form the oppressors and the oppressed. Neither could persons of different sects, though otherwise equal, be brought before the panchayet.

Those who suppose that formerly its scope was more extensive, forget that under the ancient Hindu sovereigns justice was administered by the prince in person. The Government have tried the experiment of the panchayet by introducing it, with the modifications recommended by its warmest advocates, and it has failed. The new system commenced its operation in the Madras territories in September 1816, and the following is the official account of the number of suits decided in the zillah courts, and of those decided by district and village panchayets, in the five succeeding half years, respectively :—

|                                | Total number of Suits<br>in the Zillah Courts. | Total number of District<br>and Village Panchayets. |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| From January to June 1817..... | 33,505.....                                    | 101   |
| July to December 1817 .....    | 37,546.....                                    | 261   |
| January to June 1818.....      | 28,792.....                                    | 117   |
| July to December 1818 .....    | 29,424.....                                    | 156   |
| January to June 1819 .....     | 27,612.....                                    | 58  |

Thus it appears, that in these two years and a half there were 156,879 suits decided; of this number 146,538 were determined by district and village munsiffs, and only 693 by that form of trial for which the people are represented to cherish such fond affection !

It is perhaps fortunate for the welfare of the community that these tribunals are not more resorted to, for the constant motion and detention from labour of so large a part of the population would be seriously felt by the country. This was urged by the judge of Cuddapah (Mr. Newnham) as an argument against the introduction of the panchayet system. He says :—

Because, last year, more than 5,300 suits were filed in this zillah, I shall presume there may be yearly filed, at a future period, 6,000. The decision of all these, as the law seems to desire, by panchayet, would, if no second panchayet happened, at the smallest legal tally (that of five), require, exclusive of the munsiff, the parties and witnesses, and others, the yearly attendance of 30,000 persons, or more than one-tenth of the grown-up and effective males in this zillah or country, to be in a greater or smaller degree called off from those occupations by which they live : the consequences of so many being kept from employ might be calculated as much beyond the average of one-tenth of the general income during the time thus passed. Tallies of eleven would require the absence of 66,000 persons from home during the year !

What is the answer of Sir Thos. Munro and Mr. Stratton, the judicial commissioners, to this objection? They say, “no suit can be referred to a panchayet but at the joint request of both parties (a provision introduced at their

\* Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, p. 342.

their suggestion); and from the difficulty of bringing plaintiff and defendant to agree about the settlement of their disputes, the probability is, that more suits will be decided by village and district munsiffs than by panchayets:”—a prognostication which the reader will observe has been most completely fulfilled.

Thus it appears that Sir Thos. Munro looked to this cause as one which would counteract (not perhaps to the actual extent) the loss of labour referred to by Mr. Newnham, and which Sir Thomas tacitly admits to be an evil. With what justice then can a writer avail himself of the aid of this officer's testimony to fix upon the East-India Company's Government a charge of destroying an ancient Hindu institution, adapted to the taste of the people, when the measure which constitutes the very essence of this frivolous and ridiculous charge was not only recommended and sanctioned by Sir Thos. Munro, but is specifically put forward by that officer as an expedient for obviating a great and acknowledged evil?

Nothing can more completely tend to falsify the charge referred to than the position of Sir Thos. Munro, in the passage before quoted, where he recommends the privilege of option being left to the natives (namely, that a free choice would determine whether they preferred our courts or their own institutions), viewed in connexion with the result of the experiment. That passage was, therefore, prudently, but not very honestly, not quoted by the writer I advert to.

The policy of adopting, where it can be avoided, the institutions of the natives of India, interwoven as they are with manners and superstitions which it ought to be our endeavour to eradicate, but which those institutions tend to foster and perpetuate, is a question into which I do not at present think it necessary to enter. The effects of investing the panchayet with too much authority and consideration are evident, I think, from the following case related by Mr. J. A. Grant, a judge under the Bombay Government, and which fell under his own notice.\*

At Surat, a Hindu had been tried for the murder of his wife, before the principal criminal court in that city, but acquitted for want of evidence. The panchayet of the sect to which he belonged, dissatisfied with the judgment, proceeded, under suspicion of his guilt, to exclude him from caste privileges. For this serious injury the Hindu prosecuted the panchayet in the civil court of that zillah, and obtained damages to the amount of about 1,000 rupees; their conduct appearing contumacious, in thus visiting with a punishment second only to death (for in that light expulsion from caste is regarded) a person who had been discharged by a court of competent jurisdiction. In turn, the panchayet lodged their appeal with the provincial court, whose decision went to affirm the decree of the lower court, with the option, however, to the panchayet, of relief from the damages so adjudged, should they consent to re-admit into the caste the expelled party: a condition with which, at the latest date of my residence in Guzerat, they had not complied.

I have so far exceeded the bounds I intended to prescribe to myself, that I must wave all further remarks. Indeed, I imagine, Sir, that you and your readers will think further commentary on the article I refer to superfluous.

I am, Sir, &c.

\* Judicial Selections, p. 196.

## LITERARY RELICS OF THE LATE COL. MACKENZIE.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR : In vol. xii. page 537 of the *Asiatic Journal*, is a memoir of the late Col. Mackenzie, surveyor-general of India; and in vol. xiii, pages 242 and 313, are described his literary labours. In vol. xvi, page 137, is a further description of his interesting researches; and elsewhere is the exact numerical amount of all the journals, routes, maps, charts, plans, drawings, &c. &c. collected and preserved by that unwearied and lamented officer. Something was said, at that time, about the publishing of these literary labours, and I have been waiting anxiously to hear more about them.

With the numerous works already published on the statistics of India, the public may be in some measure satisfied, and perhaps we could not gain much novelty from Col. Mackenzie's collections on that head; but as far as relates to routes marched by regiments, and journals kept by officers, describing countries, cities and fortresses; as well as plans and drawings, or views of places ancient and modern, I will venture to say the public can never be satiated; at least it may be a century before we know all India sufficiently to say, "enough!" and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the East-India Company will suffer a selection to be given to the public.

My object in writing this, is to request the favour of your informing me whether it is their intention to do so, or whether any steps have been taken towards the publishing of these most interesting journals, plans, and views. So fondly do I cherish the recollection of my marches in India, that I would gladly accept the office of selecting and arranging Col. Mackenzie's collections, provided no person better qualified offered for the undertaking.

The catalogue of Oriental works now extant, contains no less than one hundred and forty quarto volumes, being nearly all the most interesting works on India. The partiality for such heavy volumes is to be regretted, and still more so when they contain folding maps and pictures, which, in the course of time, wear out, but would be preserved if bound separate, and of their full size. The royal octavo size is the handsomest and most convenient; and a library, formed of such, presents an elegance and lightness, the more pleasing, when compared to rows of ponderous, sombre-looking quartos, the sight of which is enough to deter one from reading them. A new edition of these one hundred and forty quarto works would, I think, be eagerly sought for, in the shape of octavos, and would tempt many families to patronize Oriental reading, so as ultimately to repay the publishers. Orme's *History of India*, Orme's *Hindoo Pantheon*, Thorn's *War in India*, Dirom's, Scott's, Buchanan's, Cambridge's, Moor's *Siege of Darwar*, by Capt. Little, the *Ayeeen Akbarry*, and others out of print, are of the number which should be re-printed without curtailing the text, for they will ever be as interesting as the first day they were ushered into the world. I remember reading Orme and Dow in India, seventeen years ago; and the enthusiastic feelings caused by those books to a youthful mind must be experienced to be conceived.

No parent or guardian should suffer a cadet to proceed to India without them, for many a promising youth has sacrificed his life to bad courses for want of such interesting and useful excitements.

Your's, &c.

London, January 27th, 1826.

T. I. M.

P. S.

P. S. It might be supposed that Mill's *History of British India* supercedes the necessity of the articles I have mentioned; but it is by no means the case. His history and description of battles are too general and unsatisfactory. Our ancient wars in India, as described by Orme and others, are beautifully narrated.

\*\*\* We are unable to satisfy our correspondent's inquiry; it may, perhaps, be in the power of some of our readers to do it.—*Ed.*

## COMPARATIVE VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE EAST AND WEST-INDIES RESPECTIVELY.

(From Parliamentary Papers, ordered to be printed 17th February 1826.)

### VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE EAST-INDIES AND CHINA, EXCLUSIVE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

| Years.             | Foreign and Colonial. | British and Irish.    |                       | Total Exports.        |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                    | Official Value.<br>£. | Official Value.<br>£. | Declared Value.<br>£. | Declared Value.<br>£. |
| Ending 5 Jan. 1824 | 604,017.....          | 3,751,391.....        | 3,753,469.....        | 4,357,516             |
| 1825               | 710,575.....          | 3,684,305.....        | 3,490,325.....        | 4,200,900             |

### VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

|      |             |              |              |         |
|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1824 | 59,661..... | 375,663..... | 334,967..... | 394,628 |
| 1825 | 30,966..... | 245,455..... | 245,054..... | 276,020 |

### VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

|      |              |                |                |           |
|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1824 | 285,247..... | 4,600,665..... | 3,678,120..... | 3,963,367 |
| 1825 | 324,374..... | 4,843,560..... | 3,827,489..... | 4,151,863 |

### DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE BRITISH WEST-INDIA COLONIES TO FOREIGN PARTS.

|      |            |
|------|------------|
| 1824 | 1,519,350. |
| 1825 | 1,014,152. |

### RESULTS OF THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNTS.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Average annual amount of exports to the East-Indies and China, including the Cape of Good Hope..... | 4,614,532 |
| Average annual amount of exports to the British West-India Colonies, excluding re-exports .....     | 2,790,864 |
| Balance in favour of the East-India Trade .....   | 1,823,668 |

## CHINESE STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER HEW-HIANG TO THE EMPEROR CHING-TSUNG.

*Translated from the Chinese,*

BY PETER PERRING THOMS.

THE history of this document is as follows: Upon the Emperor Ching-tsung, of the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1309), appointing Gan-tung his prime minister (who was only twenty-one years of age), he nominated his faithful minister, Hew-häng, to assist in the administration. The latter, on accepting the office of Chung-shoo-sang, laid before his Majesty the following address.\*

"It has been affirmed, that on the accession of a new sovereign, new laws should be enacted, which, properly enforced, ensure obedience. When this is the case, virtuous ministers have a rule for their conduct; otherwise, despondency seizes their minds, and commotions take place. Then the annual measures are ineffectual to counteract discontent, the effects of which could not be foreseen. Taze-sang, a minister during the Lëë-kwō (or independent states of the Chow dynasty) and Kung-ming (who governed a portion of the state Se-chüh) were ministers who maintained the laws established to the close of their days. Shall, then, the present dignified throne be without fixed laws, to the encouragement of anarchy? Notwithstanding the essential difference in the laws introduced by those who have successively acquired the empire, owing to revolutions, it has always been held, that the great art of governing is to obtain the hearts of the people. For this object, it is expedient that the prince should exercise benevolence and justice. By the former virtue the people become complaisant, and by equity they are made submissive. Since the art of government depends on the complaisance and submission of the people, what follows? There are ministers who, at the conquest, greatly distinguished themselves, yet now find it difficult to govern; while some of them wound my principles of justice; and some of the people slight my benevolence; hence impediments exist to the establishment of good government.

"If the prince be not brave and intelligent, though aided by able ministers, he holds no easy office. Though it be difficult to govern those who possess great influence, still there must be such; and though it be difficult to obtain those who are competent to govern them, such persons should be sought. It is also expedient to deliberate before your Majesty determines; then all undertakings will prosper. When conferring royal favours, by promotion, or inflicting punishments by degradation, the secluded monarch should not be influenced by partiality; but, resembling in his course the undeviating constancy of the sun and moon, he should pry into their merits and demerits. By acting thus, my principles of benevolence and justice will be diffused throughout the empire, and transmitted to posterity. The relative duties and the laws being thus universally observed, how will the government of this vast empire appear unworthy of your diligence? Carriages may thereby travel with safety; while the rivers of the provinces will be covered with vessels: reverse the picture, these vehicles will never be seen!

"The districts Yen and Chow being situated in the north, the people of those districts adapt their food and dress to the climate; while the inhabitants

\* We have abridged this document by the omission of some passages which would merely exemplify the dullness of this faithful minister.—Ed.

tants of Shüh, who are towards the south, accommodate themselves to their more congenial situation; but if this order, established by nature, be, in either case, reversed, the health of the people will be affected. Let us illustrate this: the fundamental laws of this nation, doubtless, are those of the Han dynasty; but if the usages of every age, and which were instituted by virtuous ministers, are suddenly dispensed with, the people will associate with disaffected ministers, who will endeavour to subvert the constitution. How extremely difficult will government then be!

“As your ancestor erred at the commencement of his reign, your Majesty succeeds to troubles. War raging on the frontiers, and pestilence at the capital, although you are said to succeed to an empire, are you not really laying the foundation of one? Notwithstanding these calamities, when the laws are once enforced, what difficulties will your ministers know in their several departments?

“To gain the affections of the people, your Majesty should establish public schools, and exercise the troops, and retrench, as expedient, the annual expenses of the government; thus order will be re-established. Your Majesty must first believe these effects to be possible; then firmness will be apparent in all your measures. Associate not with sycophants—practice not schemes for paltry gain—reprove not those who aspire after just fame—nor sympathize with those who intrigue: by acting thus, you will possess the hearts of the people, and will govern meritoriously.

“Secondly, the Chang-shao officers having the chief management of the government, their duties are important. It is essential, therefore, that they should be carefully selected, and that laws should be enacted as a rule for their conduct. A comparison will illustrate this: the hair of the head is not arranged by the hands alone, but with the aid of a comb; food, when prepared, is not taken from the dish by the fingers, but with a fork or spoon: if the hand be unable to dress the hair, yet it can manage the comb and the spoon: hence we see that it is the hand that governs. In what respect does the sovereign, aided by ministers, differ from the hand in making use of the comb, &c.? Unaided by ministers, he must attend to every department, and from day to day, and month to month, will know no relaxation from incessant toil. The adage is, ‘employ men of ability, then the nation will flourish; by governing without aid, it must decline.’ Such is the fact. It being impossible to judge of virtuous character by externals, you should not be precipitate in appointing persons to important situations. If we can distinguish between the virtuous and the base, but feel apprehension of what may be termed the head and tail, when calamity comes, how pusillanimous shall we appear, sitting gazing, unable to advance the virtuous or degrade the mean! Will it not then be folly to say, you possess knowledge of man, while unable to employ that knowledge to the purposes of government? Every body observes the revolutions of the sun and moon, but it is the astronomer alone who can calculate eclipses. The gem owes its brilliancy to the lapidary. If knowledge and art be thus indispensable in the ordinary arts and occurrences of life, how much more so in respect to polishing that *divine utensil* the throne.

“At the present day, in the chit-chat of the hamlets and villages, the maxims of the ancients are constantly ridiculed; yet, but for them, comparatively speaking, such persons would not know what to eat, or wherewith to clothe themselves; for the ancients left laws and maxims which we dare not depart from. Since the whole family under heaven is vast, and the ancient established laws may not be departed from, ought we not to be exceedingly grateful to the ancients?



ancients? Though we may not surpass them in the employment of ministers and the enactment of laws, but since persons are appointed to fill important situations, a suitable income should be allowed them—that integrity may be cherished; and by mildness towards those who are not called on to govern, the minds of the bulk of the nation may be excited to imitation. Thus the resentments arising from removal from office will no longer exist. If provincial officers investigate the abuses which may prevail at the metropolis, while those attendant on the royal person criticise the characters of the other officers of government, abuses will gradually cease. Then those promoted will imbibe noble emulation, and by their recommending those under them, an equality will be established between talent and rank. As to those who by birth hold hereditary rank, with sinecures, they frequently expel the virtuous, and seek such as will be subservient to them; a list of such persons should be made out, and their conduct fully investigated. This is of the utmost importance, for by investigating individual abilities and conduct, the ancients were enabled to employ proper persons in the government. Disregard this plan, and what a different scene will appear! It becomes your Majesty, moreover, to choose between what is practicable and what is not; and of practicable measures to decide what is expedient, and what depends solely on the agents employed. But this is a subject far beyond the abilities of your minister.

“Thirdly, the situation of a prince is not an enviable one. As all men have passions, where there is no prince anarchy prevails. The Supreme Being has decreed that a prince should rule, who, possessing intelligence, may quench adulation, and munificently reward those who distinguish themselves. Hence the prince becomes the head of the people, and a monitor to all nations. This arduous office was bestowed upon your Majesty by Heaven; it was never designed that you should pass your life in ease and effeminate pleasures. Did the prince not know that his office was an arduous one, when the day of difficulties came, he would be found inadequate to its duties. Confucius once remarked, ‘It is no easy matter to be a prince,’ which saying has been handed down to the present day.

“Your minister begs to mention the requisites indispensable to a sovereign, and by possessing which your Majesty’s name may be transmitted with fame to posterity. First, a sovereign should put a stop to adulation; 2d, he should guard against hypocrisy; 3d, he should employ the virtuous; 4th, he should remove the vicious; 5th, he should endeavour to acquire the hearts of the people; and 6th, he should strenuously act in obedience to the principles of Heaven. Generally speaking, a prince ought not to fear to tell his ministers the cause of any uneasiness of mind; but he should shun the use of adulatory language; then, what he says will be regarded as truth. The learned ancients made the sum of all wisdom ‘adorning one’s-self with virtue.’ For every thing they had a precept, and taught only what was expedient and necessary. They forced not persons into office, but attracted them by affection; nor did they conceal their dislike. They decided after mature deliberation; and with unbiassed minds: hence they rarely failed in their designs. Should the sovereign become remiss through inordinate pleasure, and his ministers, in every affair, seek their own gratification, they will efface the fear of man. Ease springs from desires; when desires are kindled, man fears not Heaven! When those who neither fear man nor Heaven combine, their motive is mere ambition. Such conduct generally results from adulation, and will be found injurious both to the sovereign and the people. Some men are volatile, while the dispositions of others are baneful and cruel; the latter, from

from their mysterious conduct, are fathomed with difficulty; while the former are easily known by their light conversation; for such never fail to crowd all public entertainments; but to know their rule of conduct, even though you transact business and live with them for years, is impossible; hence arises the necessity of studying the dispositions of mankind.

"A distinction must also be made between affairs that are simple in themselves, and those which are complex. A knowledge of the former may be easily gained, while the latter can be comprehended but with difficulty. Of the two kinds of knowledge, that which is easily acquired cannot be profound; but when many things are concentrated, great knowledge is possessed. The Emperor cannot easily become acquainted with his subjects; not so the people in respect to their sovereign. Since a sovereign rules over myriads, may promote and degrade, reward and punish, and even take away life, how awful is the reflection, if, in the discharge of his duty he be deceived! Will he not then confound wrong with right, and encourage vice?

"Fourthly, a prince ought to manifest neither joy nor anger, or some will endeavour to increase them, in order to obtain his favour: the noise of the drum is in proportion to the violence of the blow it receives. Neither ought he to manifest love or displeasure, lest he should thereby promote sinister designs or implacable resentment. By levity of speech he may excite a propensity to pleasure in himself, and by resistance he may nourish anger. The persons then recommended will not be men of probity, and those degraded will not be guilty. Should the sovereign be devoid of virtue, those who possess it will be expelled from office; then how few will receive justice in rewards and punishments, even capital! When the prince is not awakened to these considerations, he will be daily entrapped in the snares of the designing. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the sovereign should be acquainted with mankind, and careful who he employs. By employing persons of integrity the difficulties of governing are diminished. Otherwise those about his person, being avaricious, will strive for advancement; skilled in artifice, having, as it were, a thousand feet, with ten thousand intricate paths, they will crowd their way to the sovereign's heart. However desirous your Majesty may then be of defeating their intrigues, you would not succeed though you were the divine personage Yaou or Shun.

"Two things are difficult to harmonize. A monarch, being the most exalted person on earth, is pleased to hear the faults of others, but cannot endure the mention of his own; he seeks his own happiness, but not always that of the people: the virtuous, on the contrary, are impelled to do right, to render assistance, and to promote tranquillity; it was thus with Yaou and Shun, and their successors. If the prince examines not, he will take flattery for respect and veneration, promises, for performance, deceit and artifice, for integrity, and have insinuating persons near his person. He cannot be insensible to pleasure and displeasure—love and hatred. Even if he be destitute of them, the intriguing minister will still do all in his power to accord with the mind of his prince, merely to increase his own influence. Having succeeded in obtaining the esteem of his prince, almost as soon as the latter manifests kindness, he assumes importance over his inferiors in office; then the great ministers of state cannot deliberate with him, nor may his near relatives presume to admonish. Spreading his baneful sentiments through the empire, the sovereign is kept ignorant of what is transpiring. Such a character is what the ancients denominated 'the city fox,' and 'the rat which destroys the grain designed for the national altars.' When matters have arrived

arrived at this crisis, it is difficult to get rid of him. Thus Yu-wan-sze-keh was an intriguing minister; his sovereign, Tae-tsung, though aware of his ambitious disposition, never durst remonstrate with him. Le-lin-fao was jealous of the virtuous, and envious of those who possessed abilities. His sovereign, Ming-hwang, saw his intrigues, but from the power he possessed could not displace him. If persons deficient in integrity thus mislead, are they not to be dreaded? When the prince in sincerity loves his subjects, and the subjects repay his love with loyalty, acts of kindness are reciprocal—this accords with reason.

“By referring to antiquity, shall we not find facts recorded which operate as precepts? The illustrious Yu, in conveying off the waters of the deluge, and rescuing the people from its baneful effects, greatly distinguished himself. Ke, his successor, being virtuous, was able to uphold the moral doctrines disseminated by Yu: hence his name is as ointment. But the same historian states that the wicked Tae-käng, of the Chow dynasty, by departing from those principles, provoked his subjects to expel him from the throne. When the founder of the Han dynasty, who was a person of no rank, appeared, the scholars of the age supported him. On Ke-sin's arrival at Yung-yang, during the commotions, he, by disregarding his own life, gained the hearts of his people. I have long considered, that that prince was upheld by the people, because he was appointed over them by Heaven; hence, at his accession, the submission of the people was sincere. The virtuous sovereigns, Yu and Ke, viewed their subjects as beloved children. Tae-käng, by profusion and luxury, annihilated every noble feeling, and thereby lost the affection of his people; while the founder of the Han dynasty, by manifesting benevolence, obtained possession of the empire.

“Those sovereigns who have displayed benevolence were loved by the people; while those who have shewn ill-will, were despised. Princes, on ascending the throne, make use of fair expressions, which they cause to be published throughout the empire; the people confiding in such statements are charmed therewith; but finding, afterwards, that such promises are not realized, they feel resentment. Though such sovereigns affirm that they love the people, detestable is such love. How important, therefore, are the doctrines of the Ta-heö, ‘that every person adorn himself with virtue;’ then his single word becomes law throughout the vast empire; and, by rewarding and punishing justly, millions, without solicitation, obtain their heart's desire. When this takes place, the hearts of the people are obtained, and the throne is established in peace.

“From the three first dynasties and downwards, no reign has been so distinguished as that of Wän-king, of the Han dynasty; although there were eclipses and earthquakes, the fall of mountains, and the descent of floods, with many phenomena in the heavens. Of the distresses which preceded and followed this reign, the least were drought and inundation; whilst the greater, were rebellion, and the loss of the throne. Those prodigies were not sent in vain. Wän-king was the favourite of Heaven, and fit to meet such extraordinary events. Notwithstanding these omens, for forty years he prospered, and succeeded in establishing the house of Han, which existed for 400 years. The Tsin family long vexed the people, whilst the wars between the states Han and Tsou caused such slaughter, that the nation was reduced to a few hundred thousand families. Wän-te, succeeding the Lew family, promoted the people's welfare: by example, as well as precept, he admonished them to attend to agriculture and the growth of the mulberry tree; the result was, that

that the following year he was enabled to reduce the taxes. Thus he obtained the hearts of the people, and tranquillity prevailed.

" During autumn of the year before last, your minister recollects seeing a comet proceed from the west; and in autumn of last year, a broom-tailed star was seen in the east, and one in the west. The ministers, after consulting thereon, proposed that the old customs should be abrogated, and new ones introduced, that might accord with the changes which had been noticed in the heavens. Your minister considers such but strange conjectures. He would recommend the enforcing of the laws, like Wān-king; the adopting of laudable economy; cultivation of the people's love; and the manifestation of integrity, that confidence may be gained. The prince is the celestial tree, of which the people are its roots. Books say, 'Heaven sees as the people sees; Heaven hears as the people hears.' Let me illustrate this: if the principles of Heaven extend to the people, will they be found inadequate? Should the prince not seek assistance from them, but from those denominated *honourable*, he must fail; but from those principles, he will be found more than adequate. It is such conduct as the former, that calls forth celestial prodigies, and gives them existence. I shall now mention what is of the utmost importance to good government; namely, the prince adorning himself with virtue—the employing of persons of known probity—and love for the people; three things which are indispensable, and which are termed the *root* of good government;—the fourth is, agriculture, with the culture of the mulberry tree, whereby silk is produced; to which I add the institution of public schools.

" Speaking of ancient sage princes, we must mention Yaou and Shun; and of ancient virtuous ministers, we must not omit the distinguished ministers Tseih and Keih; for though Yaou and Shun knew the principles of Heaven, and acted in obedience thereto, their ministers Tseih and Keih, knowing their minds, diffused those principles; hence laws were established through the empire which have been transmitted. The principles of Heaven are living principles, not selfish; such were also those of Yaou and Shun. If you possess luminous and eminent virtue, and extend the same to the people, their notions will be changed, and they will cheerfully revere those whom you appoint over them. Such will be the result of acting in obedience to Heaven. Tseih was the person who first planted the various kinds of grain to benefit mankind, while Keih inculcated the five cardinal virtues to mould the people's minds.

" The ancient Shao-king commences with the records of Yaou and Shun, which your minister has repeatedly recurred to. From that period, the sayings of the virtuous have been the same in every age, and the advancement of good government has corresponded. When their doctrines are enforced, the people are prosperous,—the troops are brave, and men of talent abound, while national importance is felt. This is what has occupied the mind of your minister from morn to night. At present, whatever knowledge is possessed, is vain; and the mass of talent is of a specious character, the possessors being ignorant from whence true knowledge springs. Would it not be folly for your majesty not to cherish virtue for fear of the reproach of certain persons, and not enforce the laws which put a stop to anarchy? for anarchy will deprive you of your empire! If you are really unable to effect a change in your government, do not oppress nor impede the industrious agriculturists, but punish the idle, by sending them to cultivate the southern country. By annually admonishing the people to plant trees, and to attend to their various

avocations, within the space of ten years, the granaries will be full of corn, and no deficiency be felt in the treasury. How great will the contrast then be, when compared to our present straitened finances! Let there be public schools established at the metropolis, and in all the districts of the empire, where the sons of princes, with those of the people, may be taught all that is expedient to be known; and where the leading duties, which exist between father and son, prince and minister, are fully inculcated. Thus, commencing as it were with sprinkling and sweeping,—propounding and resolving questions, let them advance till they are familiar with the great doctrines of government. If such a line of conduct be pursued, at the expiration of the above period the sovereign will know how to govern the people, and the people will know how to revere their prince. When prince and people harmonize, how will such a period contrast with the present day! If your majesty be adequate to these two points, the eyes of the people will be raised towards you; but should you not, how great will be their disappointment! These were the doctrines of Yaou and Shun. On one occasion, Mencius said, when addressing his prince, ‘Did I not maintain the principles of Yaou and Shun, I durst not stand in your majesty’s presence.’ Your minister, being silly, would learn from him.

“Fifthly, Be careful in respect to what may be considered trifles. It has been said, when tranquillity has taken place, the minds of the people are composed, and the officers of the government are happy: when the labourer, agriculturist, mechanic, and merchant are happy, then he who rules over them enjoys happiness. But when the people are not content with humble abodes, they will doubtless seek lucrative situations in the government: when the officers of government are not content with low situations, they will doubtless aspire after the dignified and honourable; then all throughout the empire, revolving like a wheel, will strive for preferment and cherish ambitious views: will not, then, the heart of the sovereign become callous?

“Your minister has heard that those who would aspire to the throne should esteem the brave, while the possessor of the throne should venerate the humble. If he esteems not the brave, he cannot possess the empire; if he venerates not the humble, he will be unable to retain the throne; hence the distinct meaning of the words *taking* and *retaining*.

“A prince should not precipitately decide on what is submitted to him; but having decided, he should carry such decision into effect—then success will attend his enterprizes. On the contrary, should he act with precipitation, he may reveal joy or displeasure; hence those near the royal person will be acquainted with his feelings. Should the prince, on more mature deliberation, discover that he had no grounds for such joy or anger, he will doubtless regret the conditions he may have manifested. To prevent which, the ancient sovereigns maintained *gravity*, and unless they expressed their sentiments, even their near relatives were unable to discover them. When a person forms an opinion of his prince, it is from demonstrations of joy and anger; and the prince, in like manner, esteems those with whom he is intimate. If any of his ministers are seeking preferment, such will fail not to solicit the influence of his favourites; who, to obtain their ends, if there be no cause for joy, they will feign a cause: thus also of anger. Such persons make the smiles and frowns of their prince the guide of their conduct, and regard not the sneers and resentment of the people. Such conduct is improper, and requires due consideration. Since repeated changes of temper, from joy to anger, ought not to exist; repeated breaches of faith are still more intolerable.

“ Yew-wang, of the Chow dynasty, deficient in correct principles, revered not heaven, and disregarded his people ; being addicted to wine and licentious pleasures, he deserved not pity. Since the affairs of the present government resemble not that just alluded to, why should your majesty, for want of prudence, urge the people to be disloyal ?”

It is said that his majesty received the address with marked approbation ; and that Hew-hǎng continued to aid the government till incapacitated by age. He filled, besides, many other important posts in the administration. By Woo-tsung, the third sovereign of this dynasty, he was created Duke of Wei, and by that monarch's successor, Jin-tsung, he was appointed to superintend the sacrifices offered to Confucius. He instituted the public college called Loo-chae Shoo-yuen ; and was considered a very eminent scholar.

## DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES FROM THE GOLDEN EMPIRE.

### ASSAM.

ASSAM is surrounded by a very lofty range of hills, a continuation of those which, taking their rise in the centre of Europe, run to and are lost in Chinese Tartary. The western mountains, and part of those to the north, are inhabited by a fierce race of men, consisting of two tribes, the Abors and Meshmees, of whom we know little. The last extend down to the eastern hills, and mix with the Sing-Phos. These formerly consisted of twelve tribes ; and, about forty years ago, the poverty of their native soil, and the fertility of that of Assam, combined with the weakness of the government, invited the Sing-Phos to settle in the plains, which they cultivated by means of Assamese captives, whom they have carried off from the southward, and whom the government have never been able to rescue. There were about 15,000 of these wretches when we commenced our campaign in Upper Assam ; half of whom we have already liberated, and I trust ere long the others will be released by our means. \* \* \*

Our actual observation with regard to the Burrampooter river, has, you will have seen, completely subverted the theory before received as truth. We can see it falling from the hills, and positive information enables us to place its primary source a good deal to the eastward, from the side of a mountain, on the opposite of which the Irrawuddy descends to the plains of the Bor Khangty countries, and runs nearly south to Ava. I am rather sanguine that I shall have it in my power to account satisfactorily for the mistake which Rennell and other geographers have fallen into. I think also, that, as far back as the time when Count A. Buffon wrote, the proper notion prevailed, as he talks of a Lake *Champé*, “ which gives rise to the two great rivers which water Assam and Pegu :”—these I take to be the Irrawuddy and Burrampooter ; indeed, there are no others. It must also be recollected, that, at that time, the present Burmah was the Pegu empire ; for the grand revolution of Alompra did not take place till afterwards.

## EDUCATION OF CADETS.

DR. GILCHRIST, IN REPLY TO A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER  
AT COLCHESTER.\*

SIR : I have perused, in the *Asiatic Journal*, your letter dated Feb. 15th, with the attention which its contents and your signature demand from British Indians in general, and myself in particular, at this period, when it is probable the subject of educating the East-Indian cadets will be resumed by the Court of Proprietors as soon as they shall have an opportunity of understanding the nature of this prolific theme, by free and open discussions upon it, perhaps in a higher quarter, previous to the dissolution of Parliament, and after the arrival of some long-expected intelligence from Bengal, intimately connected with such topics.

You roundly accuse Mr. Hume of false and exaggerated statements, from sheer ignorance of, as you assert, the present state of our Indian army's discipline and economy, in consequence of his long residence in England, where, it seems, he can learn nothing authentic from the eastern hemisphere; though few men, I believe, have more or better access to genuine information in that quarter, whence he must daily see and hear from many respectable individuals, who can have as little interest in deceiving him as he can feel in misleading the public, by those extraordinary assertions of which you boldly accuse the very man, whom, in the same breath, you justly term the staunch friend of the military in British India, while you nevertheless observe, he has left the cause of truth to shift for itself in your categorical hands.

The very pamphlet that you denounce, as a firebrand thrown by a King's officer to blow up all the staff posts in the Company's army, which they do not already possess, was given by me to Mr. Hume for perusal—not as the foe, but, on the contrary, as the honest well-wisher of both parties, who certainly ought to have been candidly heard upon this and every occasion, before such a sentence of condemnation could reasonably be passed as your queries would imply, were they answered, as you suppose they must be, on one side of the question entirely. Whatever my prepossessions may be in favour of the Company's officers, the natural bias of all who love justice must incline them and me to the *audi alteram partem*; and the presentiment is strong on my mind, that you have neither perused the obnoxious publication to which you allude, nor have yet been able to form a rational and impartial idea of its contents; otherwise the air of candour displayed, at the outset of your career, towards Mr. Hume, would at least have disposed you to treat the King's officers' claims with that good breeding and gentlemanlike forbearance, which one brother soldier has a right to receive from another; and which, in my humble opinion, the author, whom you so harshly accuse, has evinced towards the Indian army, through every page of his work. The querulous style, to give it the mildest epithet possible, of your—"What have we to do with King's officers? men who are employed a few years in this country and a few years in that; who do not properly belong to India; who command English soldiers, and keep almost none but English-speaking servants; whose courts-martial are all conducted in English; who need no acquaintance with Hindoostanee, but for the rare duty of mounting a gate-guard, composed of sepoys alone; whose advocate wishes to stir up a feeling against the Company's officers to rob them of their right to fill all staff appointments—a right which you

\* See p. 370.

you hope will never be disturbed, because those alone can deserve *them*; who are exiled from their native country and relatives for life." These may all be facts in *your estimation*; but in mine, to use the language of the celebrated Cullen, it is possible they may yet be proved *false facts*, without impugning either your veracity or the doctor's logic; because your laudable zeal and *l'esprit de corps* may have inspired you with the utmost faith in the whole of your own gratuitous assertions, for the public good, no doubt, of the gallant army, to which you are of course attached by private or rather individual motives of friendship and self-interest; leaving the common weal of the British empire at large to the chapter of accidents, and eventually to the guidance of those cooler heads which govern the state, and are not likely to be turned from their political purposes, by such menaces as the following remarks appear to suggest. You proceed thus:—

"I trust the day is very distant, which shall see such a dangerous experiment tried as the filling of staff appointments with King's officers, which would fill the native army with discontent, and be an act of injustice to our body, as it would promote men for whom the natives in general can feel no attachment, and whose apathy is perfectly reciprocal. In short, no military men but the *identified Kompanee officers* will ever be trusted or obeyed with alacrity by the natives of India."

This may all be true enough, in your opinion, as matter of notoriety, prophecy or belief; but what says the King's officer, in his recently published lucubrations upon similar topics? Pray read them attentively, and refute them with both the *fortiter in re*, and *suaviter in modo*; which when done, you may depend upon my hailing you as the *magnus Apollo* of the great cause, you have so generously, if not prematurely, espoused. My long absence from Hindoostan may have partially obliterated many former existing convictions; but this alone cannot shut my breast against others, which I may still form upon the solemn assurances of living witnesses of, and actors in, the affairs, which they conscientiously narrate, under the certain responsibility of being detected and exposed if they venture to circulate untruths, that must become highly detrimental, till they shall be completely disproved by yourself, and those Company's officers who may think seriously and act vigorously, as you appear inclined to do. In the pamphlet it is broadly stated, that many of the King's officers pass ten, fifteen, and twenty years of their lives in the Asiatic peninsula, with their regiments, but under circumstances of hardships and privations as severe as those to which their fellow-soldiers in the Company's service are exposed; consequently these last are not the only monopolists of local evils, nor has the King's army even any exclusive charter to secure an adequate share of the good things to be obtained during their contingent absence from that home, to which hundreds of them cannot well return sooner than many of their competitors for fame, glory and fortune in a foreign land, where both have common grievances to suffer—often unheard, unseen—and consequently unpitied, and unredressed, by their respective supreme governments. While it may be sound policy among the native and other powers to set all our European officers by the ears abroad, they surely ought to have a *quantum sufficit* of good sense and prudence, always to cultivate peace and harmony among themselves by mutual deeds of candour, concession and conciliation for the comfort, prosperity and welfare of the whole body, on principles, which, for years past, have animated the United Service Clubs at home, for the general weal, by discarding those petty jealousies, prejudices and animosities that formerly existed between military, naval, civil, and other officers, to the great detriment of the British empire. You affirm, that the

King's



King's officers have little, if any thing, to do with a knowledge of the Hindoostanee; and that, on the contrary, the Company's military functionaries are very seldom defective in the above language. The King's officer asserts almost the reverse, but in a way so unassuming and plausible, as to induce me to hesitate, before I implicitly trust you or distrust him, in a department with which, it is possible, I may be as well informed as most people who may yet wield their pens or tongues in such discussions. That the local governments have not anticipated nor stolen a leaf from your creed is quite clear, from their late nominations of Company's interpreters to many if not to all the King's regiments in the eastern world; but I presume only until they can be self-furnished with this indispensable staff-appendage to every corps in both services, as the European, the artillery, the cavalry regiments, &c., have not long since successively been supplied with competent linguists, though years after the infantry enjoyed so truly useful a post among them. This step, to the best of my recollection, originated at Bombay, under the late Governor Duncan, and has since been wisely followed by each presidency; but whether at the official suggestion of the Court of Directors, or, what is more probable, solely by the ruling powers in British India, I will not yet venture to say: the benefit has been actually conferred, and it matters not much to the public from what quarter this *sine quâ non* of staff posts assumed "a local habitation and a name." In justice to myself, let me, *en passant*, state, that I indirectly proposed the establishment of such an office to Governor-General Warren Hastings *forty-six years ago!* and his reply was so laconic, that it merits record here, in contrast with Marquess Hastings' whole conduct, whenever this question came before him. From so remote a date, I hardly can distinctly recollect, whether the deceased Dr. Francis Balfour, or Governor Duncan, was the medium of communication; but this I know for certain, that Mr. Hastings' successor, the late Sir John Macpherson, to whom my dictionary was inscribed, would have followed up the proposition, had he not been apprehensive of giving offence to the Court of Directors at that time, by the expense, however moderate, of an interpreter-general, with one assistant, for all courts-martial, the whole important duties of whose office Sir John's predecessor, Mr. Hastings, of much higher renown as an orientalist, had previously declared must still be executed by Portuguese drummers, as their extra services on these occasions would cost nothing to the Company!\*

Had you favoured the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* with the date of your march and subsequent junction with two hundred and thirty Madras cadets, it might have been in my power to throw some more light upon an event, which incontestably demonstrates the positive necessity of enabling a few, at least, among such a number of youths, to speak more than one word of Hindoostanee, not only before leaving England, but prior to their arrival at any of the Asiatic presidencies, by teaching them its rudiments and accurate pronunciation, as a previous indispensable qualification for so responsible a place among native soldiers, who speak no dialect whatever, except their own provincial one, or at most the military camp and court language of India. If you doubt my inclination or ability to communicate enough to answer all ordinary purposes of colloquial Hindoostanee, on the soundest principles in this country, either in person or by some of my disciples, who teach it in different parts of the United Kingdom, in the short space of a few months, do have the kindness to call at my public lecture rooms, 480 in the Strand, that you may have an oppor-

\* One would imagine, from this humiliating declaration, that the Judge-advocate general and his deputy were, in those days, very lame orientlists; they cannot well be so now.

opportunity of convincing your own mind, as well as mine, that we cannot both be quite right, though we may ultimately agree upon neither being so far wrong as the other may till then imagine. If I be in error, pray have mercy upon me by opening my eyes to the delusion under which they labour; but let me entreat you also not to shut your's any longer than the necessity for so doing shall exist. Those who think with you conceive there is no cogent motive for acquiring Hindoostanee, as a preliminary branch of education, nor any need for the proof of such acquisition, because both processes can best be effected in Asia. Let us apply this mode of reasoning to implements of war, and see how it will operate? Suppose bad guns, muskets, &c. were sent out without proof-marks, because that could be ascertained on the spot, when landed, at an enormous cost, to be there condemned or returned as useless articles, which never would have been despatched had the requisite ordeal been seasonably observed with each. A bad weapon of defence and offence may, by explosion or fracture, produce very disastrous consequences to those who are using them, or within their reach—say a dozen of human beings; but when an officer proves, after landing, a very expensive blockhead to the Company, they may learn by the subsequent loss of many lives entrusted to his command, that a destructive blunderbuss has thus been palmed upon them, instead of a well-tried fusil with a calibre fit for any service. Some few years ago it was a general complaint, more especially at Madras, that interpreterships, like every thing else, were then bestowed on candidates more for the sake of their country or name than any skill in eastern tongues; and so far from the officers of that establishment whom I have met with having much to boast of in that respect, they have for the most part been sorry Hindoostanees indeed; so much so, that several of them who have attempted to renew their studies under me in England, were at first scared from the class, by finding the majority of my junior pupils were, *bonâ fide*, their superiors in speaking and understanding the camp-dialect, though they never had been out of their native land.

Your account of the origin of interpreterships differs very materially from mine, and I suspect that the order for the examination of adjutants for Hindoostanee, at any of the presidencies, is of a very recent date, compared with the other appointments, as a plan, which began at Bombay, was soon imitated by Marquess Hastings, and, I think, in process of longer time, reached Madras, where it certainly was amply encouraged by annexing the additional office of paymaster to the two others of interpreter and quarter-master at Bengal and Bombay; to say nothing of those ephemeral rewards, in cash or medals, that, to my certain knowledge, often did more mischief than service to those concerned: but on this extraordinary head I shall waive my cogent arguments at present.

Mr. Hume, in the hurry of speech, has inadvertently given you a slight handle against him, by a misconception and misconstruction of his words, which, I confess, might imply what you allege; though it is evident he meant that interpreters became indispensable between the natives and European officers whenever there was any long or important discussion, such as must occur at every court-martial, where it seemed strange to Mr. Hume, that all the native corps officers indiscriminately were not yet able to manage them more efficiently than formerly was done, when not one out of twenty such officers could translate a single article of war intelligibly to the men of his own regiment or company. That this was the case while I remained in the army I am perfectly

perfectly convinced; but no such deficiency ought in these days to be found, after what has been done by the Governments in India to promote the grammatical culture and colloquial dissemination of Hindoostanee during the last six or eight years, either spontaneously, or by orders from home to that effect, which I fear were long procrastinated, and when issued hence, proved both tardy and lukewarm at best.

*(The remainder next month.)*

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TO —,

ON RECEIVING SOME VIOLETS, THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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Welcome, maids of honour—

You doe bring

In the Spring,

And wait upon her.

*Herrick.*

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O, in these sweetly-scented bells,  
 What a dear charm, what magic dwells !  
 So sweetly-scented as they be,  
 They do but seem to breathe of thee.  
 They caught their fragrance from thy kiss ;  
 O, yes ! they owe their charms to this.  
 And now, this modest, meek-eyed flower,  
 That looks so bashful from its bower,  
 Nor seems to court the gazer's view,  
 Is but an emblem, love, of you.  
 'Tis true the little flowers are dead :  
 What then ? their fragrance has not fled.  
 No—that remains as sweet as ever,  
 Though the fair bloom shall brighten never !  
 So, fairest, when thy beauties pine,  
 And these same flowerets' fate is thine,—  
 When that bright eye shall laugh no more,  
 When all the flush of youth is o'er  
 That now upon thy cheek is borne,  
 And rivals the first blush of morn ;—  
 When these shall wither and decay  
 (As fade they will, and fade they may),  
 Still, like the violet's perfume,  
 Thy virtues shall outlive the bloom.  
 Ah, little thought you that the flower  
 With me could boast such wond'rous power ;  
 Ah, little thought you it would be  
 So fair an emblem, love, of thee !

O. G.

## MALACCA.

THE cession of this settlement to the British has already been noticed in various periodical publications; but we are enabled to lay before our readers, from an authentic source, a more detailed account of the circumstances attending it than has hitherto appeared.

Different opinions have been expressed with regard to the treaty by which the measure was effected, and by which various other interchanges of territory in the Eastern Archipelago have taken place between the British and Netherlands governments. By some persons it has been considered that a measure disadvantageous to the former has been adopted, and that the territory acquired, is not equally valuable with that relinquished by the British Government. Viewed only with regard to the number of acres contained in the respective cessions, this may be the case; but when considered in respect to situation, as commercial entrepôts, and in political relations, the decision must be otherwise. Experience has proved that the intermixture of territory, which before existed, has been a fertile source of disunion between the mother-countries, and of constant vexation to the representatives of each, who equally, perhaps, animated by zeal for their own governments, and unwilling to injure the other, have, by the uncertainty of their respective rights, been forced into unpleasant collision, and necessitated to commit acts wearing the semblance of insult and hostility. A measure by which so discordant a state of things might be rendered peaceable and orderly; by which unanimity, good will, and confidence might be substituted for bickerings, opposition, and distrust, must be desirable, even though (which does not appear to be the case) a trifling loss in pecuniary benefit should be incurred. These points are adjusted in the treaty. And it must be observed, that although the English held possession of Sumatra, nominally, and formed treaties with the different rulers, the Dutch denied their independence, and laid claim to the principal part of the island. Moreover, considered with regard to situation, Sumatra seems peculiarly suited to be a dependency upon Java, &c.; while Malacca is exceedingly fit to belong to Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore.

Consistently with the provisions contained in the treaty, for the cession of Malacca, a Commission was formed at Prince of Wales' Island to proceed to and take possession of the settlement on behalf of the East-India Company; Mr. W. S. Cracroft, a senior servant on the establishment, was nominated Commissioner. In 1818, this gentleman was employed on political missions to Pegu, Salengore, and Quedah, and, by his address, succeeded in the difficult task of inducing the Sovereigns of the two former places to form an alliance with the British—a result very satisfactory to the Government.

The Mission, having arrived at its destination, was received in a very cordial and friendly manner, and with every mark of respect by the Dutch Commissioner and Resident, Mr. Vanson. Arrangements were speedily made, by which the Settlement was to be finally delivered over to the English on the 9th April 1825.

At dawn, on that day, the Dutch flag was run up the standard at St. Paul's Mount, an eminence a short distance from Malacca, and visible to a considerable extent up and down the streights. The civil authorities of each nation met at the Old Government House at 7 A.M., and proceeded thence to the Mount, where the Dutch garrison and the English escort were paraded facing each other. Mr. Vanson read the Dutch proclamation, when his flag was

lowered under a salute from the batteries of twenty-one guns. Mr. Cracroft then read the English proclamation, and the British flag was hoisted with ceremonies similar to the preceding; the British having previously changed situation with the Dutch troops. In the meantime the vessels in the harbour and offing lowered and raised their flags and saluted. In his proclamation, the Dutch commissioner expressed his regret at quitting the society of the inhabitants, but declared it was mitigated by the reflection that, "by returning to the government of the generous Sovereign, under whose former rule most of them had been born, not only would his plans for benefiting them be pursued and perfected, but additional measures for their happiness be adopted," a declaration, not more complimentary to the British nation than satisfactory, as indicating the deserving character of the subjects just transferred to its sway.

The only point which was calculated to raise a difficulty was regarding the Island of Rhio. The 8th article of the treaty provided that the Dutch possessions on the main land should be given up, yet did not specify that island—on which the Dutch have an establishment. But by the prudence of the two Commissioners, any unpleasantness was avoided, by a proposition on the part of Mr. Cracroft, and a ready acquiescence in it by Mr. Vanson, that the matter should be in abeyance, pending a reference to the supreme authorities.

The administration of the oaths of allegiance was deferred till the 23d April, when his Britannic Majesty's birth-day was celebrated. Early in the morning a garrison parade of the British troops, under the command of Capt. Davies, 25th Bengal N.I., who had been appointed to attend Mr. Cracroft, was ordered, and the usual ceremonies observed. About ten, the inhabitants proceeded to the Commissioner's levee, which was held at the Government House. Then commenced the ceremony of swearing, which was rendered peculiarly interesting and picturesque, by the diverse characters and appearances of the persons, and by the peculiar formularies prescribed by their different creeds. The Chief of the Chinese settlers approached an altar with a living cock in his arms, and having gone through a series of prayers, proceeded to cut its throat, and to make a libation with its blood, hoping that his own might, in like manner, be poured out should he ever be wanting in fidelity to his new Sovereign. The Leader of some Hindoos, who had been naturalized for many generations in Malacca, reverentially approached the Commissioner. He swore by the veracity of the priest—by the horse, the elephant, the arms, the accoutrements of the soldier—by the merchandize of the trader, that he and his followers would be faithful; and he imprecated the direst curses on the head of the mechanic and the servile man who should break the compact. The Superior Malayan, being a Mahomedan, swore by the "One God and Mahomet his Prophet," sealing his oath on his Koran. Next came the Roman Catholics, the reformed Episcopalians, and the Church-of-England men, and by the simplicity of their mode of adjuration, diversified and added dignity to the display of the other sects. The ceremony concluded, and

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" The motley crowd,  
 " Of all earth's nations, bent the knee and bow'd,  
 " Cleaving the air with shouts both long and loud."

A dinner, a ball and supper followed. The day began with swearing—it ended in drinking; each part being conducted with due attention to religion, morality, decorum and fervour. Saluting was the order of the day, with a slight change in the *matériel*. Tawny-faced sēpoys, and "villanous saltpetre" in the morning; fair ladies' lips and eyes in the evening. The Mahomedan

Mahomedan overstepped the commands of the Prophet, and pledged his partner in the dance with wine. Mahomet introduced a chapter into the Koran to sanction his amours with the lovely Mary, and his disciple doubtless hoped for a similar dispensation in regard to his wine-bibbing. The Padre forgot to pray, and transferred his activity from his tongue to his toes. The Church-of-England man left the discussion of the thirty-nine articles to the contemplation and trial of the more numerous and satisfactory articles of enjoyment placed before him. All parties exhibited a determination to please and be pleased, and succeeded to the fullest extent of their wishes.

Malacca in its time has known many masters. In 1511 it was captured by the Portuguese; in 1640 it was wrested from them by the Dutch; in 1795 it passed into the hands of the English, who retained it till the peace of Amiens, then restored it to the Dutch, and recaptured it upon the renewal of the continental-war. By the treaty of 1814 the place was again ceded to the Dutch. Considerable value was formerly attached to the possession of this place, not merely on account of its productions, but, as the authors of the modern part of the Universal History remark, "from the importance of its situation; standing as it does in the midst of the sea, it divides, as it were, *India* from *India*, and no commerce can safely be carried on from the coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or the Bay of Bengal, to Sumatra, Borneo, Java, &c., without the leave of such as are masters of it." Although the many changes of masters have tended to diminish its productiveness, and other circumstances have reduced the high value then attached to its situation, it is, even in its present depressed state, of sufficient consequence to be deemed no slight acquisition.

The territory dependant upon the town contains about 800 square miles and 22,000 inhabitants, in addition to the population of the town, which is estimated at 12,000. The soil generally is good, and capable of being rendered very productive. The climate is healthy, and many of the persons, some of European origin, who attended the Resident's levee on administering the oath of fidelity to the Government, were upwards of eighty years of age. Most of the cultivated lands are held under freehold tenures. Such as are in possession of the Government are farmed, and produce about 70,000 dollars per annum. The police of the town is conducted by an armed body of men, resembling the *Burghers* of Holland, with the exception, that in Malacca, the members of the corps are selected from the half-caste population, and are compelled to serve gratuitously. This is one of the abuses which, it is hoped, will be swept away by the projected improvements. \* Amongst these are reforms in the Judicial system, which at present is a compound of contradictory and inefficient laws, suited neither to the due administration of justice, to the genius of the people, nor to local circumstances. The Currency has already been an object of attention, and measures have been adopted for forming something like a standard for the variety of coins in circulation, which consist of dollars, guilders, stivers, and rupees of Dutch and British India coinage.

The views for the future management of the place, as far as they are known, appear to be consistent with sound and liberal policy, particularly those regarding the Revenue. Hitherto the trade of the place has been cramped and shackled with impolitic and harassing imposts, destructive alike to domestic industry and production, and to foreign trade and enterprize. Already has Mr. Cracroft reduced many of them, and totally abolished others. By these measures, coupled with increased security and value of property, stability and equity of government; Malacca may speedily again boast of a numerous and

industrious population, and of being the resort of judicious and adventurous merchants.

Excellent, however, as these views are in themselves, they required no small ability or diversity of talent in the agent who had to introduce them. To compete with old habits, inveterate prejudices, enthusiasm for evils acknowledged to be so—but revered for their antiquity;—to soothe the violent feelings engendered by endeavours to meddle with them, and to overcome obstinate ignorance, require no mean share of persuasion, prudence, cool calculation and determination. The very fact of an improvement being introduced by a foreigner is too often a *primâ facie* argument against its adoption, and much skill is required in procuring a trial. Judging, however, from the satisfaction expressed by all classes at the principles which have been introduced, and from their ready acquiescence in the alterations which have been made, they not only duly appreciate them; but the manner in which they were brought into operation, has also secured good will, both for the Government and for its executive officer. Honourably as Mr. Cracroft has performed his duties, gratifying as the consciousness of having performed them well must be to him, he has a source of higher satisfaction. Mr. Cracroft's may be associated with Mr. Huskisson's name:—like that talented person, Mr. Cracroft has, though in a limited sphere, used his best exertions for the “removal of useless and inconvenient restrictions, for the doing away of prohibitions, and for the lowering of duties so excessive, as to be in fact prohibitory on the productions of other countries—restrictions, prohibitions, and duties which, without benefit, nay, highly mischievous to the imposers, have produced serious evil effects, and given rise to the retaliatory efforts of foreign governments to put down the commerce of the country.”\* The well-wisher of mankind is gratified, and his hopes are cheered in witnessing the same principles of enlightened legislation, and the same spirit of active benevolence, operating in distant and distinct parts of the globe, for the general comfort and happiness of the species.

\* Speech of Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson, 23d February 1826, p. 43.

## BRITISH MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO ASIA.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES EXPORTED, DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1824, TO THE EAST-INDIES AND CHINA.

(From M. Moreau's new Work entitled “British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to all Parts of the World.”)

| Cotton Manufactures. |                 | Woollens.       | Iron and Steel,<br>Wrought and Unwrought. |         | Brass and Copper<br>Manufactures. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---------|-----------------------------------|
|                      | £.              | £.              |   | £.      | £.                                |
| 1815 .....           | 149,058 .....   | 1,062,927 ..... | 185,439 .....                             | 265,375 |                                   |
| 1816 .....           | 163,614 .....   | 1,030,220 ..... | 179,146 .....                             | 193,689 |                                   |
| 1817 .....           | 423,834 .....   | 829,219 .....   | 230,107 .....                             | 293,743 |                                   |
| 1818 .....           | 701,592 .....   | 943,847 .....   | 207,815 .....                             | 346,090 |                                   |
| 1819 .....           | 466,016 .....   | 932,542 .....   | 110,564 .....                             | 323,102 |                                   |
| 1820 .....           | 863,631 .....   | 1,378,498 ..... | 130,504 .....                             | 405,698 |                                   |
| 1821 .....           | 1,136,074 ..... | 1,435,816 ..... | 136,853 .....                             | 358,351 |                                   |
| 1822 .....           | 1,167,246 ..... | 1,099,871 ..... | 139,692 .....                             | 279,278 |                                   |
| 1823 .....           | 1,181,671 ..... | 1,059,829 ..... | 169,534 .....                             | 265,216 |                                   |
| 1824 .....           | 1,138,167 ..... | 891,603 .....   | 148,028 .....                             | 239,980 |                                   |

## Review of Books.

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*Some Considerations on the Policy of the Government of India, more especially with reference to the Invasion of Burmah.* By LIEUT. COL. M. STEWART, F.R.S.E., Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Edinburgh, 1826.

COLONEL STEWART is one of the few writers hostile to the existing principles of government in British India who express themselves with temper and decorum. He has made no sacrifice in abstaining from acrimonious and personal reflections (which are now becoming as familiar as household terms); on the contrary, his arguments acquire additional force from the polished style in which they are conveyed.

Although we entertain opinions, on many subjects touched upon in this work, very much at variance with those expressed by Col. Stewart, it is not our intention to discuss the points at issue between us, because that would require a much larger space than we can afford. Our objection, *in limine*, to the work before us is, that it embraces a subject too vast for its dimensions. This pamphlet of ninety-seven pages, exclusive of notes, commences with the first intercourse between Europe and India; treats of the character and peculiarities of the Mogul government, then in its zenith; examines the policy of the various rulers of the Company's territory, from Lord Clive to the Marquess of Hastings; adverts to the transactions with the native princes; discusses the policy of the present war; the uses we could make of success in it; criticises the invasion of the Burmese territories as a military operation; finally, it investigates the various subjects relating to the landed interest of India; the tax fixed at the permanent settlement; the commerce and the institutions of India; the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, and their admission to a participation in the affairs of Government, &c. &c. Upon many matters connected with these extensive questions, we entirely dissent from the *dicta* delivered by Col. Stewart; but to place them in a just point of view would require for each a work of equal bulk to this in which they are treated collectively.

We shall give as concise an epitome as we can of the contents of this pamphlet. Col. Stewart represents the Mogul empire, at the period of European intercourse with India, as consisting of a powerful and flourishing government, a splendid court, and a large body of bold and warlike nobility. Our contest with such a state must, he conceives, be conducted upon the principle that our existence in India could only be secured by its subjection; and there is ground to think, he alleges, that Lord Clive saw, at an early period, this dangerous necessity. The decay of the Mogul government admitted, in process of time, of a change of character in the East-India Company, from that of merchants to that of rulers of Bengal; and, under the system adopted by Mr. Hastings, the English Government acted as arbitrators in the quarrels of the native states, with which it now became connected, and in that office acquired an increase of territory and of political influence. Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to stop the progress of aggrandizement; but "with all the prudence of which he was master, he was forced into war; and his administration terminated, like that of his predecessors, in a further reduction of the native states, and a large accession of territory." His successor (Lord Wellesley) pursued a bold and decided system of policy, which was promoted by his great military successes.

When



When about to reap the further fruits of his victories, and to consolidate and mature the system he had extended so far, he was arrested in his career by the apprehensions of those who could see nothing in his measures but an idle or unprincipled ambition, and a fruitless expenditure of the Company's treasure. By the change of councils which supervened, the strong boundary which he had provided on the left bank of the Jumna was abandoned, some of the minor arrangements of the system he had so far advanced altered and dislocated, and the invaluable opportunity thrown away of pursuing by negotiation, under the influence of our recent successes, the more extensive development of the only basis on which any permanent repose could be secured to the Peninsula.

Col. Stewart then passes to the splendid administration of the Marquess of Hastings, who, he conceives, had assigned limits to our Indian empire, beyond which it was the height of impolicy to pass. "The sword had now done its business, and time and a steady adherence to the principles which Lord Hastings had established, alone were required to secure and continue the tranquillity of India." Farther on, Col. Stewart observes, that it would be absurd to suppose that we stood on ground destitute of danger; we had put an end to the form which danger had hitherto assumed, "but we have only to consider what our situation is, to be able to judge of its perils; that of 25,000 individuals, at the distance of four months' sail from their native country, among eighty millions of people."

The author then expatiates upon the want of connexion between the natives and the Government, the injudicious policy adopted by the British Government in its settlement of the land-tax, and contrasts it with the system of the Mogul government, the revenues of which supported a large body of gentry, who imparted a powerful stimulus to the industry of the country.

Instead of all those splendid objects which were open to the ambition of the people, and of all those sources of wealth which at once roused the cupidity of the aspiring, and diffused plenty among the humble, which filled the country with princes and with nobles, and beautified its surface with palaces and gardens, with reservoirs, and with stately monuments of the dead, we have given them tranquillity; but it is the tranquillity of stagnation, agitated by no living spring, unruffled by any salutary breeze, and prone to corrupt into every vice, or to ferment into every baneful and pernicious excess.

Col. Stewart proceeds to consider the invasion of the Burman empire in two points of view; as a measure of policy, and as a military operation. He does not dispute the necessity of resorting to hostilities, but his design is to show that all our wars should be limited by the sole view of affording protection to our subjects. The merits of the war, as a measure of policy, may, in his opinion, be estimated by the advantage to be gained by success, compared with the consequences to be apprehended from failure, and the probabilities of either; "but, failing or succeeding, an objection lies to it, *in limine*, as a departure from the only safe principle on which our foreign policy can rest." There are three uses which we could make of our advantage, if we succeeded in obtaining military possession of the country; 1st, to dictate terms of peace; 2d, to dismember the empire, and revive the ancient states of which it is composed; 3d, to retain the country as a conquest.

In the first case, he contends that we could obtain no compensation for the expenses of the war, either by the cession of territory or by pecuniary contribution. The former would give us possessions which would not incorporate with our present, together with an open frontier, exposed to perpetual annoyance; the latter he conceives to be impossible, because the country has none of those sources of wealth which existed in India. "The Burmese are  
precisely

precisely in that state of society in which they have little to lose but their lives or their liberty. The exportations are almost solely the rude produce of the country, and of that description which it requires no labour to raise. Their taxes are almost entirely paid in kind, and necessarily exchanged for the labour required in the service of government."

The project of dismemberment Col. Stewart considers to be liable to many and serious objections, amongst which the weakening of our frontier, by destroying an efficient government on the other side of it, capable of being made responsible for the acts of its subjects, he thinks is not the least. But in erecting small principalities, we must, according to our established policy, form treaties of alliance with the several states; and to manage our relations with them and with each other, we must have residents at the different courts, and be ready to enforce our arbitrations: so that "over the whole of this vast territory we should be involved in a system of eternal discord and arbitration, like that from which we are just escaping in India." The contraction of territory is, moreover, he considers, objectionable from its obstructing the improvement of society, which can be promoted only in large communities, such as exist in the east.

To conquer the country, and keep it altogether, if it were attainable, is, he justly remarks, "of all the objects of the war the one in vindication of which least can be said."

Col. Stewart concludes, from the view he has taken of these three lines of policy, that "whether we fail or succeed, the effect of the war must be to spread widely the alarm of our subsequent views through all the countries of the east, and to increase greatly that jealousy as to an intercourse with Europeans, which has hitherto been the great obstacle to the valuable commerce which these wide and populous regions of the earth are capable of maintaining." Even a stipulation for freer admission of our trade with Ava, would, he imagines, be ineffectual, for the moment our force was withdrawn, the treaty would be eluded.

The invasion of the enemy's country, considered as a military operation, is the next subject treated by Col. Stewart. Its difficulties he accurately describes, in respect to the peculiarity of the force employed (consisting of Hindus unaccustomed to foreign warfare), and to the nature of the invaded country. He is of opinion that it would have been more expedient to march an army by the route through Sylhet; and that "there can be no doubt that the resources of the Company's territory are perfectly adequate to force an army over all obstacles to Ummerapoora." The only precedent for the mode of operations chosen is, he thinks, the invasion of Nepal; but a defensive war, in the latter case, he observes, was out of the question. The simple and soldier-like plan of Lord Hastings was, therefore, to paralyze the efforts of the enemy, by rapidly advancing separate columns from different points. But in military geography no two cases can be, in the writer's judgement, more directly opposed than Nepal and Burmah.

Our author concludes this part of his subject with a solemn adjuration addressed to those who direct the destinies of British India, to arrest the progress of aggrandizement in that quarter, and to turn their exclusive attention to the improvement of the territories already acquired, in which employment "there is wherewithal to satisfy the highest ambition." The alterations which he conceives to be necessary in our system of policy, relate to the landed aristocracy of India, to the emancipation of commerce, and to the moral and intellectual improvement of the Hindus. Amongst the means to attain the last-

last-mentioned object, he enumerates the diffusion of an European language in India; permitting, under proper restriction, the acquisition of land by Europeans; establishing sources of distinction in society, in opposition to that of caste, to weaken its influence; stimulating the action of the wants of the people; endeavouring to acquire an influence over the priesthood, which might be exerted to relax their jealousy; and making superior attainments the route to profit and honour. The following remarks of Col. Stewart, with reference to this branch of his subject, are so just and so well expressed, and moreover so much in unison with the sentiments contained in the leading article of our present number, that we quote them with pleasure:—

Their prejudices are inwoven with unequalled art with the frame of society, and with the very texture of their minds; and, if we would alter their opinions, and produce a change for the better, we must begin by placing them in a condition to dissolve those associations with the fundamental principles of the human constitution, on which the durability of their condition has been founded. How vain, hitherto, have been the attempts to convert the people from the absurd and puerile observances of the superstition which they profess, to the pure morality, and the simple and beautiful truths of the Christian religion; and for no other reason, but because it is impossible that ignorance and darkness should comprehend the religion of knowledge and of light!—as well might we hope to force the fruit from a tree, before it had put forth its leaves and its blossoms! Cultivate their understandings, and enlarge their minds, and they will turn of themselves from their monstrous idolatries and fantastical imaginations, in quest of something with which human reason can reconcile itself; then offer them your religion, and it will be eagerly received, in all its perfection, without the risk of profanation by their misapprehensions. The dark and gloomy forest, with which the land is overshadowed, must be cleared away; the earth laid open to the genial influence of the sun and of the air, and the soil subjected to the plough and to the harrow, if we would commit the good seed to it with any hope of return. In doing so, we shall but imitate the wisdom of Providence in the dispensation of mercy, by which this boon was bestowed upon the world; half the generations of men were suffered to pass away, ere the light of the Gospel arose; and it came not till the progress of human reason had merited the blessing, by the readiness of the more advanced portion of the species to abjure their errors.

I have alluded to the subject, not only as a motive to those who are zealous for the conversion of the heathen, to promote the intellectual improvement of the people, but because they run the risk of marring the very end they would accomplish. They must press their direct efforts with caution, if they would not render the means abortive by which these efforts alone can ever succeed. Instruction the people may be readily made to receive, if it come not in the garb of a hostile religion; and before a very moderate intellectual cultivation, such ridiculous absurdities as constitute the objects of their veneration could not stand for an hour.

It is the opinion of the author that the great defect of our government consists in the exclusion of the natives from a share in it; and that the original mistake we committed, was in not seeing that in superseding the active powers of the Mogul system of government (in which there was a regular gradation of power and responsibility connecting all parts of the population together), its forms were no longer adapted to the governing principle which we introduced. Col. Stewart, therefore, is an advocate for entrusting political power in the hands of those who, not merely from defect of education, religious antipathies, and the natural impulse of ambition which the mere possession of power implants, but from the more legitimate motives which impel mankind to spurn the dominion of foreign masters, must be tempted to employ it to our prejudice; and he appears to think, that in subverting the old government, we should have abrogated all its forms, which the people,

from habit, regarded with veneration. We would remind Col. Stewart, that the Mogul system, which he seems to admire, in comparison with ours, was equally exclusive. In fact, until the strong discriminations between the conquerors and the conquered are entirely lost and forgotten, or until their relative numbers are nearer upon a par, it seems next to madness to arm the latter with power which they have the strongest temptations to abuse. Col. Stewart seems to admit that the separation of India from this country would be the probable consequence of admitting the people to any share in the administration of government; and asks, "can it be supposed that a connexion between countries lying at the opposite extremities of the earth can, in the nature of things, be perpetual? and is it to be assumed that we are at present free from such a danger?"—No; but the evil is, that the danger would be greatly increased.

This part of the pamphlet appears to us the only one which is hastily and unadvisedly written. Col. Stewart has inserted such a statement as this: "The protection to persons and property (in India) is *most imperfect*; of public instruction, there is *nothing deserving the name*; and the security afforded to the territory from foreign violence is the *one only duty of government that is tolerably performed*."

The alleged deficiency of profit from our Indian connections, Col. Stewart thinks is of itself presumptive evidence that there is something radically wrong in the management. He proceeds as follows:—

I think it may be shown that there are but two ways, in which any direct gain can be obtained from such a country as India. The one (and incomparably the most profitable and the best), by the fair returns of mercantile traffic, in an exchange of commodities equally beneficial to both; the other, by leaving the internal management of their own affairs entirely to the inhabitants, and the natural relations between the soil and capital, and capital and industry, undisturbed, and exacting from them a pecuniary tribute. That, by collecting the rents of the country, and undertaking the functions of Government for the people, and to save out of them a surplus revenue, we never can, by possibility, realize any thing, if the people have the power (as they must have) of fixing the price of grain, and consequently the wages of labour—are propositions which I conceive to be equally indisputable. The consequence results not from any deep design on the part of the people, but from that relation between the things themselves, by which such an equilibrium is insensibly adjusted. The surplus, in point of fact, has always hitherto proved a mere delusion, and such it always will be.

He then recommends the abandonment for ever of all farther views of foreign war, the removal of restrictions, the improvement of the people, the excitement of their dormant wants and energies, the introduction of a body of *gentry* (English colonists) who must increase those wants and create new ones, and the cultivation of amicable relations with neighbouring states. The results of a policy, of which these are the outlines, Col. Stewart describes in very animated and eloquent language.

Such is the nature of the work before us, which has many sound observations, and is well worthy of perusal. It will not, we apprehend, please the party whose views it is, in many respects, calculated to promote; because it contains not a syllable (a most ominous omission) concerning "liberty of the press" in India, the watch-word of those sapient politicians, who think themselves privileged to confound causes with effects, and to invert the order of things, by making free discussion precede free institutions, which must likewise be the fruit of some advancement in science and civilization on the part of the people.

*A Key to the Book of Psalms.* By the Rev. THOMAS BOYS, A.M. London, 1825; 8vo. pp. 239.

THIS is a further attempt to support and exemplify the doctrine or system of *parallelism*, a peculiarity discovered by certain writers in the composition of the Holy Scriptures, and which Mr. Boys endeavoured to develop in a work entitled "*Tactica Sacra*," to which the present publication may be considered as an appendage. The nature of the system of composition referred to may be comprehended from the examples which the author has given of its simplest form—the parallel couplet :—

In examining a verse, or other small portion of Scripture, we very commonly find that it falls into two equal, or nearly equal, lines, which mutually correspond : as in the following examples :—

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| a.   Seek ye the Lord, while he may be found ;        |                       |
| a.   Call ye upon him, while he is near.              | Is. lv. 6. (1.)       |
| a.   Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am weak :      |                       |
| a.   Heal me, O Lord, for my bones are vexed.         | Ps. vi. 2. (2.)       |
| a.   They provoked him to jealousy with strange gods, |                       |
| a.   With abominations provoked they him to anger.    | Deut. xxxii. 16. (3.) |
| a.   Ye shall eat the flesh of your sons,             |                       |
| a.   And the flesh of your daughters ye shall eat.    | Lev. xxvi. 29. (4.)   |
| a.   Put away from thee a froward mouth,              |                       |
| a.   And perverse lips put far from thee.             | Prov. iv. 24. (5.)    |

In each of these instances the reader will readily perceive that *a.*, the second line, corresponds to *a.*, the first.

These examples admit of subdivisions, wherein the parallel is still apparent, though of different kinds : the first and second, when subdivided, discover *alternate parallelism* ; the other three exhibit specimens of *introverted parallelism*. The parallel couplet, however, contains the principle of both. There are other examples wherein the mode of arrangement is still more complex, partaking of the alternate and the introverted character.

The present work is intended to prove that whole psalms are divisible according to the principles of parallelism. The author's object is, therefore, to furnish a *key* to the meaning of those compositions ; for as the arrangement is necessarily dependent upon the sense, parallelism becomes, in the author's opinion, a very useful instrument in the hands of the Biblical critic. He goes, indeed, further :—

Moreover, if the arrangement which we discover be, as we allege, so intimately connected with the sense and topics of Holy Scripture, then is it by no means mere matter of criticism and curious disquisition, but a sacred thing. The neglect of such a subject will be disregard of Scriptural truth ; opposition, previous to examination, will be inexcusable resistance to that truth ; ridicule will be profaneness. The doctrine will be one, respecting which it will be the bounden duty of every person who possesses or aspires to the character of a religious teacher, to do what in him lies to procure all attainable information. It is the duty of all preachers of the Gospel to give this subject their attention ; not, indeed, for the purpose of immediately bringing before their hearers a doctrine, yet unfixed in many of its leading particulars, and undefined in its extent ; for the purpose, however, of being ultimately qualified to use, with judgment, with precision, and with effect, this new organ of Scriptural interpretation.

The following example will serve to illustrate the mode of exposition which the

the Reverend author employs in his work. It comprehends the whole of Psalm CI.—

- A. | 1. I will sing of mercy and judgment; unto thee, O Lord, will I sing.  
 2. I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. O, when wilt thou come unto me? I will walk within my house with a perfect heart.
- B. | 3. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes: I hate the work of them that turn aside; it shall not cleave to me. 4. A froward heart shall depart from me; I will not know a wicked person. 5. Whoso privily slandereth his neighbour, him will I cut off: him that hath an high look and a proud heart will not I suffer.
- A. | 6. Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land, that they may dwell with me: he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me.
- B. | 7. He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house: he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight. 8. I will early destroy all the wicked of the land: that I may cut off all wicked doers from the city of the Lord. (1.)

The whole of this Psalm is a promise, or a declaration of the Psalmist's resolutions and intentions. There is, however, a distinction of an obvious kind. In A. and A., the first and third members, the Psalmist sets forth what he will do, and whom he will encourage; in B. and B., the second and fourth, what he will avoid, and whom he will discourage and destroy.

In order to perceive the truth of this representation, it will be necessary for the reader to examine the several members for himself. In A. the Psalmist says, "I will sing," &c. "I will behave myself wisely," &c. "I will walk," &c.—So again, in A., "Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful," &c. "He shall serve me."—But B. and B., on the contrary, set forth what the Psalmist disapproves, and whom he will avoid, discountenance, or suppress. "I will set no wicked thing," &c. "I hate the work of them," &c. "Whoso privily slandereth will I cut off." "Him that hath an high look will I not suffer." "He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house," &c. "I will destroy all the wicked," &c. "That I may cut off all wicked doers."

A "Perfect way," (דֶּרֶךְ תָּמִים), is spoken of both in A. and A.—The reader will also observe many correspondences in B. and B. In each of these members the Psalmist describes the persons whom he will discountenance or destroy. Thus in B, he speaks of "The work of them that turn aside," (עֲשֵׂה סָטִיף); in B., of him "That worketh deceit," (עֲשֵׂה רִמְיָה). In B. he says, "I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes;" in B., "He that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight." The Hebrew expression is the same in both instances, לִנְגֹד עֵינִי, (3, 7).—It is also the same Hebrew word, אֲצַמִּית, which is rendered in B. to "Cut off," (5.) and in B., to "Destroy," (8.) In the Hebrew, too, there is something very symmetrical in the opening clauses of B. and B., though it would be difficult to preserve the resemblance in a translation.

לֹא אֲשִׁית לִנְגֹד עֵינִי דְבַר בִּלְעֵל:  
 לֹא יֵשֵׁב בִּקְרֹב בֵּיתִי עֲשֵׂה רִמְיָה:

It is natural to inquire to what extent the principles of parallelism can be applied, for it is obvious that the utility of the discovery depends, in a great measure, upon their universal, or at least their general, applicability; Mr. Boys gives the following statement upon this material point:—

In a table which I have drawn out for my private use, I have classed the Psalms under three heads; those in which I have not been able to discover any arrangement; those which I have partly arranged; and those in which I consider the entire arrangement to have been ascertained. The last class I divide into two kinds; those in which the arrangement is so plain, that, as I conceive, any candid person acquainted with the laws of parallelism, would acknowledge it at once, if properly set before him; and those in which I am satisfied in my own mind that the arrangement is correct, but could

not expect to satisfy others without more or less of discussion and detail. The following, then, are the numbers:—

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Fully arranged.           |          |
| Plain.....                | 39       |
| Less obvious.....         | 61       |
|                           | ———— 100 |
| Partly arranged .....     | 48       |
| Not arranged at all ..... | 2        |
|                           | ————     |
| Total .....               | 150      |

In endeavouring to explain the cause or causes of the peculiarity which is the subject of the present work, the reverend author observes, that some may conceive the correspondences to be merely accidental, some that they are evidently designed, and others may believe that there was no absolute intention to pursue a peculiar mode of arrangement, though there was no absolute unconsciousness in the mind of the author. Mr. Boys, however, sees “no way of accounting for the various *phenomena* exhibited, but by supposing positive design and actual intention somewhere.” He is inclined to conclude that “the intention and the consciousness of the arrangements pointed out in the Sacred Writings did exist in the mind of the writers: though it is very possible, as they composed in detail, that they were not so fully aware of the general results of their own labours, as we may now be, if we investigate them thoroughly, and have them exhibited to us in one view.” Mr. Boys pursues the argument at greater length, but we cannot follow him.

The alarm which this doctrine of parallelism seems to have excited amongst some readers of the Scriptures appears to us very groundless and unreasonable. The doctrine may, indeed, be carried too far, and we should be sorry to see it applied to *correct* any part of the text. But it will be time to reject it when it plainly leads to such mischievous results: at present, the attempt of Mr. Boys is entitled to countenance and encouragement. At the same time we own that we are not sanguine as to any benefits which the student will derive from acquiring a knowledge of its rules; much less do we concur with the author in believing that the neglect of this doctrine will ever evince “a disregard of Scriptural truth;” or that this “organ of Scriptural interpretation” can ever be regarded as “a sacred thing.” Simplicity is the characteristic of the Holy Writings; and the moment we admit the indispensable belief of any occult or abstruse method of interpretation, we open a dangerous door to fraud and deceit.

The *peculiarity* which Mr. Boys has treated of is a peculiarity which is visible in almost all oriental writings, especially poetry. We would undertake to point out very striking instances of parallelism in Hafez, Saadi, and Ferdouzi. This is no proof, indeed, that this species of arrangement is accidental; rather the contrary:—but it destroys the basis of the supposition referred to by Mr. Boys, that the intention did not exist in the mind of the penman who wrote, but in the mind of the Spirit who dictated.

We shall regret it, if any thing which has fallen from us should leave an impression that we undervalue the labours of Mr. Boys. The work evinces piety, taste, and ingenuity; and the subject of which it treats well deserves examination.

## VARIETIES;

## PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 21st Sept.; W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

At this meeting Lieut. Col. Blacker, Lieut. Jenkins, and Mr. Allyn, were elected members of the Society.

A note was read from Mr. Gibbons, transmitting, in the name of Mr. Palmer, two small stuffed figures representing a man and woman of the Bosjce tribe, at the Cape of Good Hope.

A model of the great war boat, 100 feet long, and finely gilt, &c., which was presented by the King of Ava to the Shoo Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, has been added to the museum by Major G. P. Baker. This model was taken by a ship-builder on a scale, and only shews the proportions of the vessel, without any of its carved and gilded embellishments.

Capt. Wm. Bruce presented a Burmese religious book, written on the palm-leaf, with the outer leaves highly illuminated and glazed. It was found in the large pagoda at Rangoon, where it was placed in a niche, with a silk curtain drawn before it.

A letter was read from Mr. Van Rensselaer, secretary to the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, presenting the first half-volume of their Annals, and the two first numbers of their second volume, together with an Essay on Salt, containing notices of its origin, formation, geological position, and principal localities in the American States, with a view to its use in the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, by the secretary himself.

Mr. Van Rensselaer has also transmitted to the Society a copy of the statutes regulating the practice of physic and surgery, in the State of New York, and a catalogue of paintings, sculptures, and engravings, exhibited by the American academy of fine arts, in the present year.

A Nepaulese manuscript was presented by Mr. Hodgson.

A letter was read from Dr. Paterson, transmitting a sketch of the progress of science, respecting igneous meteors and meteorites, by E. W. Brayley, which appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* for August 1824.

A Meteorological Register for 1824, by Mr. J. Prinsep, of Benares, was also laid before the meeting.

A paper was read by the Secretary, illustrative of the Boudh'ha religion, as established in Nepaul, with translations from the manuscript sent by Mr. Hodgson.

The accounts given by Kirkpatrick and Buchanan of the religion of Nepaul, appear to be far from satisfactory or comprehensive. They only establish that there are two predominant forms of belief, as well as two principal divisions of the people, the Parbutyas, or Mountain Hindus, who worship Seva and Vishnoo, and the Newars, who mostly follow the doctrines of Boudh'ha.

Although Buchanan found it difficult to procure any satisfactory information in Nepaul of the traditions and tenets there prevalent, there is evidently no want of means. The only authentic sources of all such informations are the works which embody and dictate the belief and practices of a people, and that these are both many and voluminous in Nepaul, the Society has had ample proof in the frequent contributions received from their zealous correspondent, Mr. Hodgson. Unluckily, however, the manuscripts he has hitherto sent have been of little use, being written in languages with which we are not yet familiar. But he has now transmitted a book which is more available. The text is Sanscrit, interspersed with an interpretation in the Newaree language, which, although differing essentially in base and structure, borrows Sanscrit words so copiously, that the purport of many passages can be made out without the knowledge of the language itself. The volume presented by Mr. Hodgson, comprizes three tracts:—Rules for the religious observance of the eighth day of the lunar fortnight; the twenty-five stanzas propitiatory of the deities of Nepaul, and the praises of the seven Boudh'has. Of these it would be tedious and uninteresting to give any analyses.

According to information given to Mr. Buchanan, by a member of the sect, the Gots, or gardeners of Nepaul, follow religious teachers and a form of worship of their own. The last consists in the adoration of the ten Yoginis, and Matrikas, and their four instructors, personified by Gots, who drink spirituous liquors, and the blood of animals administered to them, under those characters. Once in twelve years, it is said, the Rajah offers a solemn sacrifice of various living animals, in pairs, and two men, the skulls of the latter being used as the drinking cups of the shrine. The man who gave Buchanan this information declared he had assisted in the immolation of the human victims, but other persons of whom inquiry was made, denied the human sacrifices at the ceremony. The fact is, therefore, questionable, although it is evident from the work under consideration, that



that the ritual of the Tantras is closely followed. The offerings, termed *Bali* and *Mahabali*, make part of the ceremony, and these very commonly imply the sacrifice of animal life. They are, however, not necessarily so, and may consist of any edible articles, as various kinds of grain, and curds, and milk, and such are apparently the oblations of the ritual in question; for, towards the close, the sacrificer declares himself innocent of the destruction of animal life in any manner, and of drinking spirits, and the use of salt and meat, and engages to continue so throughout the ensuing day—a pledge very inconsistent with the actual perpetration of the offences imputed to him.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

*Meeting of 2d January.*—The following persons were admitted members of the Society.

M. Adrien Dupré, French consul at Salonica. M. P. A. Kunkel, of Aschaffembourg in Bavaria. M. de Torcy, chief in the office of the minister for foreign affairs.

Mr. Huttman transmitted to the Society six Chinese coins, of the reigning dynasty of Szechuan.

M. Chézy announced that the transcription of the episode of the death of Yadjnadatta, was completed.

M. Jaubert communicated a letter from M. Fontanier, announcing that this traveller is employing himself in the researches pointed out to him by the council. The same member likewise communicated some parts of a letter from M. Desbassyns de Richemont, which intimate the intentions of the writer to concur in the execution of the objects of the Society during his stay in the East.

M. Dureau de la Malle, in the name of M. Guayard, the naturalist, who is to accompany Capt. Durville in his voyage round the world, proposed to remit to this traveller an intimation of the points on which the Society may desire to obtain information.

M. le Comte Lanjuinais, in the name of the committee nominated at the last meeting, read a report on the proposal for printing the text of the Hindu drama of *Sacountala*. The conclusions were adopted by the Society, and the printing of this work is stopped.

The inscription in Sanscrit characters, referred to at the last meeting, was returned by M. Chézy, with a note pointing out the date.

M. Grangerat de Lagrange read some observations on Oriental literature.

#### PROGRESS OF SOUND.

In the last number of the *Revue Encyclopédique* there is an account of a very

extraordinary proposal, viz. to communicate verbal intelligence in a few moments to vast distances, and this not by symbols, as in the telegraph, but in distinct articulate sounds uttered by the human voice. This plan originated with an Englishman, Mr. Dick, according to whose experiments the human voice may be made intelligible at the distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. The experiments of the celebrated Biot have ascertained that sound travels ten times quicker when transmitted by solid bodies, or through tubes, than when it passes through the open air; at the distance of more than half a mile the low voice of a man was distinctly heard. At the latter end of the last century, a clergyman named Gautier conceived a plan of transmitting articulate sounds to immense distances; he proposed the construction of horizontal tunnels, that should widen at the extremities, by means of which the ticking of a watch might be heard more distinctly at the distance of 2,006 feet than when placed close to the ear: he calculated that a succession of such tunnels would transmit a verbal message 900 miles in an hour.

#### CHINESE VARNISH.

The Chinese make a secret of the composition of their varnishes. There was an old man at Tomsk, about ten years back, who knew this secret. Having, in his infancy, fallen into the hands of the Khygheez, he had been carried into China, from whence, after many adventures, he returned to Russia. He made tables, cups and other articles, which he varnished with black, red, and gold: his productions might have been taken for those of China. It is surprising that no person paid any attention to the fact. It was only by accident we learned the secret of making the black varnish, which we communicate to the public. Take some pure pitch, turn it into a narrow vessel, and let it bake for two or three days over a low fire, until converted into a black compact mass, which does not stick to the hand. Put this mass into a mattress (or bolt-head) and let it bake over a good fire, pouring into it, little by little, some essence of turpentine: if it takes fire, it can be extinguished by closing the mattress with felt. Continue the process until the mass takes a fluid consistency. The articles to be covered with this varnish must be made of wood perfectly dry, and they should be dried afterwards as much as possible.—[Moscow Telegraph.]

#### UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The message of the president of the Mexican Government contains the following passage:

"Although, as yet, the connexion of the two seas by the isthmus of Tehuantepec by means

means of a canal is problematical: all doubt has vanished with respect to the facility of opening short and very good roads for the trade of the world. The expedition which the government sent thither, has returned with a confirmation of that point, and having accomplished its purposes for the most part."

#### TRAVELS OF M. RÜPPEL IN AFRICA.

The *Bulletin Universel des Sciences* of Paris contains the substance of a letter from M. Rüppell, dated Cairo, 14th Aug. 1825, in which he states that he has not been able to penetrate farther than Omsimime. He divides the inhabitants of Kordoufan into four classes, equally ignorant, and absorbed in the pursuit of gain, intestine wars, or fear of the Turks. 1. The Nubas, or free negroes, living isolated on the summits of mountains, or on inaccessible rocks. 2. The inhabitants of the plains, a mixed race, sprung from the Nubas, the Ethiopians, and the Arabs. 3. The Nomade Arabs from the Hedjaz. 4. The Gelabi, or merchants, composed of the inhabitants of all the African provinces situated to the north-west. M. Rüppell and his companions had killed five giraffes (cameleopards) in a short space of time. He does not doubt that the mountains in the environs of Koldage are of volcanic formation. It even appears that the subterranean fires are not yet extinct—an extraordinary circumstance at so great a distance from the sea. The existence of considerable ruins to the south-west of the Obaid is uncertain; but M. Rüppell has been positively assured that in Darfour, four days' journey from Kobbe, there is a large and ancient city in ruins, with a great number of magnificent temples cut in the rock, adorned with columns and hieroglyphics, in the Egyptian style. The place is called Mater. He has been re-assured of the existence of the Niulleka, or Nilukma, an animal which bears on its forehead a straight slender horn, and that the Arabs call it Anasa. All that the traveller has been able to learn respecting the course of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, is that during several months, this great river presents but a marshy bed, the water, muddy without current. It is only in the rainy season that immense bodies of water fill it, and cause the astonishing inundation designated by the generic name of Nile. Most of the persons consulted by M. Rüppell knew no river, or torrent which fell into it. From Dabbe to Omismime, an extent of more than eight degrees of latitude, he observed scarcely any elevation of ground, and he believes that the latter place is not 400 feet above the level of the sea. Returning from Kordoufan, M. Rüppell made an excursion of thirty days into the desert, to the south of Korti, towards Gummer. Not far from this place

are the ruins of an ancient city, which is called *L'Mokattam*, a name denoting that there must be many inscriptions and hieroglyphics in it, as the Arabs acknowledged; but his guides refused to conduct him thither. He descended the Nile from Korti to Meroë and Gebel-Barkal. After some stay at Cairo, he proposes to visit the coasts of the Red Sea.

#### NEW DOCTRINE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Prus, of Paris, has just published a new doctrine of medicine, in which he maintains that the study of the healthy man can never lead to the knowledge of the diseased man; that the state of health and state of disease offer distinct phenomena; that the symptoms, heat, signs, and proper treatment of morbid affections, are not disclosed by physiology; and therefore that physiology can never be the foundation of medicine. He subsequently examines the real utility of physiology; points out the inevitable evils which it has caused since its forced introduction into pathology, and places physiological doctrine by the side of those physical, mechanical, and chemical doctrines, the fatal influence of which is nearly universal. The art of healing, according to Dr. Prus, is founded solely on the examination and appreciation of the phenomena which attend a sick person; and he traces them up to their primitive causes, that is, to the changes which the vital properties sustain. Those properties he states to be four, *viz.* sensibility, contractibility, expansibility, and vital affinity.

#### THE HEBREW COIN KESITHA.

The Bible makes mention of a coin called Kesitha, a word which the commentators have rendered *lamb*. Rabbi Akiba assures us, that at the time when he travelled in Judea, an *obolus* was still called *kesitha*. M. Münter (in a Danish periodical work) conceives that the ancient Phœnician medal, which Dr. Clarke brought from the ruins of Citium, and published in the account of his travels, is a *kesitha*. It is a piece rudely made, almost triangular, bearing on one side the impression of a lamb or goat.—[*Bull. Univ.*

#### ANCIENT PAINTING.

A fresco painting has been discovered at Pompeii, representing an eruption of Vesuvius, and several processions at the foot of the mountain. Cape Misenum and the city of Naples are in the background. This picture indicates that Naples was formerly of prodigious height, and that the frequent eruptions have lowered it considerably; it also shows that the Somma did not exist, or rather, that it formed a part of Vesuvius, and has been

been separated from it by a volcanic eruption.

#### FORESIGHT.

A letter from the Isle of France, quoted in a Calcutta paper, gives the following particulars of a species of *foresight* for which this island is celebrated:—

"In my next letter I must tell you of the abilities of some few here to discover ships some days before they appear above the horizon. You may remember the phenomenon having been noticed some time ago in a voyage in the Northern Ocean, I forget the name of both the ship and the captain\* on that occasion; but the ship appears in the air inverted, and of course the appearance is accounted for on the common theory of reflection. It is, however, peculiar to certain situations, or at least certain latitudes. One of the men at this place was invited to Paris by the Institute, but he could not observe the same appearance there, and came back. He here makes a daily report, and is rarely out. He has been known to announce a ship dimasted for five days before any other person could discover her (the *Dunira*, Chinaman), and among many other incontrovertible proofs, he not long ago announced the approach of two brigs unaccountably lashed together; in three days after a ship with four masts made its appearance, a thing that had not been seen for twelve years before. There are two old men that have the skill to discern very accurately, but they have many pupils whom they are teaching, and who can see the objects, though they cannot yet perceive distinctly the particular characters of them."

#### ANTIQUITIES OF ARRACAN.

The following is part of the diary of Dr. Tytler, who is now in Arracan, which appears in a Calcutta newspaper:—

"The *Baboo Deeong* is one of the most remarkable hills included within the boundaries of this extraordinary city. It is situated in a direction nearly due west from the entrance where the army gained admission subsequent to the escalade which was so gallantly executed by the troops under the command of Brigadier Richards, and is surmounted by four pagodas, or *stüpas*, dedicated to the worship of Gaudma, Saca-Moonce, Si Moonce, Maha Moonce, or Buddha. Leading to these edifices are several flights of steps ascending the eastern face of the hill,

which are ornamented with colossal figures of deformed giants, composed of brick-work, and plastered with chunam, of an uncouth shape, brandishing clubs in their hands; and what is extremely remarkable, figures of the Egyptian *Sphinx* present themselves close to the temples, and which are so constructed as to exhibit an acute triangle; two lions' bodies being conjoined to a single female head, placed at the sharp angle of the building. The *Baboo Deeong* hill is about 100 feet in height, and composed of strata of shistus, and is completely surrounded with water even when the tide is ebb.

"Surrounding the outer wall of one of the principal and most ancient of the Arracan temples, is observed amongst the weeds and jungle, which in many places obscure those interesting relicts, a series of very surprising mutilated sculptures, placed in interstices resembling embrasures, constructed in the ruined wall enclosing the court of the temple: upon one of those stones is sculptured the Tauric man, or *Buccephalus Siva*, the *Mithra* of the Persians, or in other words, the sun in *Taurus*. Another distinctly exhibits the *Sphinx*, consisting of the bust of a woman, attached to the body and feet of a lion, or the solar luminary having passed *Leo* and entered *Virgo*. The dragon's head and tail, shewn in the headless volume of an immense snake's body, are conspicuous upon another stone in the series. Another contains a group apparently comprising the *Crow* and *Sagittarius*, and representing a man aiming with an arrow at an evident figure of a raven. Another exhibits a woman seemingly in the act of striking a sleeping man with a stone, which representation I take to form an allusion to the sun leaving *Virgo* (under the figure of a man slain by a woman, and perhaps mixed up with a perversion of the historical fact of *Jael* and *Sisera*) and entering *Libra*, the first of the lower or southern signs, and thus, slain by *Virgo*, or the woman, becoming dead and cold to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere.

"I imagine the whole of the sculptures which are cut on both sides of those stones (a sort of dark friable sandstone) to afford representations of the constellations, and thus exhibit the remains of a very ancient and curious zodiac, totally different in some respects from any with which we are acquainted, and emitting a brilliant ray upon the antiquities of the western world; for between the hieroglyphics of *Aya* and *Egypt*, a striking analogy is particularly remarked by *Symes*, and every day's discoveries tend to confirm the fact."

\* Capt. Scoresby.—Ed.

## Burmese War.

*London Gazette, March 6.*

*India-Board, March 4, 1826.*

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated 24th of Aug. 1825; with inclosures, of which the following are copies:—

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Neufville to Capt. Martin, Major of Brigade in Assam, dated Now Dheeing, Moh, 9th May 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of Col. Richards, commanding, that having received authentic intelligence that the body of the enemy, recently arrived from Mogaum, had pushed on an advanced party of sixty, with three mounted chiefs, to within an accessible distance from my post, for the purpose of throwing up entrenchments at a village about twenty-five miles off, on the Dheeing, I deemed it highly expedient to dislodge them. With that view I embarked in canoes on the afternoon of the 7th, taking with me Ensign Bogle and half the strength of the detachment, calculating that by pushing on the whole night I might be able to reach them by day-break in the morning. The arrangement, I am happy to say, was attended with complete success. I landed about half a mile below the place at early dawn, and by making a detour round the jungle, came on the quarter occupied by the Burmese at a little before five.

On our charging, the enemy immediately fled in the greatest confusion, very closely followed by our men as far as the ground would admit; but as they threw away their arms, and every thing that could impede their flight, even their clothes, we were soon distanced, and obliged to discontinue the pursuit.

They lost either eight or ten killed, and I should suppose many must be wounded from the precision with which the men fired. The principal of the three chiefs (who was recognized by my Burmese to be Lah Daung Pah) escaped most narrowly, being several times almost at the point of the bayonet.

The only casualty on our part is one sepoy wounded by a punjah.

I have brought down with me the chiefs of the village, prisoners, as security for the ransom of the numerous Assamese captives confined in their jungles.

I feel greatly indebted to Ensign Bogle for his active and cordial co-operation, and the cheerful soldier-like conduct of the men deserves the highest praise.

I have also the honour to report, that having heard of a few straggling Saums from amongst those who quitted Rungpore with Baglee Phokun being concealed in the jungles near Suddceya, I detached a party to bring them in. Five out of the nine were secured with their families, and I shall take the earliest opportunity to send them down.

I have received a letter from the three chiefs, newly arrived, written in their usual style of verbiage, and finishing with a desire that I should immediately go back to Rungpore, and on my arrival there fall back with the whole force out of Assam; to which I returned the annexed reply.

I have, &c.

J. B. NEUFVILLE, Lieut.,  
Commg. Now Dheeing Moh.

Reply to Letter of the Chiefs Lah Daungh, Menglah Pah, and Do Koang Pah.

(After Compliments.)

I have received your communication. If, my friends, you want us to quit the country of Assam, you had better come and turn us out.

J. B. NEUFVILLE.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., dated Headquarters, Prome, 10th May 1825.

Sir: Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a document this day received from Major Frith, commanding at Mergul, by which it will appear that the audacity of the Siamese pirates on that coast has met with such a check as will, it is hoped, put a stop to their depredations. I have

ordered one of the Hon. Company's cruisers to proceed immediately from Rangoon to the coast of Tenasserim, in addition to the one already there, which will be sufficient to keep every thing quiet in that quarter during the monsoon.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Drever to Major Frith, commanding at Mergul, dated Mergul, 2d April 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I embarked on the morning of the 29th ult. with the party as per margin,\* in some country boats, manned by Burmese, and proceeded in a southerly direction until the morning of the 31st, in search of those Siamese pirates who for some time have made such destruction in this province, when I discovered six boats. I immediately made my boats form line, so as to prevent their ascertaining the number of ours, which, I am happy to say, had the desired effect, as they did not appear alarmed until we got near them. I then gave orders for Lieut. Bingham and Assist. Surg. Lindsell to proceed in two fast pulling boats, and I accompanied in a third; we very soon overtook and boarded four of them, two made their escape; those taken made but little resistance, I suppose in consequence of our rear boats coming up. They proved to be four Siamese war boats, well manned and armed; after securing them we proceeded to the island of Yea-quadam, in the Burmese territory, about ninety miles from Mergul, where we discovered twenty-six more; they approached us for some time, but at length returned and landed 400 men, who took up a strong position on shore, and about 400 remained in their boats, all well armed, some boats having guns in their bows. I then hoisted a white flag, and a small boat came with a man in it with a message from the chief, the Rajah of Sampoore, who was at Mergul in February last, requesting I would come on shore, to which I replied that I wished him to come and see me; he said he would, provided I would separate from my boats, which I did, and waited for some time. He then sent some of his chiefs, who would scarcely approach sufficiently near to make themselves understood; however, I called to them to say, that I would not see any one but the Rajah. He then came, but instead of one boat, brought his whole flotilla, and attempted to get between me and my boats, but seeing his intention I prevented him. I then pulled up to his boat and asked him to come on board mine, which he refused; in short I used every means to persuade him, but to no effect. I then asked him by whose authority he had taken possession of this island, having built houses for himself and people, and how he could dare to molest the inhabitants of the province of Mergul, well knowing from a former interview, about two months ago, that they were under the British protection. His reply was, that he was sent by his king, and that he did not care for us; I told him that my orders were to bring him to Mergul to see the Governor, and that I had no doubt but his boats would be returned to him on his arrival, when he explained matters; during the conversation I held his boat as he would not allow any one to come near him but myself. He then like lightning darted into his cabin, and a man who was by his side during the conversation made a cut at me, which fortunately I escaped, and several men presented their muskets, no doubt with a hostile intention. I therefore gave orders for our men to fire, and I can scarcely say which commenced: finding our musquetry heavy he pulled off, and I regret to say, that in consequence of all our boats' crews deserting their oars for some time, we could not again come up with their flotilla. He must have suffered severely from our fire as we continued chasing for about an hour, when we got so far distant, and no hope of coming up with him, and thought it advisable to return to the island. The

enemy's

\* 2 Lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 2 subalterns, 1 jemadar, 35 rank and file.

enemy's fire was very well directed for some time, and I regret to say, two men of ours were killed, and two wounded, one of them an interpreter, who has left a widow, the other a Burnah, and two sepoya wounded.

I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Lieut. Bingham and Assist. Surg. Linsell, as also all the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoya.

On my return to the island I set fire to the houses. In one of the boats we took I found a small union-jack of ours which the pirates took from the signal post at Tenayaraan.

I have, &c.

J. DREVER, Lieut.,  
Comdg. Det. 7th regt. N.I.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Watson, Adj. Gen. of the Army, to George Swinton, Esq., dated 14th July 1825.

Sir: I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, inclosing a despatch received from Lieut. Neufville, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., detailing the operations of a detachment under his command against the enemy; the success of these operations establishes so completely the merits of Lieut. Neufville, and the gallantry of his detachment, that the Commander-in-chief deems it unnecessary to press the subject further on the notice of Government.

I have, &c.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of Army.

Extract of Letter from Lieut. Neufville to Capt. Martin, Major of Brigade in Assam, dated near Wokynet, on the Now Dheeing, 15th June 1825, inclosed in a Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards to the Adj. Gen. of the Army.

I have the honour to report for the information of Col. Richards, commanding, that the state of the weather having resumed a favourable appearance on the 4th inst., and intelligence up to the evening of that day reporting no alteration in the strength or disposition of the enemy, I prepared to proceed against them, and leaving a party of two gun-boats with thirty sepoya, and a proportion of non-commissioned officers under a subadar to protect the post and passage of the Dheeing, embarked the remainder of the detachment on covered canoes and rafts.

At daybreak on the 5th, we commenced our progress up the Now Dheeing. The delay and difficulties in the passage proved much greater than I had anticipated, and we did not reach the large deserted village of Leyung till the evening of the 8th.

Here we were obliged to leave the gun-boats and guldwanies, and by dragging the canoes up the rapids with great labour, in which all hands were obliged to assist, arrived on the afternoon of the 9th at a point opposite Dupha Gaum, which I now found to be situated three or four miles inland on the right bank.

On reaching Dupha, we found the enemy occupying a stockade of very considerable strength, and on our appearance making hasty preparations for defence.

They were unable, however, to stand the very prompt and gallant manner in which Lieut. Kerr brought up his men to the assault, at once gaining possession of a commanding line of fire upon their trenches, in which lie the principal security, and abandoning these the whole body pressed for escape through the gate at the opposite face. Their loss was but trifling, since they were covered from our fire by the barriers of their own works (ab. ut fourteen feet high and nearly solid, armed by double and triple rows of *chevaux de frise*), and we had no immediate mode of entrance but by the gate, to gain which there were two long faces of the place to traverse without cavalry, therefore all hope of overtaking them was vain, and they were immediately lost sight of in the jungle.

The enemy being now concentrated at Beesa Gaum, I made arrangements for attacking them, and as their works were said to be very strong, determined to carry them by a night surprise, by which I should have the benefit of a diversion to distract their attention.

With this view we marched on the afternoon of the 11th, expecting to reach the post about two in the morning.

When within a quarter of a mile from the post we saw the enemy on the open spot below the first stockade, drawn up in a line with some horse on the right, advancing as to oppose us: we immediately debouched from the jungle to the clear plains below, and formed line in the front.

No sooner, however, was it put in motion preparatory to the charge, than the enemy faced about and commenced a rapid retreat to the stockades, followed up by us as quickly as the required preservation of regularity and the irregularity of the ground would admit.

Entering the first stockade, we found that they had clearly gained the second, and successively they abandoned their five very formidable defences before us without once attempting a stand.

The whole affair was conducted by the steady advance of the bayonet, not a shot being fired by us throughout.

On quitting their last stockade they took to precipitate flight, in which manner they have so decided an advantage over us, that I did not attempt harassing the men by an unavailing and hopeless pursuit.

Early on the following morning I directed Ensign Bogle, with eighty men, to press upon their rear as far as the villages of Nunko and Kesson to the first pass (about eight miles), in order to confirm their confusion, and also to cover the escape of the Assamese captives.

This duty, performed in the most able manner, and the result giving liberation to several hundreds of these unfortunate people, must be equally gratifying to his own feelings, as it is creditable to his tact and judgment.

From the top of the first pass the extreme rear of the enemy were seen clearing the second, and I conclude their flight to have been in great panic, from the gilt charitahs, silver swords, and other insignia of the chiefs abandoned on the route.

In the detail of operations the commanding officer will perceive how entirely I must have been indebted for success to the active and zealous co-operation of the officers under me, Lieut. Kerr and Ensign Bogle, most nobly seconded by the men, who I may venture to assert, in all that regards the soldier, as well in cheerful endurance of more than ordinary fatigue and privation, ardent alacrity in every prospect of service, and a steady bravery when opposed to the enemy, could have been surpassed by no troops whatever.

Capt. Bedford, of the survey department, who accompanied us throughout as a volunteer, gave me the benefit of his experience and personal assistance on every occasion.

A despatch has also been received at the East-India House from the Government of Bengal, dated 3d October 1825, with an inclosure, of which the following is a copy:—

Armistice concluded with the Burmese, September 17th, 1825.

Brigadier-General Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in the Kingdom of Ava, Political Agent, &c. &c., having empowered Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Wm. Smith, of the royal navy, commanding the light division, to conclude an armistice with the Burmese army, with a view to the restoration of peace and amity between the British Government and the Government of his Majesty the King of Ava; these officers were met on the 17th September by the Attawoon, Moonjee Maha Maha Rajah, and the Woodcock Maha Serec Senkeegah, duly authorized by Sahoo Menjee Maha Mengon, first minister of the King, when the following articles were agreed upon, signed by, and exchanged between the parties deputed as above-mentioned.

1st. There shall be a cessation of hostilities between the British and Burmese armies, from the date hereof to the 17th day of October next, inclusive.

2d. The first minister of the King, Sahoo Menjee Maha Mengon, being invested with full powers from his Majesty for that purpose, will meet the British authorities (duly qualified by their Government) at the village of Nonbonick (being half-way between the armies) on the 2d of October next, there to enter into negotiations for the re-establishment of peace between the subjects of the two countries.

3d. A line of demarcation shall be drawn between the two armies, commencing at Comma, on the

the western bank of the Irrawaddy, passing through the village of Neihonick, and continuing along the road from that village to Tongho.

The respective parties engage to prevent their troops or adherents passing the said line; and further give assurance that all parties or detachments belonging to either shall be immediately recalled to their own side of the line respectively.

It is further agreed on the part of the British commander, that this cessation of hostilities shall be observed by the several British armies on the frontiers of these dominions, which shall remain without making any forward movement before the 18th of October next, when the armistice shall cease and determine; the Burmese authorities engaging that this article shall be reciprocally observed.

4th. Two officers from each army are to meet on the 23d instant at the village of Neihonick, to mark off the ground for the encampment of the respective chiefs and their followers, and to make any other arrangements which they may deem requisite, preparatory to the meeting of the said high commissioners.

5th. The state of the King of Ava's first minister absolutely requiring that he shall not move without the attendance of 500 men with fire-arms, and 500 men with swords, the British commander will of course be attended by a corresponding number, should he deem it requisite.

Done at Meeady, the 17th day of September 1825.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*March 4th, 1826.*—The Society met this day, at 2 o'clock P.M., Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Director concluded the reading of the third part of his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus. The portion which was now read contained an exposition of the *doctrinal*, as the former portion, read at the last meeting, did, of the *practical*, part of the *Mimánsá*. It is difficult to say whether any one of the parts of this essay exceeds the other in merit and value. As they embrace individually a distinct portion of doctrine, they separately possess great interest; but, as a whole, they certainly form the most elaborate and learned disquisition on the Hindu faith ever yet offered to the world.

*Anniversary Meeting, March 15th.*—The chair was taken at 1 o'clock P.M., by the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynne, President.

The President opened the business of the day by an appropriate speech, in which he noticed the principal events that had occurred in the Society's history during the last year, *viz.* the publication of the Second Part of the Society's Transactions, and the institution of the Committee of Correspondence, an establishment of great importance to the Society. The President proceeded to mention the great loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Dr. G. H. Noehden, their late Secretary; and finally, he congratulated the Society on the prosperous aspect of their affairs.

The Council Report was then read; it is as follows:—

"The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland has the honour of presenting to the members the following report of the Society's proceedings since the last anniversary.

"It has much satisfaction in informing this meeting of the gradual extension of the Society by the accession of new members, which not only increases its funds, but adds to its influence and respectability.

"Your Council, considering the formation of a Library an object of great importance, is happy in being able to announce that several valuable donations of books have been received during the year now terminated. The principal contributor is the British and Foreign Bible Society, which presented a collection of translations of the Bible, including many Oriental versions. The Baptist Missionary Society has presented several elementary works on the languages of Asia. The Society is indebted to Sir A. Johnston, one of its Vice-Presidents, for a very valuable collection of Singalese and Malabar manuscripts; and to Lord Kingsborough for some interesting works on the Mandchu language.

"While the Library has thus been progressively increasing, the Society's Museum has also been enriched by the liberality of many of its members. The most important addition to this part of the Society's treasures has been made by Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle, who has presented a large and fine collection of Oriental armour, and an Egyptian hieroglyphical MS. on papyrus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes in Upper Egypt.

"Sir George Staunton, to whom the Society's Library and Funds are so largely indebted, has presented several Chinese and Indian curiosities; and David Colvin, Esq., has given some valuable articles received from the Burman empire, and been the channel for transmitting several specimens of natural history from Sir R. D. Colquhoun.

"The publication of the Second Part of the Society's Transactions is probably known to all the members now present, and your Council indulges the hope that it has not disappointed their expectations. In dependance also on the profound and varied knowledge of Asiatic literature possessed by the members of this Society, the Council confidently anticipates the succeeding parts of the Society's transactions being at least equal to those already published.

"Your Council, wishing to give greater extension and efficiency to the Society's operations, has, under the authority of the xxivth article of the Society's regulations, appointed a Committee to correspond with such literary societies and individuals as are supposed to be capable of promoting the Society's objects; and the members of the Society are respectfully invited to forward to the Secretary of the Committee any questions relating to Oriental subjects they may desire to have answered, or to indicate any information they may wish to acquire, and the Committee calculates on being able, through the medium of its correspondents, to obtain, in the course of time, elucidations of the most interesting topics connected with Asia.

"In concluding, the Council presumes to state, that as the literary character of the Society depends on the number and excellence of the original papers communicated by the members, it is highly desirable that they should continue their exertions to contribute an abundant and diversified supply."

The Auditors' report was next brought forward, and from this it appears, that the balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer is £217. 1s. 5d.; stock in the three per cent. Consols, £2,650; value of the furniture and fixtures in the Society's house, £793. 7s.: when to these items are added what the Society possesses in books, &c., it must be admitted, that the state of the Society affords great satisfaction.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted, on the proposition of Sir A. Johnston, seconded by Sir G. T. Staunton, to the President, for his attention to the interests of the Society.

The President returned thanks, and said, that although he had not been able, from the pressure of his official duties, to pay that attention to the Society which he could have wished, he had never ceased to regard its progress with the greatest interest, because he felt convinced, that the ends for which it was instituted would, if successful, prove the means of the instruction and civilization of the millions under our rule in Asia.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted, respectively, to the Director, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Auditors.

John Cotton, Esq., and Capt. J. Macdonald, having been named scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the election of the Council and officers for the present year. At the close of the ballot, the following gentlemen were declared to be withdrawn from the Council:—the Earl of Caledon; the Earl of Powis;

Powis; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir T. Stamford Raffles; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; Capt. H. Kater; Lieut. Col. G. Fitzclarence; W. Marsden, Esq.—, and the following to be elected in their place: Lord Bexley; Viscount Kingsborough; the Right Hon. J. Sullivan; Sir W. Ouseley; Lieut. Col. W. Blackburne; H. Holland, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; D. Pollock, Esq.

The list of officers remains the same as before, only that the name of Sir E. H. East is inserted in the room of Sir J. Malcolm, as a Vice-President. The election of a Secretary in the place of the late Dr. G. H. Noehden was postponed.

*March 18th.*—A general meeting was held this day, at two o'clock P.M., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting, March 4, and of the anniversary meeting, March 15, were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:—

From the Rev. S. Weston, a Malabar Theological MS., and a Grammar of the Malabar Language.

From César Moreau, Esq., his last work on the British Trade.

From Major J. Todd, two Hindu genealogical trees, and a drawing of some Hindu columns.

From Sir T. S. Raffles, a drawing of the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*.

George Palmer, Jun., Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

A communication from R. T. J. Glyn, Esq., entitled "Enumeration of various Classes of the Population, and of Trades and Handicrafts, in the Town of Bareilly in Rohilcund," was read. This is a statistical paper of great value. By stating the average earnings *per mensem* of the different classes, who are included in the survey, we are best enabled to judge of the proficiency which the native inhabitants of this capital of the extensive province of Rohilcund have attained in the useful arts and sciences. The picture, we regret to say, is but a gloomy one. The average rate of earnings, of the middle classes, rises only from six to eight shillings *per mensem*; and of the lower classes, only from four to five shillings; thus scarcely allowing them the means of subsistence; the condition of the lower classes in the villages is still worse.

The reading of a Diary of a Journey into the Batak country, in the Interior of the Island of Sumatra, by Messrs. Burton and Ward, was then commenced. The Bataks had not been visited for many years before the present journey was undertaken, and this account furnishes some very interesting particulars of a race of men hitherto but little known.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### LONDON.

*A Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823*, under the direction of the Government of Prince of Wales's Island. By John Anderson, Esq. 8vo. with Maps and Plates. 16s.

*The East-India Military Calendar* (final volume), containing the services of general and field officers, and distinguished captains of the Hon. Company's service, 4to. £2. 10s.

*The East-India Register and Directory for 1826*, compiled from official returns. By A. W. Mason, G. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 10s. sewed.

*The New Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, selected from the original Oriental MS., by Jos. Von Hammer, and now first translated into English by the Rev. G. Lamb. 3 vols. 18mo. 18s.

*Letters from the East*, written during a recent Tour through Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Greece. By J. Carne, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

*Elements of Hindu Law*, referable to British Juridature in India. By Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras. 3 vols.

*Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*. vol. 1. 8vo. 15s. (Imported from India).

*The Calcutta Annual Register*, vol. II. for 1822. 8vo. 21s. (Ditto.)

*History, &c.* of the Institutions founded by the British in Calcutta and its vicinity. By C. Lushington, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. 14s. (Ditto.)

*Howell and Stewart's* (late Ogle, Duncan, and Co.) *Catalogue* of an extensive Collection of Works on the Philology, Religion, and History of Eastern Nations, Oriental MSS., &c. &c.

*Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the years 1822, 23, and 24.* By Major Denham, Capt. Clapperton, and the late Dr. Oudney. 4to., with engravings.



## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## EGYPT PRIZE-MONEY.

*Fort William, Sept. 16, 1825.*—The hon. the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their treasury, in London, of the amount of the fourth and final distribution of the Egypt prize-money, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct, that all claimants belonging to the hon. Company's troops of the Bengal establishment, shall submit their claims to share in that prize-money, through the prescribed channels, to the General Prize Committee at the presidency.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct, that the General Prize Committee shall submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, all such claims as shall have been investigated and passed by the subordinate committees; such appearing to the General Committee to be established, on their receiving the sanction of Government, they shall be passed by the military auditor-general, as a member of the General Prize Committee; the bills to be returned to the Station Committees, for the purpose of being presented to the nearest pay-master, who will pay the amount to the president of the committee, by whom the shares of individuals are to be discharged—the president obtaining a receipt for the share paid to each individual, which he is to forward, for record, to the committee at the presidency.

Agreeable with the tenor of the Act, 1st and 2d of George the 4th, cap. 61, claims may be preferred for six years from the present date for the above prize-money, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

## ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

*Fort William, General Department, Sept. 29, 1825.*—With reference to orders of Government, dated the 1st March 1817, regarding the absentees in the civil branch of the service, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following resolutions, passed this day on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October:

Resolved, that the rule for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the tenth and eleventh paragraphs of the resolutions passed on the

1st March 1817, be rescinded; that the rule contained in the seventh paragraph of the same resolutions, for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, "during the whole period of their absence," be modified; and that in future, any civil servant who may, with the sanction of Government (to be granted or not, as may appear proper to the Governor-General in Council in each case), be absent from his station or office, whether on account of his private affairs or from sickness, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized allowances. If, however, the absence of such servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of one-third shall be made from his allowances, for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill-health, as provided for by the rules in force.

## NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Fort William, Oct. 7, 1825.*—His Exc. Gen. the Right Hon. Stapleton, Lord Combermere, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, and a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, from and immediately after the death, resignation, or coming away, of the hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., &c. &c., and the hon. Sir Edward Paget having formally notified his resignation of those offices, His Exc. Lord Combermere has this day assumed the chief command of the forces, and has taken the prescribed oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 7, 1825.*—His Exc. Lord Combermere having arrived to take the command of the army in India, the Commander-in-chief this day resigns that important charge into his Lordship's hands, and Sir Edward Paget takes leave of the army, with the sincerest good wishes for its future prosperity and welfare.

Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H., and G.C.T.S., having assumed the functions of Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, his Lordship is pleased to direct, that the reports, returns, and correspondence of the army shall

shall be addressed to the several departments at head-quarters, as heretofore.

The existing orders relative to the mode of transacting public business by the heads of departments, and all orders issued under the authority of his predecessor, Gen. the hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., are to continue in force.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brev. Lieut. Col. the hon. J. Finch (half-pay), military secretary.

Capt. Macan (16th Lancers), Persian interpreter.

Capt. F. H. Dawkins (Gren. Guards), Brev. Maj. F. Kelly (half-pay), and Lieut. E. Archer (87th regt.), aides-de-camp.

Lieut. G. C. Mundy (2d Queen's Regt.), and Capt. W. Agnew (2d Madras N.I.), extra aides-de-camp.

Assist. surg. W. Twining (Bengal estab.), surgeon.

#### REMITTANCE OF THE EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

*Fort William, Oct. 28, 1825.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of general letters from the hon. the Court of Directors, in the Territorial Finance department, be published for the general information of the army:—

*General Letter, dated 25th May 1825.*

Para. 2. "We have lately had under consideration the rates observed in the remittance, through the Company, of the proceeds of the effects of deceased officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the King's and Company's service.

3. "In the year 1811 it was arranged that the fees of commission, and the effects and credits of deceased officers and soldiers of his Majesty's regiments in India, should be remitted by bills on us, drawn at

"2s. the Bengal current rupee,

"8s. the Pagoda, and

"2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee.

4. "We do not at present afford any remittance for the proceeds of the effects of the Company's officers deceased. In respect of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates of the Company's service, the proceeds of their effects and their credits are deposited in the treasuries of the local governments, by whom statements of the amounts are periodically transmitted to us. Payment is made to the representatives of the deceased in this country, at the following rates of exchange, viz.

"2s. 6d. the sicca rupee,

"8s. the pagoda, reckoning 3½ rupees to the pagoda, and

"2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee.

5. "From the foregoing statement, it is apparent that the representatives of deceased officers of his Majesty's service have an advantage over those of deceased officers of the Company's service; and that the representatives of deceased officers

of his Majesty's service, and of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates of both his Majesty's and the Company's service derive, in the shape of exchange, a considerable advantage at the Company's expense.

6. "We are of opinion that the King's and the Company's officers should be placed on an equal footing in this respect, and that in all cases, whether of commissioned or non-commissioned officers and privates, the rate of exchange should not be such as to involve either gain or loss to the Company.

7. "With these views, we desire that in future a remittance be granted through the Company, in such cases as it may be desired, for fees of commissions in his Majesty's service, and for the proceeds of the effects of officers and soldiers of the King's and Company's service, dying in India; and that the payments, whether made by bills drawn in India, or upon application by the legal representatives in England, be adjusted at the same rate of exchange as is observed in the re-payment of advances made by the Company for his Majesty's service in the East-Indies."

*General Letter, dated 26th Jan. 1825.*

Para. 2. "In reference to our despatch in this department, dated the 2d of July, 1823, we have to acquaint you, that the rate of exchange for bills drawn in re-payment of advances to his Majesty's service in the East-Indies, in the year, commencing on the 1st of May 1823, and terminating on the 30th of April 1826, has been fixed in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence halfpenny (1s. 11½d.) the sicca rupee."

#### COURT-MARTIAL.

HANNAH FITCHIT.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 15, 1825.*

—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on Saturday the 6th of Aug. 1825, Hannah Fitchit, a British subject, and camp follower, wife, or reputed wife, of private Joseph Fitchit, of No. 2 company of his Majesty's 14th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

"For having, on the night of the 1st, or morning of the 2d day of Aug. 1825, at Meerut, wilfully murdered Alex. Laird, private soldier of the said company and regiment, by stabbing him repeatedly with a bayonet, or other sharp-pointed weapon, thereby causing his, the said Alex. Laird's, immediate death." Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:

*Finding, and Sentence.*—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, and for the defence, and what the prisoner has urged

urged in her justification, do find, that the prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, is not guilty of murder, but they find her guilty of manslaughter. The court adjudge the prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, to suffer imprisonment for the term of two years."

Approved,

EDW. PAGET, General,  
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief:—

"It appears to the Commander-in-chief, that this case of manslaughter does, in its character and circumstances, so nearly approach to an act of justifiable homicide, that his Exc. is pleased to mitigate the sentence to three months' imprisonment.

"The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India."

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

### Judicial Department.

Sept. 15. Mr. R. Wells, secretary to civil commissioner in Delhi territories.

Mr. F. O. Wells, assistant to secretary to ditto.

### General Department.

Oct 27. Mr. J. S. Clarke, assistant to sub-treasurer.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 2, 1825.—Capt. F. Grant, 30th N.I., to hold a temporary appointment in Rajah Gumbheer Sing's levy.

Sept. 2.—12th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Mansfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Remington to be lieut., from 4th Sept., in suc. to Conroy dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Earle to be capt. of comp. from 13th May, v. Cowasade rem. to 2d extra regt. Ens. J. H. Low to be lieut., v. Casement dec., with rank from 13th May, v. Garrett rem. to 1st extra regt.

Capt. W. R. C. Costley, 7th N.I., to be commandant of Calcutta Native Militia, v. Conroy dec.

Capt. J. A. Currie, 14th N.I., to be a brig. maj. on permanent estab., v. Casement dec.

Cadets admitted. Mr. G. R. Birch, for artillery, and prom. to 2d lieut.—Messrs. F. Maybery, G. A. Brownlow, R. Crawford, W. H. Balders, J. H. Hatchell, H. Wilkinson, and W. P. Milner, for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. the Hon. H. Gordon, 23d N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on Governor-General's personal staff, v. Dalgalra.

Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 2d L.C., to be adj. of Governor-General's body guard, v. Dyke prom.

Transpositions of Officers. Lieuts. O. B. Thomas and C. G. Ross from 6th to 19th N.I. Lieut. D. C. Kellar and Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson from 19th to 6th N.I.

6th N.I. Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson to be lieut. from 13th March, v. Drummond prom.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 2.—Lieut. Hickman to act as adj. to 3d extra N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hume; date 18th Aug.

Capt. Walsh, H.M.'s 54th foot, to act as maj. of brigade to 2d brigade south eastern div., during absence of Brig. Major Burnett.

1st Lieut. Abbott to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 1st bat. of artil. until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Macgregor; date 12th Aug.

Lieut. and Adj. Davies to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 57th N.I., v. Brev. Capt. Marshall removed; date 1st Aug.

Lieut. Macdonald to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 1st extra regt., in room of Lieut. Moule, adj. 23d N.I.; date 7th Aug.

Sept. 3.—Assist. surg. Harlan to proceed to Dinapore instead of Cawnpore as formerly directed.

Sept. 5.—Lieuts. Beresford, of 83d, and Nares of 6th extra N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

2d L.C. Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence to be adj., v. Ponsouby, who resigns appointment.

2d L. Inf. Bat. Lieut. G. Ross to be adj., v. Rutherford app. adj. of 28th N.I.

Directed to join Flank Bata. in South Eastern Division of Army. Lieut. Vernon, 33d regt., and Lieut. Wilson, 94th regt., to join 1st Gr. Bat. at Chittagong. Lieut. Savary, 24th regt., to join 1st Lt. Inf. B. at Arracan. Capt. Lane, 2d regt., Lieut. W. F. Beaton, 54th, Lieut. Blois, 11th, and Lieut. Pyne, 32d, to join 2d Gr. Bat. at Chittagong. Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th regt., to join 2d Lt. Inf. Bat. at Arracan.

Lieut. and Acting Adj. Jackson to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 42d N.I., in room of Lieut. Stewart rem. to 1st extra regt.; date 15th Aug.

Sept. 7.—Assist. surg. Steart to afford medical aid to Cawnpore div. of artil. in room of Surg. Hough app. to 2d N.I.; date 22d Aug.

Lieut. Swetenham appointed to join 2d L. Inf. Bat. at Arracan.

4th Local Horse. Lieut. G. N. Irvine, 22th N. I., to be second in command.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—Infantry. Maj. C. Bowyer to be lieut. col. from 8th Sept., v. Buckle dec.

40th N.I. Lieut. S. Corbett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. A. Shuckburgh to be lieut., from 18th Aug. 1825, in suc. to Macgrath dec.

60th N.I. Capt. S. Land to be maj., Lieut. C. B. McKenley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Draught to be lieut., from 8th Sept., in suc. to Bowyer prom.

Lieut. G. H. Dalby, 68th N.I., to be a dep. judge adv. gen. on permanent estab., in room of Capt. J. Stuart app. assist. sec. to Gov. in Military department.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. G. Ellis, T. Walker, F. E. Griffith, J. V. Snook, and R. P. Alcock, for inf., and prom. to ens.

Lieut. Col. W. Collyer, 67th N.I., permitted to retire from H.C.'s service on pension of his rank.

Assist. surg. B. Burt permitted to resume his medical duties at civil station of Moorshedabad.

Capt. J. Lane, 7th L. C., transferred to Pension establishment.

Capt. J. D. Parsons, sub-assist. com. gen., to perform duties of supervisor of establishment at Hissa.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 9.—Brev. Capt. Nash to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 63d N.I.; date 26th June.

Sept. 12.—Medical Establishment. Surg. Hall appointed to 4th L.C., and Surg. Tweedie and Assist. Surg. Child to 24th N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—12th N.I. Lieut. W. J. Thompson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Holmes to be lieut., from 12th Sept., in suc. to Mansfield dec.

Sept. 23.—7th L. C. Lieut. C. A. Grant to be capt. of a troop, from 18th Sept. 1825, v. Lane transf. to Pension estab.

14th N.I. Ens. P. Innes to be lieut., from 26th Aug. 1825, v. Chetwode dec.

60th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Webster to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Hyalop to be lieut., from 2d Sept. 1825, in suc. to Woolley dec.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. W. G. Beek, C. R. Griffith, F. C. Marden, J. C. Drummond, J. D. Wilson, and J. Mathews for inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. J. G. Dwyer, T. K. Spencer, and D. Stewart as assist. surg.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14.—Assist. surg. Mitchelson directed

directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and to place himself under orders of superintend. surg.

Sept. 16.—Assist.surg. Vignolet to do duty with 45th N.I. at Dinapore.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. Macville to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 46th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Macdonald; date 16th Aug.

Lieut. Parker to act as adj. to 2d extra L.C. during absence of Lieut. Dougan; dated 1st Sept.

Sept. 21.—Capt. Mason, 49th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. at Arracan, during absence of Capt. Ross; date 20th Aug.

Assist.surg. Gray to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

## FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 16. Ens. W. Frederick, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut.Col. Coin. T. D. Broughton, 16th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. R. Seymour, 26th N.I., for health.

### FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Sept. 9. Lieut. Stewart, 45th foot, for health.—17. Quart. Mast. Minchen, 13th L. Dr., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. Malony, 89th foot, for one year, for health.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DISORDERS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

The rebellion which Madhoo Sing, the youngest brother of Doorjun Saul, raised at Bhurtpore, has of late become general, and Madhoo Sing has taken possession of six other places besides that mentioned in our last number; and, from the state of affairs, it has been supposed that the rebel may, in the course of a short time, bring more places under his subjection.—[*Native Paper*, Aug. 27.]

Letters have been received from Bhurtpore, which state that Doorjun Saul, and his brother, Madhoo Sing, have had a serious action in the field, in which many lives were lost on both sides. The troops of the latter were compelled to quit the scene of conflict, and seek shelter within the walls of Kamur, which was immediately besieged by Doorjun Saul, who had brought up battering guns against it. The firing had commenced when the last accounts came away. The report from Bhurtpore received to day is dated the 4th; it appears that on the 2d, Madhoo Sing's troops sallied from the fort of Kamur, drove Doorjun Saul's troops from their batteries, and killed about three hundred men, with a loss of fifty on their own side. The troops of Doorjun Saul are said not to be hearty in his cause.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Oct. 17.]

Letters from Agra, dated the 5th Oct., report that Doorjun Saul's troops recovered their position before Kamur, which place they have again invested with a large force, and the battering has recommenced. Several actions have been fought with various success. The most severe loss has been on the side of Doorjun Saul, but Madhoo Sing's troops are apprehensive that they will not be able to maintain their position against the superior force and re-

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 124.

sources of Doorjun Saul. A number of chiefs have fallen in the late actions: amongst others a J'hat Sardaur, in the service of Doorjun Saul. Madhoo Sing is said to be seriously unwell, which he states as a reason for not heading his troops. He has closed the gates of Deeg, and mounted guns, prepared to resist an expected attack.—[*Ibid.*, Oct. 21.]

We have received intelligence from the Doab so late as the second week in October, and from it we learn, that the commissariat had received orders to provide at Agra and Muttra for an army of twenty-five thousand men. The Meerut force, it is stated, was in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected at Agra on the 13th Oct.

We also learn the following particulars relating to military movements:—The 6th, 18th, and 60th N.I. were on their march to Agra; the 32d, 37th, and 41st to Muttra; the 15th to Meerut, and the 31st to Delhi. The corps at Mynpooree, Aligur, &c. would, it was supposed, be relieved by extra regiments which have moved towards the field of action. We believe this intelligence may be considered authentic.—[*Ben. Hurk.*]

### ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

His Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, the new commander-in-chief, with his suite, landed at Calcutta on the 6th Oct., under a salute of guns.

The Hon. Sir John Franks, Knt., landed on the 7th Oct., and was sworn in a pious judge of the Supreme Court, under the usual salute.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta landed from his episcopal visitation on the 21st Oct. His Lordship arrived with his family and suite in the H.C.'s surveying ship *Discovery*, from Ceylon.

Brig. Gen. Morrison arrived at Calcutta (sick) on the 21st Oct., in the *Research*, from Arracan.

### CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

On the 1st Oct. a very full general meeting of the civil service was held at the Town Hall, with reference to matters of importance connected with the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the numerous gentlemen assembled proceeded to the transaction of business; previous to which Mr Udney was, by the unanimous call of the meeting, invited to the chair.

The following members of the service were elected managers of the Annuity Fund, in conjunction with the four ex-officio managers, viz. J. Pattle, C. Morley, H. Sergeant, H. Mackenzie, and W. H. Macnaghten, Esqrs.

By the unanimous vote of the meeting, the following gentlemen were nominated

3 X

scrutineers

scrutineers to receive the votes of the service, and to conduct the elections, viz. T. Plowden, R. Hunter, E. Molony, and J. A. Dorin, Esqrs.

The scrutineers, after being closeted for about two hours, made their return, declaring the four above-mentioned civil servants duly elected.

A good deal of interesting and animated discussion having been gone through, and the thanks of the meeting being voted to the chair, the meeting broke up.—[*Ind. Gaz.*

#### MR. TROTTER'S PLAN.

It is said that Mr. Trotter's proposed Agency scheme has received the condemnation of Government, for whose approval and sanction it was submitted by the sub-committee appointed at the Town Hall meeting.—[*Columb. Press Gaz.*, Sept. 14.

#### MARINE SOCIETY.

We have heard a great deal lately about an institution in embryo here, resembling the marine society at home, only that there is to be no house, but merely a ship moored off the Esplanade, on board of which Christian boys are to be trained up as seamen, at the expense of the Apprenticing Society, who are the originators and promoters of this new establishment. We understand that there have been meetings to arrange plans, &c.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Oct. 5

#### CALCUTTA PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Hurkaru Library, on the 5th Sept. Dr. Paterson in the chair. The meeting, though not numerously, was very respectably attended. The following papers were read by Dr. Paterson:—

1. On the organ of poetry.
2. On professional education.
3. On the progress of phrenology in Europe and America.—[*Ben. Hurk.*

#### GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK OFFICERS.

We have much pleasure in announcing, for the information of officers who have come to the presidency for the benefit of their health, that that very spacious and airy house, No. 3, Middleton Row, Chowringhee, has been rented by Government for their accommodation, and that they have but to make application to Dr. Adam, secretary, Medical Board, to obtain admission.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Oct. 15.

#### IMMOLATION OF WIDOWS.

Muddon Mohun Chuckrobhuty, about fifteen years old, inhabitant of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, having lately died, his widow, a little girl only twelve years of

age, no longer willing to inhabit this transitory world, at the loss of her husband, obstinately burnt herself on the funeral pile.—[*Kowmoody*, Oct. 8.

An old inhabitant of Sankharytolah, more than one hundred years of age, having been long afflicted with an old malady (that being always the case at old age) and being very infirm, died on Tuesday last, the 18th inst. His wife, not willing to endure the distresses of a widow at that old age (she then being at her ninety-ninth year), burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.—[*Somachar Durpan*, Oct. 22.

#### COMET.

There is a beautiful comet now in the heavens. We first saw it on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, in the south east, at a point nearly one-third from the horizon to the zenith. Its tail seemed to point to the north, shooting obliquely upwards. The appearance was very brilliant last night.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Oct. 10.

#### SICKNESS.

*Chunar*, Sept. 1, 1825.—The epidemic fever has raged here all the last month, neither sex nor age has escaped. It has proved fatal to many natives who took no medicine, by having been followed by bowel complaints and cholera. The heat has been most oppressive at Benares, Mizapore, and Ghazepore. The epidemic has been equally prevalent.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

*Jessore*, Sept. 12.—The cholera morbus, late epidemic in Calcutta, has now entered with great violence into Kushbah and several other villages in the zillah of Jessore; and scarcely spares the life of such whom it once attacks. The number of persons that are dying in that zillah has been estimated to be at an average of thirty a-day.—[*Somachar Durpan*.

*Dinapore*, Oct. 1.—The epidemic, which raged here and at Bankipore so severely, has nearly disappeared, but it has been succeeded by the cholera morbus, which carries off a considerable number in the bazaar daily.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

*Calcutta*, Oct. 4.—We are glad to learn that the cholera which has been making such direful ravages in this city, and especially amongst the native population, is fast disappearing, and we hope to hear of its having entirely left us.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

#### TRIBUTE TO SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The committee appointed at the late general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to carry into effect the resolution for erecting a monument, by public subscription, to the late Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, met on the 30th Sept., agreeably to notice, and passed the following resolutions:—

1st. That Lieut. Col. Bryant be requested to officiate as secretary to the committee.

2d. That subscription papers, with copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the general meeting, be transmitted to the principal civil and military authorities on this establishment, with a request, that they will circulate them for the purpose of raising funds for the monument.

3d. That the subscription be open to all the native inhabitants of whatever rank or description, and that the amount be appropriated to defray the expense of the column to be erected in the capital of British India.

4th. That these resolutions be submitted to Government, by the deputy chairman, and the secretary, with a respectful request, that permission be given to erect the proposed column in a suitable spot in Calcutta.

5th. That a committee be appointed in England, for the purpose of assisting this committee in carrying the preceding resolutions into effect, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act—*viz.* Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., Lieut. Col. Pennington, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Rose, Lieut. Col. Yule, J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Major Morrison, and any others they may please to elect.

6th. That the committee be authorized to collect subscriptions in England, and to co-operate with the committee in India.

7th. That the committee will be thankful to any gentleman who may favour them with plans and elevations for the proposed column, and request that the same may be delivered in on or before the first of January.

8th. That a subscription paper be left for signature at the Town Hall, and that the secretary be requested to make any arrangement he may deem proper to promote the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

ALEXANDER GIBB, Chairman.

#### CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

We are sorry to hear that there is little or no hope of the Chowringhee theatre being opened this season. Death, as our readers know, has been busy amongst some of the greatest ornaments of the stage here, and some other performers have withdrawn themselves, so that the few left are insufficient, we understand, to get up a play, and owing to certain defects in the system of management, auxiliaries are not disposed to come forward to supply these vacancies.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

#### STAMP REGULATIONS.

It would appear from the *John Bull*, that the late regulations of Government, with regard to stamps, do not enjoy much popularity; and that the native merchants at Benares have entered into a sort of com-

bination to oppose the law, by agreeing not to accept stamped hoondies.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

#### SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

A letter from Rangoon, of the 15th Aug., mentions that the steam vessel (with Sir Archibald Campbell and his staff on board), returning from Rangoon, was nearly lost on her way up to Prome, having unfortunately got into a whirlpool between Donabew and Surrawa. Through the strength of her engine she had the best part of her hull over the whirlpool, but her stern having got into the vortex, she swung round and round with great violence for several minutes, and all on board, it is said, despaired of her getting out safely. A Mr. Ventura, who was a spectator at a small distance, in a boat, hastened towards the whirlpool to save what lives he could in case of accident. Luckily the paddles of the steam vessel were outside the verge of the vortex, and Mr. Darwood, the engineer, put the greatest power of the steam to the test, which brought her off; but poor Mr. Ventura, with his boat, went down, and was seen no more!—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

\*. \* The paragraph copied from the Calcutta *John Bull* in our number for February, p. 235, headed "Misrepresentation," was, we understand, impugned in the *Oriental Herald* for December, of which we were not aware.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 3. *Thalia*, Bidden; *Thomas Grenville*, Manning; *Marquess Wellington*, Blanchard; and *Woodford*, Chapman; all from London.—4. *Childs Herald*, West, and *Coldstream*, Hall, from London.—5. *Africa*, Skelton, from London.—7. *McIntyre*, Gibson, from Muscat, Ceylon and Madras.—10. *Caraboa Castle*, Davy, and *Brownborough*, Fewson, from London.—12. *William Miles*, Beadle, from London.—16. *Columbia*, Chapman, from Liverpool, and *Minerva*, Probyn, from London.—20. *Albion*, Weller, from London.—21. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Liverpool.—31. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, from Bordeaux.—Nov. 4. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, from London.

##### Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 3. *Carnatic*, Simpson, for Penang and London.—13. *Lord Suffolk*, Dean, for London.—16. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, for London.—30. *Madras*, Fryer, for London.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.  
4. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. Weston, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.  
10. At Chinsurah, Mrs. John Mendes, of a son.  
11. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, of a son.  
— At Ghazespore, the lady of Capt. Orchard, Europ. Regt., of a son.  
15. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. H. Foster, commanding Rungpore Local Horse, of a son.  
18. At Patna, Mrs. C. F. Bowser, of a son.  
— At Belaspore, the lady of Lieut. Hobson, of a son.

19. At Buxat, Mrs. J. W. David, of a son.  
 20. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. G. Burford, acting adj. 27th N.I., of a daughter.  
 21. At Ghazepore, the lady of John Hunter, Esq., civil service, of a son.  
 22. At Doodpattee, in Cachar, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, assist. surg. 16th Local Bat., of a son.  
 23. The lady of J. D. D. Dombal, Esq., of a daughter.  
 24. At the Calcutta academy, Mrs. F. Linstedt, of a son.  
 Oct. 2. At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Mower-son, Esq., of a son.  
 4. The wife of Mr. J. P. Parker, of the firm of Andrew and Co., of a son.  
 6. At Cospore, the lady of Capt. C. H. Campbell, agent for gun carriages, of a son.  
 7. At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. C. Cowles, of a daughter.  
 — At Dum-Dum, Mrs. H. W. Beddy, of a son.  
 14. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bowen, commanding 14th N.I., of a daughter.  
 — At Cooley Bazaar, Mrs. Dutton, of a daughter.  
 16. The lady of Capt. P. D. Frevdant, country service, of a son.  
 18. The lady of Assist. Surg. J. P. Reynald, civil station of Dinapore, of a daughter.  
 24. At Kishanpur, the lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq., of a son.  
 27. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Templar, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 8. At St. John's Cathedral, W. Limond, Esq., to Janette Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Gilmore, Esq.  
 14. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. D. J. Shippey, to Miss Elizabeth Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. Crump, of Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

- Aug. 22. At Arracan, Mr. Joseph Wood, late chief officer of the schooner Marianna.  
 Sept. 1. At sea, Mr. A. Robertson, a passenger on board the H.C.'s Ketch Trusty, for Ranuree, to join his uncle, T.C. Robertson, Esq., at that place.  
 10. At Dinapore, Lieut. H. P. Ridge, adj. to 39th N.I.  
 11. At Arracan, Lieut. F. Considine, H.M.'s 54th regt., aged 21.  
 12. At Rangoon, Capt. W. Dolge, of the ship Shah-ool-Ahmed.  
 14. Mr. J. Joyce, assist. com. of ordnance.  
 18. On board the H.C.'s ship Royal George, in Penang Roads, John Trotter, Esq., jun., of the Bengal civil service, aged 25.  
 20. At Itally, T. Brae, sen., Esq., aged 62, late indigo planter of Kisenaghur.  
 21. At Dinapore, Mr. Walsingham, riding master of the 6th L.C.  
 23. At Koomarparah, Assam, Lieut. R. E. I. Kerr, 37th N.I., youngest son of the late Lieut. Gen. James Kerr, of the Bombay estab., aged 21.  
 25. On board the Lady Campbell, off Calcutta, Mr. E. Slatterthwaite, midshipman, aged 17.  
 26. Joseph, son of Mr. A. G. Paterson, aged 6.  
 — Mr. P. Breton, of cholera.  
 27. At Bhangulpore, Lieut. Col. John Swinton.  
 29. At Midnapore, Capt. H. Whinnif, 30th N.I.  
 29. At Moorshedabad, S. Marshall, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Marshall.  
 30. At Kidderdore, Mrs. W. H. L. Hind, aged 17.  
 — At Chittagong, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Vincent, aged 56.  
 Oct. 1. Off the Sand Heads, on board the Woodford, Eliza, the lady of the Rev. E. Ray, returning to India, aged 25.  
 5. Capt. P. Dudgeon, 14th N.I., commanding Sylhet Local Bat., aged 36.  
 — At Diamond Harbour, E. N. Briggs, Esq., 3d officer of the H.C.'s ship Minerva, aged 24.  
 — At Cawnpore, Miss L. D. Norris, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Norris, Madras engineers.  
 6. At Garden Reach, Lieut. J. R. Greene, of artillery.  
 9. At Agra, Assist. surg. Burnett.  
 — J. Gottlieb Albrecht, Esq., aged 27.  
 10. At Meerut, Capt. J. J. Gordon, 35th N.I.  
 — Mr. P. Drayner, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship Minerva, aged 10.  
 — Mrs. L. Bagshaw, the lady of John Bagshaw, Esq., aged 26.

13. At Kurnaul, Lieut. W. Heysham, 53d N.I.  
 17. At Ghazepore, Ens. J. P. Sharpe, 54th N.I.  
 20. Emily, infant child of W. Money, Esq.  
 22. The Rev. John Lawson, pastor of the Baptist Church, Circular Road, author of *Oriental Harping, the Lost Spirit, &c.*  
 23. Julia, infant daughter of Mr. J. Llewelyn.  
 Late. On board the Waterloo, on the passage to China, G. S. Jackson, son of James Jackson, Esq.  
 — At Hussainabad, Lieut. E. R. Jardine, 1st N.I.  
 — At Arracan, Mr. Cox, chief officer of the Caroline.—Mr. Waghorn, ditto Research; and Mr. Lamb, ditto, Volunteer.

## Madras.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## REVISED REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 5, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the revised rules and regulations for the field exercise and evolutions of his Majesty's forces, published by his Majesty's command, and directed to be established in General Orders by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, 10th March 1824, be adopted without any deviation in the army of this establishment, and that all such orders, hitherto issued, as are found to interfere with or to counteract their effect and operation be hereby annulled.

## MEDICAL AID TO SURVEYS.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 9, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to authorize medical aid to be afforded to surveyors, assistant-surveyors, and the establishments attached to surveys under this presidency in the department of the deputy surveyor general; the surveyors and assistant surveyors to be drawn for as Europeans; the establishments as natives—the bills of the medical officers to be authenticated by the commanding or staff officers of the stations where the individuals may receive medical aid, agreeable to the general regulations of the service.

## STRENGTH OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 13, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that all the regts. of native infantry not on foreign service be recruited five men per company, making each company consist of ninety men.

## ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 22. The Rev. E. P. Lewis, military chaplain at Nagpore.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

*Head-Quarters, Sept. 19, 1825.*—Cadets appointed to do duty. Cornet J. W. Strettel with 1st L.C. Ens. C. A. Cosby with 24th N.I. Ens. W. Strickland

Land and G. A. Harrison with 32d N.I. Ens. R. Bellock and L. O'Brien with 1st N.I.

Capt. J. C. Stedman, 34th N.I., to do duty with inf. recruiting depot at Wallajabad.

Lieut. Col. H. Raynsford, removed from 3d to 6th, and Lieut. Col. J. Collette, from 6th to 3d L.C.

Sept. 18.—Assist. surgs. J. Richmond and G. W. Scheniman ordered to place themselves under orders of garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. C. H. Gruene, 5th L.C., to join and do duty with 2d L.C. at Bangalore.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. Vieg (late prom.) posted to 7th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs removed from 38th to 21st N.I. Lieut. Col. D. C. South (late prom.) posted to 38th N.I.

Sept. 23.—Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 43d, and Lieut. J. H. M'Braine, 9th N.I., directed to join Major Kelson's detachment about to embark for Rangoon.

Sept. 24.—Ens. W. C. M'Leod, 30th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Geoghegan resigned.

Removals. Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart from 13th to 46th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Bowes from 46th to 13th N.I.

Sept. 27.—2d-Lieuts. of artillery J. Maitland, A. E. Baillie, and F. J. Brown, posted to 2d bat.

Sept. 28.—Capt. T. Y. B. Kennan, 2d or nat. brig. of horse artill., recently returned sick from Rangoon, directed to join his troop at Bangalore.

Sept. 29.—Lieut. J. Aldritt, adj. of 2d bat. artill., recently returned sick from Rangoon, directed to join his corps at St. Thomas's Mount.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MADRAS TOWN HALL.

Our readers at the presidency will be much gratified in learning, that the memorial regarding the Town Hall, which was so generally patronized, has been graciously received by the Honourable the Governor in Council. A most satisfactory answer has been returned for the information of those who supported it with their signatures. It will be remembered, that one of the objects of the memorial was to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulties and impediments which have long retarded the establishment and operations of useful institutions at Madras, in consequence of the absence of proper accommodation. Another object was to solicit the aid of providing an edifice containing apartments suitable to the want of all useful associations instituted at the presidency. These wants were detailed in the memorial, and they have been specifically recognized by the Government.

The Hon. the Governor in Council observes, that the subject of the memorial bearing the names of above a hundred persons, among whom are nearly all of the first rank and respectability at Madras, can scarcely fail to be deserving of the highest consideration and regard from Government; that whatever is an object of desire to such and so large a portion of the European community at this presidency, must be presumed to be in itself important and worthy of the advocacy which it has received; and that in the object of the memorial these qualities are at once recognized.

The Governor in Council is pleased to observe, that "many considerations for-

bid the idea of any aid from private subscriptions; and suggests that the work should be wholly undertaken by Government, and, when finished, remain the property of the Hon. Company, though the management of it would be committed to trustees for the time being."

Heartily approving of its object, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been graciously pleased to order, that a copy of the memorial, together with a communication of the sentiments of the Government respecting it, shall be speedily transmitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, whose sanction is indispensable.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Sept. 13.

### COMPANY'S SOLICITOR.

Thomas Teed, Esq., Solicitor in the Supreme Court, has been appointed Solicitor to the Honourable Company at this presidency.

### CRICKET MATCH.

We hear a grand cricket match was played at Palaveram, by the officers of the cantonment, on Saturday last. The batting was, we understand, of a superior description.—[*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 13.

### COLLEGE IN TASMANIA.

We feel great satisfaction in stating, on good authority, that no less considerable a sum than £200,000 has been raised by public subscription at Madras, for the purpose of founding a college in Tasmania (where health is protected by perhaps the finest climate in the world, and where, of course, it is desirable that every Asiatic resident should fondly establish his progeny) for educating the natives of India, instead of sending them to England.—[*Van Diemen's Land Paper.*

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

Oct. 13. H.M.'s schooner *Champion*, from England and Cape of Good Hope.—16. *Kington*, Bowen, from London.

### Departures.

Oct. 17. *Maria*, Thomson, for Calcutta.—21. *Kington*, Bowen, for Calcutta.

### BIRTH.

Sept. 16. At Bellary, the lady of A. Cheape, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

### DEATH.

Oct. 23. At Arcot, J. Stephenson, Esq., superintendent of the veterinary establishment at that station.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### FORTRESS OF ASSEERGHUR.

*Bombay Castle*, Aug. 19, 1825.—The political control of the fortress of Asseerghur



ghur having been vested by the Supreme Government in the Resident at Indore, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in its military character it be separated from the Poona division of the army from the first of next month, and placed under the command of the officer commanding the Malwa field force.

No change is to be made in the mode of paying the troops at Asseerghur until further orders.

#### OFF-RECKONING FUND.—UNIFORM OF OFFICERS.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extracts of despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Extracts of a Letter from their Despatch of the 25th Feb. 1825.

Para. 2d. Referring to the orders conveyed in our letter of the 2d Feb. 1825, we have now to apprise you, that the share of off-reckoning of any officer transferred to the senior list between the 1st of May 1824 and the 1st May 1826, will be divided from the date of the transfer between the two senior lieut. colonels in that branch of the service to which he belongs, in the same way as is directed in our letter of the 25th Nov. 1823 (Para. 86) with respect to the division of shares on the occurrence of each vacancy amongst the present colonels of the regiment.

3d. The lieut. colonels so succeeding will be entitled to compensation for the difference between a half and a full share under the instructions of 25th November 1823 (Para. 109d) from the dates at which they would, under the former system, have respectively ceased to draw the fixed share of £540 per annum, and been admitted to a full share of off-reckonings.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 23d March 1825.

Para. 5th. Having had under our consideration the great and needless expense to which the officers of the Madras establishment are said to have been exposed in providing their uniforms and military equipments, we transmitted the orders, of which the following is a copy, to that Presidency, and we desire that you will consider the directions therein contained to be equally applicable to yours.

"We have reason to believe that the clothing of the European commissioned officers upon your establishment is not only unnecessarily expensive, but frequently altered, by which means the officers, and particularly the junior officers, are liable to heavy and improper expense.

"We desire that this subject may attract your immediate attention, and that you will direct suitable pattern uniforms and accoutrements to be prepared for each

class of officers, one pattern to be kept at the office of the Clothing Board, and another to be sent home for our inspection and approval, and that no alteration be subsequently made in any part of the dress or equipment of European commissioned officers without our previous sanction; we further direct that no deviation from the regulation pattern be permitted in the uniform of our officers without reference to the Government."

7th. With reference to our orders on the future succession of officers to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund, we find it necessary to direct that the amount of the annual advance to be made to officers who may succeed to half-shares the 1st May 1824 and the 1st May 1826, shall be the same as they would have received on the old system, *viz.* £543 from the fund so long as they would have continued on the junior list, and that £750 shall be the amount of the advance from the date when they would have passed through this list. Of this last advance £400 is to be made by the fund, and £350 from our treasury.

8th. Those who succeed to half shares after the 1st May 1826, and who will not be entitled to the benefits of compensation for the difference between a half and a full share, are to receive an advance from the fund at the rate of £400 per annum.

#### FACINGS OF REGIMENTS.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orange facings of the light cavalry be changed to white.

The facings of the 2d European regiment are likewise to be changed to white with gold lace. These alterations to be made in the clothing due on the 1st Jan. next.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

##### Judicial Department.

Oct. 5. Mr. G. W. Anderson, judge and criminal judge of Poona and Sholapore.

Mr. S. Marriott, ditto ditto of Ahmednuggur and Candesh.

Mr. W. A. Jones, ditto ditto of Surat.

8. Hon. M. A. H. Harris, acting register at Dharwar.

17. Mr. John Kentish, judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. Grant, ditto ditto of Broach.

Mr. W. Stubbs, register to Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. Vibart, acting judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

##### General Department.

Writers P. W. Le Geyt, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, H. Brown, J. W. Muspratt, and G. C. Wroughton to be *factors*, from 14th Oct. 1825.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 25. The Rev. R. V. Kanyo to officiate as chaplain of Surat, in room of the Rev. H. Jeffreys proceeding to Europe.

The

The Rev. G. C. Jackson, chaplain of Kaira, to visit Baroda occasionally for performance of divine service at that station.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 17.*—Mr. D. Craw to be staff surgeon to field force assembled in Cutch, and Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Scott to be deputy medical storekeeper to ditto; dated 1st Oct.

*Oct. 18.*—Capt. P. D. Ottey, 11th N.I., to act as an assist. in department of quart. mast. gen. at presidency.

*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. H. L. Salmon and G. K. Erskine, for cav., and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. A. A. Drummond, T. M. Dickinson, C. Birdwood, H. C. Morse, C. Rooke, E. W. C. Parry, J. Broadhurst, J. C. Heath, and C. Gilberne, for inf., and prom. to Ensign respectively.

Messrs. J. Goss and J. Crawford admitted as assist. surgeons.

*Oct. 22.*—Lieut. S. Slight, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Surat div. of army.—Capt. Waddington, acting executive engineer to Baroda suballinary force is confirmed in that situation, v. Slight.

*Oct. 27.*—Assist. surg. G. Davis to act as deputy medical storekeeper at presidency.

Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th N.I., appointed temporarily an extra subaltern to bat. of pioneers, and will place himself under orders of Capt. Hart, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., on Khoomarie Ghaut.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### PREDATORY BANDS IN CUTCH.

In a former number we mentioned that the banditti who have lately infested Cutch had succeeded in plundering the village of Bheemasseer. On this intelligence being received, Capt. Sandwith, with a troop of the 1st cavalry, and about forty sepoy of the 21st regt., marched in pursuit, and came up with the plunderers near Paddan, but found them posted among some bushes in the Runn, while the intervening space was a muddy plain, in which the horses sunk up to their knees, and which was, in fact, almost impracticable for cavalry. An advance was, however, made with the sepoy, and forty dismounted troopers under Lieut. Fawcett. The enemy (about 800 in number) shewed a disposition to become the assailants, but when they had advanced within about a hundred yards of our troop, who steadily waited without firing a shot, they began to waver; they received a well-directed volley, which did them some injury, and immediately dispelled their doubts as to how it was best to act. They took to flight, pursued by the troopers and sepoy, but from the very difficult nature of the ground, and it being nearly dark, they suffered comparatively little injury.

We have also seen a letter which mentions that Lieut. Kennett, with a party of the 21st regt., had fallen in with a party of these marauders, and had killed and wounded about thirty of them, taking ten prisoners. Four of the prisoners were tried, found guilty of rebellion by the Rao's government, and executed.

Another party of these marauders, which

had crossed the Runn into Jhalawar, was pursued by Lieut. Graham with fifty sepoy of the 2d grenadiers, for fifty-four miles without a halt, and though the plunderers had only one man killed and one wounded, and lost a few horses, they were still prevented from doing the mischief they intended.—[*Bom. Cour. Sept. 24.*

The latest advices from Cutch were brought by the vessels lately detached with troops in that direction. The predatory bands from Scind had not molested the British territory, but continued their attacks against Cutch. A report was in circulation that the Scindians had attacked Nughur Parkur, but had been repulsed. As this is the principal haunt of the plundering hordes, if the above report is true, it shows a disposition on the part of the Ameers to prevent them finding, for the future, an asylum in any part of their territories, or those of their tributary chiefs. His Majesty's 4th dragoons, a troop of horse artillery, and the 8th regiment native infantry, marched from Kaira for Cutch on the 3d October.—[*Bom. Paper, Oct. 15.*

#### AJMERE.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces mention that the political agent had been obliged to leave Ajmere, and that the Nuserabad field-force would probably have to move in that direction. The Bhurtpore people continued restless, and kept our troops on the alert.—[*Bom. Cour. Oct. 8.*

#### SCOTCH CHURCH AT BOMBAY.

We understand, that at their last meeting, the Session of the Scotch church at this presidency, in concurrence with the church sessions of Calcutta and Madras, appointed the Rev. James Clow, senior minister of the Scotch church of Bombay, and John Stewart, Esq., an elder of the said church, to be their commissioners to the General Assembly of their national church, which is to be held at Edinburgh, in May 1826.—[*Bom. Cour. Aug. 27.*

#### MISREPRESENTATION.

We have perused the number<sup>s</sup> of the *Oriental Herald* for April, but really a voyage to England appears to torture every piece of intelligence so terribly from the truth, and every page relating to India is so tainted with the spirit of party and partizanship, that no interest is excited, and all confidence destroyed. There is a long article from India, entitled "Barrackpore Massacre, Burmese War, and Present State of the Native Army in Bengal," the merits of which will be better understood and more correctly commented upon in that part of India to which it more particularly relates, than where we are now writing. The following piece of information,

tion, which is appended, by way of note, will be new to many of our readers:—"It will surprise these optimists to hear, that in our Eastern territories, since the disaster of our troops at Ramoo, monthly bonfires celebrate this event as the signal of the downfall of British power. Although I cannot vouch for this myself, I have heard it from an individual whose testimony is worthy of every respect."

As in the article to which we have alluded all India is described as participating in the interest excited by the Burmese war, and even the insurrection at Kittoor is insinuated to be only a branch of a general conspiracy, we should like to be informed if any of our readers have ever witnessed these monthly illuminations, as it appears to us such an odd way of throwing darkness and obscurity over the designs of those who had secretly combined for the destruction of the British power and dominion in India.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 20.

#### RELIGIOUS DISPUTE AT BARODA.

A dispute which occurred at Baroda, near the end of July, between the Brahmins and a caste of Purbhoos called Coyest, seems to have excited much agitation with the natives there, and no little ill-blood among those principally concerned. It appears to be similar to one that existed at Poonah in 1795, when the Brahmins accused the Purbhoos of having made alarming encroachments upon their prerogatives, and which arrived at so great a height as to call for the interference of the peishwa.

The origin of the present dispute appears to be in a Coyest purbhoo, named Wittoba Devanjee, the minister at Baroda, who being desirous of obtaining the rights of a Brahmin for himself and caste, by underhand means, was, with others, invested with the privilege by a Shastree of note at Poonah, and which, on becoming known to the principal Brahmins, induced much ferment among them; the shastree was disgraced, and a vakeel sent to Baroda, demanding from the heads of caste there, the expulsion of the intruders from society, and the punishment of the Brahmins who supported him. In consequence, an assembly was held at Wittoba's pagoda, in Baroda, the members of which, who were exceedingly numerous, resolved not to break up until satisfaction was obtained; and such was their zeal, that they abstained from food for five days, at the end of which time a message was sent to the sircar, demanding that Devanjee should be obliged to abandon the celebration of the vadockt, and resume his proper habit, which was refused, in consequence, it is reported, of Devanjee having bribed the Guicawar and his mother with a lac of rupees to order the instant dispersion of the assembly, and threaten, in case of re-

fusal, to expel them from the place. The Brahmins refused compliance, and stated their determination of starving themselves rather than resign their claims. The ferment then became so great throughout the city, that Devanjee was unable to attend the durbar, fearing injury from the multitude on quitting his house; which becoming known to the sircar, orders were issued to the head Brahmin to drive the Brahmins from the pagoda, but he was obliged to return, they being firm in their determination of not dispersing. In consequence of this, the Guicawar became apprehensive of the disturbance taking a more serious turn, and application was made to the Acting Resident for advice, who declined interposing, upon the grounds of his not being warranted to interfere with any matters connected with the religion of the natives. A message was then sent to Devanjee, stating the great concern of the sircar at the proceedings, and its fear of the stigma that would be affixed to the caste, should any of the Brahmins die through their perseverance in abstaining from food for a longer period, and recommending his submitting to their terms for the present; but to this a decided refusal was sent, and he expressed a determination of putting an end to his existence by poison. Having expressed this resolution, he closed the doors of his apartment, and no doubt was entertained of his intending to carry it into effect, but his family became alarmed, and on their threatening to break open the doors he came out, and an assurance from the Guicawar arriving at the moment of his endeavour to settle the matter to his wishes, he was prevailed on to submit quietly to the guidance of his friends. The next day (30th of July) an order was issued by the Guicawar for the dismissal of the whole of the Brahmins from Baroda, with a notification of their being at liberty to proceed where they pleased; but on an appeal being made by them to the acting resident, matters were allowed to stand over until a reference could be made to Government, and the affair terminated for the present without violence.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, Aug. 24.

#### SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

The society of Bombay is, we understand, about to experience a severe loss by the approaching departure of His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief at this presidency, as well as in that of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes: the latter, we hear, proceeds in the James Sibbald, advertized to sail on the 15th Nov.—[*Bom. Chron.*

#### UNCOMMON BIRTH.

A letter from Kaira mentions that a poor woman of the Wagree caste, belonging

ing to the village of Ullundra, has had four children at a birth, three males and one female. They were all living when the letter was written.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 13.]

#### THE THEATRE.

The First Part of Henry the IVth. was acted last night, before a crowded and applauding audience. The different characters were remarkably well sustained; the scenery was most appropriate, and the dresses and decorations were at the same time splendid and in good taste.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 27.]

#### SHIP BUILDING.

We understand that orders have been received from England to commence ship-building for the navy. A line-of-battle-ship and a frigate are, we hear, to be immediately laid down.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Oct. 8.]

#### THE WEATHER.

*Baroda*, Aug. 1.—The rains for the last fifteen days have been abundant, and every thing has so much improved as to give the natives every hope of an abundant harvest.

*Belgaum*.—The monsoon has been so violent here as to flood the whole place, and do considerable injury to the buildings, public and private. Several horses belonging to the horse artillery, &c. have been killed, and others are so much injured by the weather, as to induce a fear of the mortality being very considerable.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, Aug. 24.]

*Cutch*.—We are sorry to say that no rain has fallen in Cutch since the 2d of August, and the crops are, in consequence, completely burnt up. The same has happened in some parts of Kattywar, so that this is now the third year these unfortunate countries have been exposed to great distress from a scarcity of grain.—[*Bom. Paper*, Oct. 15.]

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

Oct. 1. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from London.—  
4. *Magnet*, Todd, from London.—15. *Dorothy*, Gamock, from Liverpool.

##### Departures.

Oct. 20. *Magnet*, Todd, for London.—Nov. 5. *Lady Kennaway*, Surfen, for London.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. At Belmont, Mrs. A. Mackintosh, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. F. Andrews, of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Lowrie, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 14th regt. N.I., of a son.

7. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Windsor, of a son.

8. At Poonah, the lady of Maj. Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 124.

8. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Bell, assist. auditor gen., of a daughter.

10. The lady of L. J. Miguel, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. W. K. Lester, commissary of stores, of a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

Oct. 20. J. Williams, Esq., resident at Baroda, to Miss Mary Evans.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 23. At Mandavie, in Cutch, Major A. C. H. Lamy, commanding 16th regt. N.I.

Sept. 28. At Poonah, Agnes, second daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Glasgow, aged 18.

Oct. 7. At Bycullah, Teresa, the lady of Capt. P. Maughan, H.C.'s marine.

18. The Rev. E. Frost, American missionary, aged 33.

### Ceylon.

#### BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta left Point de Galle on the morning of the 29th Sept. on his return to Calcutta. His Lordship was accompanied to the beach by a guard of honour, and all the civil and military authorities of the place, and embarked about half past eight o'clock, under the usual salute.

During the short stay the Bishop was enabled to make in Ceylon, his Lordship visited Galle, Colombo, Kandy, and Baddegama, held an ordination at St. Peter's Church, attended divine service in the Malabar and Singalese languages at the churches of St. Thomas and Wolvendal, examined the seminary at Colombo, and administered the right of confirmation five times.

### Singapore.

#### CEDED ISLANDS.

On the 2d Aug., the Resident, accompanied by the executive officer, embarked on board the Malabar, and sailed on a voyage round the island. This expedition is undertaken, we believe, by the order of the Supreme Government, for the purpose of taking formal possession of the several adjacent islands ceded to us by the recent treaty with the Sultan of Singapore.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Aug. 4.]

On the 10th Aug. the Resident returned to the settlement, after hoisting the British flag on all the islands within ten miles of the shores of Singapore. During the voyage the party paid a visit to the Carimons, and examined the tin mines upon those islands.—[*Ibid.*, Aug. 18.]

#### RAFFLES CLUB.

On Thursday the 30th June, a meeting of the principal part of the gentlemen of the settlement was held, with a view to establish a club, to be called the "Raffles Club," in honour and commemoration of Sir Stamford Raffles, as founder of the settlement,

settlement, and as a lasting testimony of the sense the community of this island entertain of the great benefits experienced from his patriotic and eminent services in first forming the settlement, and in opposing, at great personal responsibility, its abandonment soon after its occupation, as well as the impulse and spirit created by his energy and activity during the short period of his residence here, to which is mainly to be ascribed its present flourishing and respectable appearance.

The club having been decided on and formed, it was resolved that an annual dinner, ball, and supper should be given to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement on the 6th July, the birth-day of Sir Stamford; pursuant to which resolution, an entertainment was given at the Singapore hotel on that day, at which a party of fifty persons sat down to a sumptuous and well laid-out dinner, consisting of every luxury the East affords. — [*Sing. Chron.*, July 21.

#### FOUNDING OF THE SETTLEMENT.

*To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.*

Sir: The legitimate claims of Sir Stamford Raffles, as a benefactor to Singapore, are probably more injured than advanced by praise bestowed on insufficient data. I am led to this observation by the notice in your last number of the entertainment given by the Raffles Club, in which Sir Stamford is designated the founder of Singapore.

The circulation of your paper in various parts of the globe may confirm the public in an error, should this be allowed to remain in your columns without contradiction, and being one of the earliest settlers, I consider it a duty to transmit the following statement to disprove the exclusive right of Sir Stamford Raffles to be considered the founder of Singapore.

Singapore, or rather a settlement to the eastward of Malacca, and near the entrance of the China seas, was founded by the Supreme Government, at the representation of the Penang government, acting on the suggestions of Lieut. Col. Farquhar, addressed to them as early as 1816, and more particularly in 1818. At the latter period that officer was employed transferring Malacca to the Commissioners of the Netherlands Government, and ascertaining that the Dutch intended to re-occupy Rhio, a step which would preclude the British from participation in the trade of the Archipelago with China and India, Lieut. Col. Farquhar procured the consent of the Malayan Government to our occupation of any of the numerous islands belonging to Johore. The despatches from the Penang Government communicating this event, and urging the formation of a new establishment, were under consi-

deration when Sir Stamford Raffles arrived in Bengal. His local knowledge and experience induced him to warmly follow up Lieut. Col. Farquhar's suggestions, and when the Supreme Government decided on their propriety, pointed him out as a fit agent for carrying them into effect. Lieut. Col. Farquhar, at that time preparing to return to Europe, was requested to delay his departure, and take charge of the infant settlement. Sir Stamford arrived at Penang, met Lieut. Col. Farquhar there, and, as his own presence might be more advantageously employed on the public service in another quarter, Sir Stamford requested Lieut. Col. Farquhar to proceed alone. The expedition was quitting the harbour, when Sir S. altered his views, and joined it, and it proceeded to the Carimons, which, from their central situation, had been considered by Lieut. Col. F. eligible for the new establishment. On examination, neither presented sufficient level ground. It was then determined to examine the eastern entrance of the old straits, and on the way to communicate with the Tumongong, who was known to reside at Singapore; Capt. Ross, of the Bombay marine, having stated that Singapore might be approached much nearer than appears practicable in the old charts, which indicate a shoal flat extending from St. John's to the entrance of the old straits. The result of touching at Singapore was a decided opinion in favour of its eligibility, which was immediately acted upon, and the present settlement formed.

The above brief statement will show that the presence of Sir Stamford Raffles at, or his agency in the foundation of a settlement to the eastward of Malacca, was purely adventitious, and will corroborate the assertion, that he is not the sole founder of Singapore. If this title can be claimed by subordinate officers, Lieut. Col. F. had an equal claim. Principals, and not agents, have generally the merit of any particular action forming a part of a whole administration—the success of a division is attributed to the general of an army, and not to the commanding officer, and by a parity of reasoning, the Marquess of Hastings is the real founder of Singapore.

Your obedient servant,

A SINGAPOREAN.

## Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The advices from Batavia, received in London, are to the 9th November. There have been several skirmishes between the Dutch troops and the natives, generally in favour of the former. In one of the principal

principal engagements, 500 Dutch troops defeated an army of 8,000 natives, and such was the panic among the latter, that a great number were killed during the retreat into the interior. The natives, since this action, had not appeared in any force, and the island was becoming more tranquil. The Batavian Government does not appear in good credit in the island. The bills on the Dutch Government were drawn at the rate of 4s. per dollar; the bills on England at 3s. 6d. per dollar. Great excesses appear to be committed by the pirates.

#### CELEBES.

By a prahu which has arrived from Macassar, authentic accounts have been received, which state that the west coast has been restored to tranquillity by the submission to the Netherland authorities of the petty Lords of Supa Tancte and Chindrapoli. The Queen of Boni, the Rajah of Sopang, and the federation of Wajo, are still in open arms, having retired into their inaccessible fastnesses in the mountains. A considerable proportion of the Dutch troops, with the Panambanam of Suma-nap and his auxiliary Mandurese, had returned to Java.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Sept. 1.

#### BORNEO.

A prahu, from Sambas, brings an account of the state of hostilities between the Dutch and the Chinese gold miners. Two hundred and fifty Dutch troops have arrived from Java to reinforce the fort of Mampawa, with orders to act on the defensive until further assistance can be rendered. The Chinese are now the assailants, and have presented themselves in great force at a place called Duri, close to the Dutch fortress, and situated on the same river. In this situation they have had the temerity repeatedly to attempt to destroy the Dutch flotilla lying in the river, which is very narrow, by grappling irons applied to destroy the rigging, or to drag them ashore and strand them.—[*Ibid.*

We hear, with regret, that the Dutch Resident of Sambas and his secretary, on their passage from Pontina in a small native vessel, were attacked by a fleet of eighteen Lanoon pirates, and killed. The Resident, it appears, was accompanied only by a few armed Malays, and had no European escort. The place where this circumstance took place was Pulo Kebung, and the leader of the banditti is a well-known person, commonly known by the name of Raja Muda.—[*Ibid.*, July 21.

### China.

A very singular scene has lately been transacted at Canton, of which the fol-

lowing is a detail. It has been furnished to us on the best authority, and its statements may be relied on.

It appears that the foreigners at Canton having long had to complain of the very gross exactions made upon them, in going and coming between Macao and Canton, determined to petition the Viceroy on the subject; but apprehending that the security merchants, through whom such petition should be presented, were interested in continuing the exaction, they resolved to present the petition themselves. They accordingly proceeded to the gate of Canton, and resolutely remained until a Chinese officer received the petition, under promise of its being laid before the Viceroy. After eighteen days' delay, no answer being returned, the foreigners determined again to petition, and on again proceeding to the gate, found it open, and rushed in. Seeing a large conspicuous regal-like house, they immediately entered in a body, not doubting it was the Viceroy's palace. They found, however, that it was a joss-house: but observing a soldier running out upon their storming it, they conjectured he would wing his flight to the palace, and accordingly they pursued him until he reached a great house with many guards and other appurtenances of royalty. Here, however, they were again deceived; they had got into the house of the commandant of the city, and even into the apartments of the ladies, who, it may well be believed, were not a little alarmed at the visit. It was now impossible to get out: and here the party took their ground, resolutely demanding that their petition should be received; and refusing, either by threats or entreaties, to leave the city. The result was, that they carried the day, as well as the place, and received an assurance from the security merchants, that the chop should no longer be levied on them, or, if demanded by the Hoppo, should be paid by the security merchants! The party then offered, like well-bred Europeans, to apologize to the commandant for their unmannerly intrusion into his house, an offer gladly accepted of: and when brought out to be conducted beyond the city gate, the farce of looking mightily big was played off by the Mandarin quite in the Chinese style, the most pompous language and most angry gesticulations affected, and one of the foreigners suddenly subjected to the speaker's hand being drawn across his neck, to signify, if found there again, they would lose their heads; an indignity which the foreigners took in good part, and in perfect keeping with the whole picture, passed on to the first linguist, in a style of excellent effect and humour. So ended this strange affair.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Oct. 12.

Later accounts from Canton, via Singapore,  
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pore, state that a celestial edict had been published, granting permission to foreigners to go between Canton and Macao in fast boats, on the payment of sixty dollars for each chop. This is about one-fourth of the sum formerly exacted for chops, and is considered a special mark of favour granted to the *Fang Quys* (stranger devils).

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## Australia.

### MELVILLE ISLAND.

Most of our readers have heard of the new settlement in the Gulph of Carpentaria which was formed last year by H.M.S. Tamar. It was called Port Cockburn, and is situated upon Melville Island, in lat. 11 south, and near the end of Endeavour Straits. The chief object held in view by the projectors of this settlement was understood to be the opening of a commerce with the Malays and Chinese, who repair annually to that quarter for the purpose of collecting beech de mar. We are sorry to learn that these expectations are likely to be blasted, not from any fault in the choice of situation, as far as regards locality, but from the inhospitable nature of the soil, and the debilitating effects of climate.—[*Sing. Chron.* July 21.

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### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hobart Town and Sydney papers to the 18th of September state, that the Medina had arrived, with 179 convicts, who were assigned to the service of the settlers. A tribe of natives is said to have been discovered at the distance of four or five hundred miles from the river Brisbane; they are nearly white in complexion, are clothed in skins, and are superior to all the natives of New Holland. Accounts from Sydney state, that the bush-rangers over the mountains had become troublesome, and the military were sent in pursuit of them.

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## Polynesia.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

His Majesty's ship *Blonde*, commanded by Lord Byron, has returned from the Sandwich Islands, whither she conveyed the bodies of the King and Queen of those islands, with the chiefs who had accompanied them to England. The *Blonde* left England in the autumn of 1824. On her arrival at Valparaiso, Mr. Charlton, Consul-General of the islands in the Pacific, was sent forward to Woahoo, to

announce the death of the King and Queen, and the expected arrival of the *Blonde* with the bodies. It was regarded as a remarkable circumstance by the natives, that just previous to the period of Mr. Charlton's arrival at Woahoo, certain natural phenomena—such as the extraordinary overflowing and recession of the tide, an eclipse of the moon, &c. had taken place, which impressed them with a belief that some fatality had happened to the King or Queen; similar occurrences being observed when Tamahama the First died, the first sovereign who conquered all the seven islands, brought them under one Government, and afterwards ceded them to Vancouver, in 1794. This omen, or presentiment, was confirmed by Mr. Charlton's arrival. When the *Blonde* arrived at Honoruru (the anchorage of Woahoo) in May last, she was, however, immediately saluted by nineteen guns from the fort. The day afterwards Lord Byron and all his officers had an audience of the Regent (Karaimoku, the brother of Boki, the governor, who came to England), at his house, at which were delivered, in the presence of all the heads of the nation, the presents sent out in the *Blonde* by our King. The present king of the islands is Kaukiauili, a lad about eleven years of age, brother of Rio Rio, who died in England. On the 23d of May (four days after the arrival of the *Blonde*), at eleven A.M. the bodies of the king and queen were landed, attended by Lord Byron and all the officers of the *Blonde*, dressed in their full uniforms. On the arrival of the boats at the landing point, they were placed on two funeral cars, and drawn by native chiefs (forty to each car) to the late room of audience belonging to the Prince Regent, the tomb-house not being finished. Kaukiauili (brother of the late king), and the Princess Nahienaena, were the chief mourners, supported by Lord Byron and the British Consul; the numerous chiefs of the island and the officers of the *Blonde* formed an extensive funeral cavalcade. The *Blonde* continued at the island about six weeks, during which Lord Byron attended the meetings of the chiefs, who gravely deliberated respected the succession of the young king and princess to the throne, as, heretofore, might had constituted right. This important matter was, however, very amicably arranged, the heads of the nation and all the chiefs expressing their earnest desire to conform themselves strictly to the laws of legitimacy and of consanguinity. This island is described as the most fertile of all the Sandwich Islands. The inhabitants, by a late census, amounted to about 40,000.

## Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE negotiations at Prome and Umerapoora are at present almost the sole objects of attention in the Indian papers. Sir A. Campbell and Sir J. Brisbane met the Burmese commissioners, Kee Woon-gee and Lay Mayn Woon, in a Lotoo, or Hall of Audience, at Nemben-zick, the spot chosen for the scene of negotiation, on the 2d October. That day was not devoted to business: compliments and courteous speeches passed on both sides; the Burmese commissioners politely inquired after our king's health, and offered to accompany Sir A. Campbell to England, or any where else! The discussion took place the succeeding day. On the part of the British were present, Sir A. Campbell, Sir J. Brisbane, Brig. Gen. Cotton, Capt. Alexander, Brig. McCreagh, Lieut. Col. Tidy, and Capt. Snodgrass. The following chiefs appeared on the part of the Court of Ava: Sada Mungee Maha Mengom-kee Woongee, Munuoo Rut'ha Keogong-lay Mayn Woon, Mungee Maha Menlajah Attawoon, Maha Sri Sencra Woondock Menjee, Maha Menla Sear Sey-Shuagom Moagooonoon, and Mungee Attalla Maha Sri Soo Asseewoon. The Burmese chiefs endeavoured to prevail upon the British commissioners to withdraw their demands for territorial cessions and indemnification for the expenses of the war, referring to the example of our difference with China. Finding that the

former would not recede, they requested a prolongation of the armistice, to admit of consulting their court; it was accordingly extended till the 2d November. An exchange of prisoners was proposed by Sir A. Campbell and agreed to by the chiefs.

The next day the Burmese Woongees, Attawoons and Woondocks, to the number of twelve, dined with the British commander, agreeably to appointment. The report was served up in the Lotoo. The Burmese officers did justice to the dinner; a bumper was drank to the health of the king and royal family of Ava; and Manjee Maha Menlajah, with reference to the unfortunate difference between the two nations, observed that the sun and moon were now eclipsed, but when peace was restored, they would dazzle the astonished world with increased splendour.

Brig. Gen. McCreagh and Lieut. Col. Tidy have since proceeded to Ummerrapoora, whither the negotiations will probably be transferred.

Sir A. Campbell, in announcing this event to the army, impresses on them the necessity of unremitted vigilance, and active preparation for the emergency of renewed warfare. In such an event he intends to strike a decisive blow. The army at Prome is in excellent health, and is well supplied with provisions and cattle.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 14.*

*Singapore.*—The Marquess of Lansdown, on rising to move for an account of the exports and imports of Singapore for the last three years, observed that these papers, when laid upon their lordships' table, would serve to show the importance to which that port had risen in the commerce of the east. They would prove that the advantages anticipated from declaring it a free port had been fully realised: that in a country so remote and barbarous, inhabited by nations so different in language and manners, by tribes under the influence of ignorance and all sorts of vicious propensities, there had been so quick an apprehension of the benefits of free trade, such a feeling of the interest to be derived from a commerce carried on under the protection of the British laws, that an un-

exampled increase had taken place in the exports and imports of that port, in the short period during which the new system had been in operation. In 1822 the commerce of the port had doubled, and amounted to 8,568,000 dollars. In 1823 they increased to 13,268,000; and in 1824 they were no less 15,772,000 dollars; thus exhibiting, in the course of these three years, an actual doubling of the amount, which had, even previously to that period, already increased in a very considerable degree. It was impossible to look at the map without perceiving the importance of the situation of Singapore, and the action of the principle was not limited to the little island in which this port was situated, but extended its effects over the vast empires in its vicinity. It served to elicit a commercial spirit in those extensive and populous regions, of which it was of high importance that this country should avail itself;



itself; and if, from any narrow principle of policy, the East-India Company should be induced to put a period to the system which had been so happily introduced, the trade, so far from increasing, would gradually sink into insignificance, and all the prospects of advantage to ourselves, and of improvement in those great empires with which the intercourse had been opened, would at once be cut off. The number of vessels which had entered the port had been 2,889, of which only 383 were British property, or commanded by British officers. Such being the advantages which had already resulted from the measure, and such being the prospects from the immense population of the countries with whom this commerce was carried on, his Lordship strongly deprecated any return to the system of restrictions, and hoped that no considerations of immediate lucre would prevent Government from adhering to their present liberal policy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 16.

*Writerships.*—Mr. C. W. W. Wynn rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of one of the clauses of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, respecting the appointment of writers in the service of the East-India Company and to remove doubts as to the payment of allowances of officers dying while absent from India. By that act, which was passed in the year 1813, no person could be sent out as a writer to India unless he had studied during four terms at the East-India College. There was at present an arrear of seventy-five writers. It was calculated that fifty in number would be requisite to supply the annual deficiencies from death and other causes, but there being a still greater deficit, it became necessary to suspend the Act of Parliament in question for three years, and to select such persons as were best qualified, although they might not have served four terms at the College. He begged to be understood that he did not make this motion from any distrust of the institution to which he had alluded; on the contrary, he thought it had been productive of essential benefit, though, if its formation was then to become the subject of choice, he might have preferred its being grafted upon some of the existing seminaries of the country. With respect to the payment of the allowances of officers, according to the Act of Parliament in question, during the absence of officers upon leave in this country for the re-establishment of their health, they were not permitted to draw for those allowances until their return to India. This was a wholesome regulation established for the purpose of inducing an early return to their duties; but its operation was found to be injurious. Many officers, sooner than give up their allowances, remained in In-

dia until too late: and others who came to this country in time, and who might have recovered by remaining, returned too soon, in order to obtain their allowances to relieve themselves from pecuniary embarrassments, and in each case they fell victims to their necessities. His object was, in case of the death of an officer upon his return to India, at the Cape of Good Hope, or within the dominions of the East-India Company, to enable his relations to receive the allowances which might have accrued during his absence.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that no speech ever did any man greater credit than that of Lord Grenville, when he opposed the establishment of this college. He had no doubt but those who had proposed and advocated its establishment were actuated by the best motives; but it appeared that so far from instilling lofty notions of honour and exalted feelings of virtue, there was not a college in the kingdom where "rustications" were so frequent—not one whence so many were sent away in disgrace for habitual misconduct. He cordially agreed in the motion, but he hoped the right hon. gentleman would select a proper means of examination, and submit all to the same test, whether educated at the college or otherwise. He thought the proficiency of cadets in the native languages should be a *sine quâ non* of their appointment. In fact there ought to be an examination of every public servant that went out to India. Before he sat down he wished to state, that during the two last years the College had been better conducted than heretofore, but its existence ought not to be continued at all.

Colonel Lushington spoke as follows: "It was not my intention to have troubled the House, conceiving that the principle and propriety of the bill proposed to be brought in by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, were generally admitted, and did not meet with any opposition; but the hon. member for Aberdeen having departed from the question before the House, and indulged himself in observations regarding the necessity of cadets being instructed in the native languages, and that their proficiency should be considered a *sine quâ non* of their appointment, I hope I shall meet with the indulgence of the House in making a few observations on that subject. I consider that very great inconvenience would result from cadets being compelled to submit to an examination previous to their embarkation from India. It would operate as a complete bar to many young men, whose parents might be enabled to procure a cadetship, but whose circumstances would not permit of their being sent to those seminaries where the native languages are taught; and I certainly do believe that great difficulty would be experienced

perienced in procuring a sufficient supply of cadets, were such a regulation established. The hon. member is mistaken in supposing that young officers are put into situations of command on their first arrival in India. It requires a considerable time to instruct them in the military duties they have to perform; and while they are learning these, they have also great facility in making themselves acquainted with the Hindoostance language. There are many orders and regulations on the subject, both by the Government and the Commander-in-chief; and half yearly reports, specifying the progress and proficiency of every young officer, are regularly sent in by officers commanding corps. Of the good effect of these reports I can speak from my own knowledge; for having reported the deficiency of one of the young officers in the regiment I commanded, an immediate reply was sent from head-quarters, that the Commander-in-chief would not allow him to have the command of a troop if he did not apply himself to the study of the Hindoostance.—(*Hear!*) This was attended with the desired effect (*Hear!*) and I certainly can assure the House that, in my opinion, there never was a period when the knowledge of the native languages was more generally diffused throughout the officers of the army than at present; and that there is no necessity whatever for cadets being compelled to submit to the test of examination proposed by the hon. member for Aberdeen."

Mr. C. Grant would not at this moment enter into any discussion as to the existing system for qualifying young men for the service in India: it was enough for him at present to declare it to be his humble opinion, that the foundation of this college furnished an exception to the usual remarks made with regard to the education of men destined to serve in that empire, and which Dr. A. Smith had said was applicable to the education of all those persons who might one day become sovereigns of the East. That eminent writer had observed that such persons were apt to forget their duty as sovereigns in their anxiety to regard their interests as merchants. Notwithstanding the united force of all those conflicting interests by which the college had been opposed, he would defy any man to prove that there had been more irregularity, or more evils, either in number or degree, existing in it than were to be found connected with any other institution of a public nature. He would venture to state this broad fact as being incontrovertible, that during the last twenty years there had been a marked improvement in the character, in the conduct, and in the qualifications of public servants in British India—(*Hear, hear!*) Whenever this subject should come to be

fully discussed, he should be quite prepared to prove that when this college was founded there existed an absolute necessity, according to the opinion of the wisest men in India and of this country, for some such institution to be formed. He should next be able to prove that this institution was peculiarly planned to meet that necessity; and that no evils attended this institution in any degree beyond those usual to institutions of a similar public description; and finally, that the result of this establishment, according to the concurrent opinion of the ablest men, had been, that there had been formed such a mass of public men, both in respect to number and acquirements, as could not be matched in any former period of our history. It was proposed to establish a test by examination, to which every person destined to go out to India should be obliged to pass; but the test was, in his opinion, imperfect, and not calculated to attain the object desired. Something had been said as to exciting a competition among the young men. But the stations in India were not open for any such competition. That argument was therefore founded on a fallacy. If competition were to exist, he would then ask what was proposed to be done with the patronage of the East-India Company as to their power of appointment to the writerships? It was very true, if these writerships were opened and made objects of competition, then, indeed, hon. members might apply the word competition to some purpose. But was that the case at present? On the contrary, it was well known that these appointments were given by the Court of Directors at their own will; every appointment was treated, not as a prize for which students were to contend, but as a species of vested property; and it had been considered improper to disturb such an appointment, after it had once been made, even to an infant.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

March 20.

*Jury Bill.*—Mr. C. Hynn, on moving the second reading of the Juries in India Bill, observed, that natives of all descriptions were, by the present bill, eligible to serve as jurors, at the discretion of the sheriffs and judges. The bill he hoped would only be the commencement of trusting the natives of India with more important powers than they had hitherto possessed.

March 23.

*Returns.*—Mr. Hume moved for a return of the total number of writers sent out by the Hon. East-India Company to the East-Indies and China, in each year from 1821 to 1825, both inclusive; and distinguishing the presidencies to which they have respectively been sent.

Also,

Also, for a return of the total number of cadets sent out by the Hon. Company to the East-Indies for their military establishments, in each year from 1821 to 1825.

A return of the number of assistant-surgeons and chaplains sent out to the East-Indies from the year 1814 to 1825, both inclusive.

Also, a return of the names and ranks of civil and military officers in the service of the East-India Company, who have died at the Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere within the limits of the Company's trade, during their absence from the several presidencies, since the year 1821, stating the offices held by them at the date of their several departures from such presidencies, and also the pay and emoluments attached thereto; together with an estimate of the amount of pay, &c. which will be due and payable to the heirs of such deceased officers.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the return was ordered.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

Sir Robert T. Farquhar was, on the 1st March, elected a Director in the room of Wm. T. Money, Esq., who had disqualified.

Henry Alexander, Esq. was, on the 8th March, elected a Director in the room of John Hudleston, Esq., who had disqualified.

The following Proprietors have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the direction at the ensuing election of six Directors, 12th April next, viz.—

John Bebb, Esq.; James Rivett Carnac, Esq.; John Loch, Esq.; Charles Mackinnon, Esq.; Sir William Young, Bart.; Charles Mills, Esq.; James Pattison, Esq.; James Stuart, Esq.; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

### LIEUTENANT COLONEL FARQUHAR.

We have pleasure in publishing the following correspondence respecting this gentleman.

#### (No. 1.—Translation.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honour of Knight of the Order of Leopold, as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's grateful sense of the humane and important services rendered by you to the crew of the ship *Carolina*, suffering under the ravages of the cholera morbus, when at Singapore on her voyage to China, the insignia of the order were transmitted by me to the Foreign

Office, for the purpose of being forwarded to you, but an answer was returned, of which I have the honour to annex a copy.

His Imperial Majesty will learn with regret that the regulations of your government do not permit you to accept of this mark of distinction, merited by a conduct as humane as generous.

Accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

NEWMANN.

*Chandos House, 31st Aug. 1824.*

#### (No. 2.—Copy.)

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. de Newmann, and has the honour to acquaint him, in answer to his note of the 4th ult., that the services rendered to the crew of the "*Carolina*," by Colonel Farquhar, the British commandant at Singapore, do not appear to come within the regulations adopted by his Majesty with respect to foreign orders.

Mr. Canning is therefore extremely sorry to state to Mr. de Newmann, that as he is precluded by those regulations from taking his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, he is under the necessity of returning to Mr. de Newmann the insignia of the order of Leopold, which his Imperial Majesty had been pleased to signify his gracious intention of conferring on Colonel Farquhar.

Mr. Canning has the honour to enclose to Mr. de Newmann a printed copy of regulations alluded to, and avails himself, &c. &c. de.

(Signed.) GEORGE CANNING.

*Foreign Office, May 8th 1824*

#### (No. 3.—Translation.)

Prince Esterhazy presents his compliments to Lieut. Colonel Farquhar, and has the honour to assure him that his Majesty the Emperor of Austria had conferred upon him the cross of Knight of the Imperial order of Leopold, in gratitude for the assistance given to the crew of the ship *Carolina* when afflicted with cholera morbus in the port of Singapore, and for the signal services rendered by him on that occasion. But in consequence of the regulations established in England not having permitted Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar to accept of his decoration, his Imperial Majesty being nevertheless desirous of conferring upon him some special mark of his personal consideration, transmitted the snuff-box\* for him, which Prince Esterhazy had the honour himself to present.

*Chandos House, Feb. 10th 1826.*

\* The snuff-box is of gold, of the most beautiful and chaste workmanship, richly ornamented with brilliants, and bearing the initials of his Imperial Majesty.

## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, March 22.*

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,—

Mr. *Ellis* said, before they proceeded to the regular business of the day, he rose to make a complaint to the Chairman of some of the officers of that house, whose conduct had occasioned considerable inconvenience to himself and several other proprietors. When he came down at eleven o'clock, the hour for which the court was summoned, he wished to go into the proprietors' room, to look into some papers, relative to the shipping of the Company, which had been moved for at a preceding court, and which required the most serious consideration. When he arrived at the house, with this view, he found the door of the proprietors' room locked, and he waited more than half an hour, and had to send three different messages, requiring access to the room, before he could get in. When he did at length obtain admittance, he found that none of the papers were there; and not before a quarter of an hour had elapsed, were those documents laid on the table. He mentioned this to prevent the recurrence of similar conduct.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) said, he was very sorry for the circumstance. He had been at the India House since a quarter before nine o'clock, and, if the hon. proprietor had let him know that he could not get into the room, steps would have been taken to remove the inconvenience, which he trusted would not occur again.

Mr. *Ellis*.—"I did not think of troubling you, sir, on such an occasion."

The *Chairman*.—"I think it no trouble to perform my duty."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he was one of the sufferers on this occasion. He had been kept standing at the door, but certainly it never entered his head to call on the Chairman to have the door unlocked. He always wished to take time by the forelock, and therefore he hoped, when gentlemen arrived at eleven o'clock, they would not be kept waiting for a moment.

Here the conversation ended.

#### THE COMPANY'S MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Dr. *Gilchrist* trusted, that, though his name was out of the Company's red book, it was not in the black one; and that, when he asked a civil question, although on a *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 124.

military subject, he would receive a civil answer. He wished to know whether the muskets, cannons, and the other weapons of offence and defence used by the Company's army in India, were proved before they left this country.

The *Chairman*.—"They are."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, as they were regularly tried, he supposed, at the Ordnance, he should be glad to know who was at the expense of the trial.

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I wish not to be interrupted. I ask, who pays for the trial?"

The *Chairman*.—"The Company, of course. I believe it is pretty well known that we get little gratuitously."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Are the blunderbusses, muskets, pistols, &c. proved?"

The *Chairman*.—"I answer, yes."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Is it at the Company's expense?"

The *Chairman*.—"I have not the books to refer to, but I imagine the Company bears the expense. I am under that impression."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Are these arms of offence and defence again tried in India, before they are used there or not? There are some military gentlemen behind the bar, who can inform me."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is travelling farther with his system of interrogation than he has a right to do, (*Hear, hear!*) and I must protest against being questioned in this way." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"This is a simple question put by a proprietor; and every proprietor has a right to know what is going on with respect to affairs in which he is interested."

The *Chairman*.—"I have given the hon. proprietor the only answer in my power."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I am, perhaps, thinking more on these subjects than you are. (*Order.*) I am an ignorant man, and want information on these points."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I am not at all surprised that the Chairman is not prepared to answer such a number of desultory questions upon a military subject; and, perhaps, I might say, that I myself am scarcely prepared to do so, though long a member of one of the military boards. This, however, I can say, that had not a proof-mark stamped upon it. (*Hear, hear!*) This answer, I hope, will be considered satisfactory." (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"How does it happen, S Z that

that the orders of the Court of Directors, sent out to India, on military matters, have not been obeyed? It has been declared, that, when an officer arrives at the rank of captain, he shall not act as adjutant or interpreter; yet, at the present moment, six captains are acting as interpreters. I think—"

Mr. S. Dixon rose to order. The hon. proprietor certainly had no right to ask a question, and to proceed to argue upon it.

Dr. Gilchrist.—"Then I will confine myself to the simple question. Is what I have stated so or not?"

The Chairman.—"I wish to say a very few words on this subject. I am, at all times, disposed to give every information in my power to any hon. proprietor; but I think that the end in view would be much better accomplished, if gentlemen did not come to the court with a long string of questions, without giving any previous intimation that they intended to ask them. (*Hear!*) If the hon. proprietor had had the courtesy to apprise me of his intention to put the questions he has submitted, he may be assured that I would have come to the court prepared to answer them fully. (*Hear!*) But, if he supposes that I can, on the moment, answer every question, I can only say, that it is not in my power, nor, I believe, in that of any other person. (*Hear!*) Having said this, I hope the court will now proceed to the regular business of the day. If the hon. proprietor chooses to propose a motion on the subjects to which he has referred, the court will deal with it as they think proper; but the course which he has adopted is both unusual and inconvenient; and, therefore, I must decline receiving any farther questions." (*Hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist said, he never understood that the proprietors of East-India Stock were to be deterred in this way from seeking that information which their interests required. Surely he, and all other proprietors, had a right to ask questions with respect to the Company's affairs. If he had been aware that he was at all out of order in asking questions, he certainly would not have taken up the time of the court. When a simple question was asked, it was certainly easy to answer it,—aye or no. If the hon. Chairman was uninformed on the subject, it was very easy for him to say so.

The Deputy Chairman.—"I rise to protest against this sort of catechism, which appears to me not at all calculated to forward the business of the court, or to serve, in any respect, the interests of the Company. The last question which has been put by the hon. proprietor, I think I can satisfactorily answer. I believe the hon. proprietor will find, that, in every instance where a captain holds the post

of adjutant or interpreter, the duties of which situations, according to the rules of the service, ought not to be performed by any officer of higher rank than that of lieutenant; the individual thus situated is only captain by *brevet*, and not by *commission*." (*Hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist said, he thanked the hon. Deputy Chairman for the answer which he had given. It was his (Dr. Gilchrist's) ignorance which induced him to ask the question. He would not, however, be put down when he wished to obtain information; and he must observe, that in assemblies of a much higher description than this, questions were asked by individuals, and were promptly answered. If they were not allowed to ask questions in that court, he saw no use for calling them together.

The Chairman.—"Permit me to say, as the hon. proprietor has alluded to another assembly, that when it is intended to put an interrogatory to the minister, and the only way in which a proper answer can be elicited, is by giving the person of whom the question is to be asked, a previous knowledge and understanding of the nature of that question. When this course is taken, I shall be always ready either to answer a question, or to assign my reasons for declining to do so. (*Hear.*) But I cannot be expected to answer a series of questions propounded to me on the moment."

General Thornton hoped no gentleman would ask a question, relative to the propriety of answering which any doubt could be entertained. Since the hon. gentleman filled the situation of chairman, there was no cause of complaint on the subject of granting information. On every occasion he appeared perfectly ready to answer any question put to him. There were questions of such a nature, that it was proper to give an intimation of them before-hand, because those who wished to ask them might not know to what an extent they were likely to lead. But any other questions he thought the hon. chairman was bound to answer; and he thought the proprietors in general ought not to throw any difficulties in the way of their being answered.

The Chairman laid before the court, in conformity with the resolution of the 25th of January last, —

"An account of the annual amount paid to each professor and assistant professor in each of the colleges or seminaries of education in England and in India, stating the amount of regular or fixed salary, and of allowances, whether for house-rent or otherwise; also whether a house or quarters are provided for them, for the past year, as far as the same can be made out."

Also, "a return of all sums, exclusive of fixed salaries and allowances, paid to teachers

teachers or professors of Oriental languages, in India and in England, for extraordinary services of any kind connected with the Oriental languages, stating the names of such teachers or professors, the dates on which paid, and the amount of each grant."

SIR JAMES EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the Court of Directors, on the 7th instant, came to a resolution, to recommend to the General Court of Proprietors, "That Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service under the provisions of the act of 33d George III. cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the act of the 53d George III. cap. 155, sec. 85." That resolution would now be read to the court.

The resolution was then read, as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 7th of March, 1826:—Resolved unanimously, That although the court are decidedly averse upon principle from resorting to the mode of restoration, prescribed by the act of 33d George III. cap. 52, sec. 70, of civil servants who have been absent more than five years from India, except in very special cases; they are of opinion, that the application from Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., to be recommended to the General Court of Proprietors, for permission to return to his rank in the civil service on the Bengal establishment, is justly entitled, from his high character, and long faithful and meritorious services, to the most favourable consideration, and that the circumstances attending it constitute a special case.

"That accordingly, whilst the court lament the necessity which Sir Edward Colebrooke has stated for his proceeding again to India, it be recommended to the General Court of Proprietors, to permit him to return to the service, under the provisions of the act of 33d George III. cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the act of 53d George III. cap. 155, sec. 85."

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the Court of Proprietors agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors, for permitting Sir J. E. Colebrooke to return to the service, agreeably to the provision of the 33d and 53d of Geo. III."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman*.—"By the 33d of Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 70, it is necessary that this motion should be decided by the ballot;

and I therefore propose the 6th of April next, for the decision of the question by that process."

Mr. S. Dixon wished to know, whether the gratuity or allowance connected with the return of an officer to the service commenced on his arrival in India, or at the time when permission was granted to him to return.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"The allowance commences on his arrival in India."

Dr. Gilchrist said, he rose, not to offer any opposition to the motion, but merely to ask, whether the case of the hon. bart. was similar to other cases, where applications were made to allow officers to return to India, and were rejected by the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman*.—"I believe this to be a much stronger case than any of those to which the hon. proprietor has alluded; because the Court of Directors are very much opposed to a departure from the principle by which civil servants are prevented from returning to India, after an absence of more than five years, except under very peculiar circumstances: such circumstances do exist in this case. Sir Edward Colebrooke has been employed in the most difficult situations, and has performed his duties with distinguished ability. I believe I may safely say, that no servant of the Company possesses higher merits or greater talents and acquirements than Sir Edward Colebrooke. (*Hear!*) Besides, he has only exceeded by a very short period the time prescribed by the act of Parliament—so short, indeed, is the period, that the delay appears to have arisen from a mistake on his part, in conceiving that the act applied to five years' residence in England, instead of that period of absence from India."

Dr. Gilchrist.—"I am satisfied. I have nothing to say against Sir E. Colebrooke; but I wished to see whether this was a measure of common justice or of favour."

Mr. Trant said, this appeared to be a peculiar case, from the statement contained in the record which had just been read. But, as he had served in India, both under and with Sir E. Colebrooke, and as he was particularly acquainted with his merits, he wished to say one or two words on this occasion. (*Hear!*) It was to him a subject of very great pleasure, (*hear!*) and he heartily congratulated the court on having restored to active service one of the most useful, intelligent, and excellent men, that had ever been employed by the Company. (*Hear!*) In ordinary cases, he should doubt whether an individual, who had arrived at the age of Sir Edward Colebrooke, could make any very efficient exertions. After forty years of arduous service, he should doubt whether there was any great deal of service left in him. (*A laugh.*) But he was sure, that

that he (Mr. Trant) had not half the youth of Sir E. Colebrooke; and he believed, that, for a number of years to come, no man could serve the Company more ably or efficiently than Sir E. Colebrooke. (*Hear.*)

The ballot was then fixed for the 6th of April.

#### EAST-INDIA WRITERS' BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a draft of a bill now before Parliament, entitled, 'A Bill to suspend the provisions of an act of his late Majesty respecting the appointment of writers in the service of the East-India Company, and to authorize the payment of the allowances of the civil and military officers of the said Company dying while absent from India.' The bill shall now be read."

The bill was then read by the clerk.

After reciting the provision in the 53d of Geo. III, which rendered it imperative on persons proceeding to India as writers to have resided at Haileybury College for four terms; the bill sets forth, that "there is not a sufficient number of persons qualified, according to the said provision, to be appointed writers to fill the vacancies which exist, and which are likely to occur in the civil establishments in India;" and it then proceeds to enact, "That at any time within three years from the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors to nominate and send to the presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George or Bombay, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established as hereinafter is mentioned, shall be required;" and "that the said Court of Directors shall, with all convenient speed, by and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, frame and establish proper rules and regulations respecting the necessary qualifications of writers; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, to alter and vary such rules and regulations from time to time as circumstances may appear to require; and that the rules and regulations so altered and varied shall be of the same force and effect as the original rules and regulations." It then recites the clause of the 33d of Geo. III, which provided, "That if any governor-general, or any other officer whatever in the service of the Company, should quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he should belong; other than in the actual service of the said Company, the salary, &c. appertaining to his office should not be paid

during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary, &c. should be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement;" and proceeds to declare, "that it has happened, that officers, as well civil as military, in the service of the Company, who have quitted the presidencies or settlements to which they respectively belonged, in consequence of ill health, with the intention of returning to their stations at such presidencies or settlements without proceeding to Europe, have died during such temporary absence, within the limits of the said Company's charter, or at the Cape of Good Hope; and that it is just and reasonable that the representatives of such officers should be entitled to the salaries, &c. of such officers from the time of quitting their stations: it therefore enacts, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company to cause payment to be made to the representatives of officers in their service, civil or military, who, having quitted or left their stations, and not having proceeded, or intended to proceed to Europe, but intending to return to their stations, have died, or may hereafter happen to die, during their temporary absence, within the limits of the Company's charter, or at the Cape of Good Hope, of such salaries, &c., or such portion of salaries, &c., as the officers so dying would have been entitled to if they had returned to their stations." And as certain payments had heretofore been made under such circumstances, it farther enacts, "That all such payments shall be deemed to have been legally made; any thing in the said recited act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize the said Company to make any such payment to the representatives of any such officer who shall have quitted or left his station prior to the 9th day of May 1821."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to move "That this court concur in the provisions of the bill now submitted to the proprietors."

Mr. *Poynder* wished to ask whether this bill, the draft of which had just been read, was introduced in consequence of any previous agitation of this question in—or rather any decision come to by—the Court of Directors. His reason for putting this question he would briefly explain. He was not, at present, going to enter into arguments for or against the measure, or to offer any motion on the subject. All he could know of the matter was, that a majority of 280 (he believed such was the number) of this Court of Proprietors had decided, that the College, as it now stood, was a proper and beneficial institution,

institution, and that it should be continued; and the next information they received was, that a bill was pending in Parliament, the provisions of which went to upset that vote: whether the vote was a proper one or not, he would not now stop to inquire; (*hear!*) but the fact was exactly as he had stated it. The Court of Directors followed up this proceeding by calling on the proprietors to agree to this bill; and what appeared to him most extraordinary, without a single reason being assigned in the bill itself for the change that was about to be made. (*Hear!*) He therefore wished for some explanation.

The *Chairman*.—"On the 19th of August last, the Court of Directors found it necessary to state to the President of the India Board, that the College, as at present constituted, did not meet the demand which existed for civil servants, and that therefore, to insure the necessary supply, some alteration was called for. On this ground it was that a letter was written to the President of the Board, explaining the reasons which induced the Court of Directors to wish that some change should be made. That letter contains the only explanation I have to offer, and therefore it had better be read."

The clerk then read the letter.

The *Chairman*.—"Such was the communication made to the Board of Control."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I return my thanks to the chair for this explanation; and will not, at the present moment, make any farther observations on the subject."

Mr. *Gahagan*.—"In consequence of a few words which had fallen from the hon. proprietor, he requested leave to make one or two remarks. He sincerely hoped that this court would unanimously concur in the present motion: if any reason were wanting to fortify his mind as to the propriety of this measure, that reason was to be found in the letter addressed to the president of the Board of Control; and if any thing, more than another, could convince him that the large majority which had been alluded to had come to an erroneous decision, it was that letter; (*hear!*) nothing could possibly shew the inefficiency of the institution at Haileybury more plainly. (*Hear!*) He did not mean to say that the system of education there was bad; but that the casualties of the Company's service called for such supplies as this celebrated and much-boasted institution was not able to furnish; and, consequently, it did not answer the purpose for which it was formed. At length the directors were obliged to say, "we must look for education elsewhere, to enable us to have a proper supply of young men on whom we may confer our patronage." Could there

be adduced a more striking proof that an alteration in the system was long since requisite? He hoped the hon. proprietor would go home with a change of opinion; and that, instead of offering any motion on this subject, he would concur in the proposition before the court. This measure would enable the directors to make the best use of their patronage: they might confer it as they pleased; provided that, after due examination, the persons seeking it were found fit to proceed to India. (*Hear!*) There was one point which he had never heard, so far as his recollection went, adverted to in that court, when this subject was under consideration; namely, that, as the system was at present constituted, much injustice was done to the descendants of some of the ablest individuals that had ever adorned their service. The means of realizing a fortune in India were not now the same as formerly: restrictions had very justly been placed on the cupidity of men, and money was not acquired so rapidly as heretofore. The consequence was, that men who had large families, and who had served the Company faithfully, without having amassed wealth, were not able to send their children to any of the great public seminaries—to Eton or Harrow, or the college at Haileybury, to fit them for the higher employments of life. Now, however, the place of education mattered not; and, if they found individuals who had served them faithfully seeking provision for their children, it must afford those who had the disposal of patronage the most heartfelt satisfaction, to select and send out those children, when they proved themselves worthy of such a provision, by the goodness of their moral character, and the propriety of their education. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said he was happy, on the present occasion, to concur entirely in the measure now before the court; and he only regretted that years ago, when the attention of the court was directed to this subject for several days, the efforts then made were not successful: he was glad, however, at any time, to take any thing which was conducive to the public service. His motto was, "better late than never." (*Hear!*) He hoped, however, that the removal of the existing restriction would not not be confined to so short a period as that which was proposed. As a system of competition was now to be tried, a fair opportunity ought to be allowed for ascertaining the effect produced by the alteration: he therefore submitted that the court should take into its consideration, whether it would not be better to extend the time to four or five, instead of limiting it to three years. He thought it more likely that, at the end of the longer period, the court would be able to come to a more sound conclusion as to the merits of the two



two modes of education for the public service, than they could do at the termination of the shorter period. No man was more anxious for the good of the public service than he was; and as he thought the service would be greatly benefited by this alteration, he cordially approved of it. He could not consider, without feelings of regret, the number of meritorious officers in India, who were absolutely precluded, under the existing state of things, from providing for their children under the Company. Some of them had no friends in the direction; others could not support the expense which attended a course of education at Haileybury; and there were many who could afford the expense that did not like to send their children to that place. The scenes which had occurred at that seminary, involving the ruin of character and the loss of appointment, exclusive of the pecuniary sacrifice, had operated very much in preventing parents from sending their children to the college. He merely threw out these observations that the court might see the propriety of extending the trial to four or five years: if they did so, the result he thought would be, that the Court of Directors would free themselves from those trammels which obliged them at present to go to Parliament, on the subject of sending out their own servants. He had always considered it to be a very bad thing for the Company to suffer themselves to be fettered in sending out their officers; and now, as they had it in their power to remedy that defect, it would be attended with excellent consequences if they did not let the opportunity pass idly by. There was one point, which related to the second part of this bill, that was not perhaps known to the court,—namely, that since the year 1821, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control had been acting illegally—they had been granting allowances which were not permitted by law. He thought they acted wisely, under the circumstances, in granting those allowances; and he, for one, willingly concurred in the indemnity which the bill contained, in consequence of this breach of the law. Whatever had been paid as allowances, under the authority of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, ought to be admitted. He doubted, however, whether some exceptions might not be made, with respect to the civil service; because none of them ever received hopes of such allowances being made: therefore, he felt a doubt of the propriety of going so far back. With respect to the military service, he thought it perfectly right. At the same time, he was of opinion, that the court ought to know what money was paid, on account of the military service, since 1821, in contravention of the existing law: and, if the

present law were to extend to civilians, and they were to go back from the present time to 1821, he should like to know what the probable amount of those allowances would be. If they went back so far, he saw some cases which, if brought forward, would place the Company in rather an awkward situation. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) had alluded to the great majority by which an alteration in the college system had been opposed; and he could not sit down without bearing his testimony to the consistent perseverance with which the hon. proprietor and his friends had supported that system. He did not wonder at the surprise of the hon. proprietor, when he found his friends, those whom he had supported through thick and thin, turning round suddenly, and doing the very thing which he and they had so strenuously opposed. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor, he thought, should look upon the measure as an act forced on the executive by the exigency of the case, and therefore he ought to approve highly of it, as he (Mr. Hume) most unquestionably did.

Mr. *Astell* said, it had not been his intention to make any remarks on the present occasion; but it was impossible for him, after what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, to remain silent. The bill now before the court had two objects in view; on the latter, which related to the payment of allowances to the representatives of deceased civil and military officers, he did not think it necessary to offer any observations, as there appeared little or no difference of opinion. But, with respect to the first part of the bill, which had reference to Haileybury College, feeling as he did that its provision was not, as the hon. proprietor wished it to be understood, a condemnation of the college, he must declare his entire dissent from such declaration, and he thought three years was a period quite sufficient for the expedient which was required; he would not therefore consent that it should be extended to five years. The great extension of the Company's territories, and the improved mode of administering their affairs in the East, which now prevailed, called for a greater number of civil servants than had hitherto been required; and the Court of Directors, in the discharge of their duty, felt it necessary to apprise the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India of this circumstance. This was done by the hon. Chairman's letter of the 19th of August last, in which three plans were pointed out which might be taken to remedy the inconvenience complained of,—namely, an enlargement of the college, an abridgment of the period during which the young men were required to remain there, which he would have preferred, or by rendering

it unnecessary, for a limited term, that they should receive their education there at all. This being the true state of the case, he could not permit it to be said, or insinuated, that the Court of Directors viewed the college as an inefficient establishment. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor had observed, that the letter of the 19th of August declared the inefficiency of the college. That was not the fact. The letter was not written on account of the inefficiency of the college, but, on the contrary, arose out of a pressing state of necessity; and certainly nothing had ever been considered by the Court of Directors of greater importance, than the necessity of providing efficient servants for the Company; and he would ask any unprejudiced man, whether the college had not sent forth servants of that description? (*Hear!*) He knew it had been the fashion with the hon. proprietor, and other gentlemen, to decry this establishment; but he would maintain, that, during the twenty years which had passed since its formation, the Company had been benefited by the exertions of most able, efficient, and, he would say, celebrated servants; (*hear!*) and those servants had received their education at this unjustly-abused college. (*Hear!*) He therefore, for one, could never sit quiet, and hear such observations as those which had fallen from the hon. gentleman. The present bill did not involve any question connected with the overturning of this college. This general court, after three days' discussion on that subject, had remained impressed with the great utility of the institution, and they had expressed that sentiment by an immense majority. He had taken part in that discussion, and the view he had then taken of the subject he still retained—he was still impressed with a strong feeling of the benefits which the college had produced to the Company. (*Hear!*) The present measure did not go to alter the institution; but was intended, under special circumstances, to render the supply of civil servants sufficiently numerous to meet the exigency of the moment, and thus to make the general system more perfect. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* heartily concurred in the proposition before the court. The statement of the hon. Chairman, with the letter which had been read from the Board of Control, clearly pointed out the necessity for having the law on this subject suspended. He, however, was desirous that the measure should be permanent, not temporary. That was his opinion; and that opinion, he thought, comprized the best wishes for the interests of the Company. He agreed with those who asserted that the college had done much good; but he felt that the restraint imposed by the compulsory clause, was the means of prevent-

ing many very clever men from going out to India.—(*Hear, hear!*) That restraint or restriction was inimical to the best interests of the Company—because it hindered them from procuring, from every part of the United Kingdom, a combination of brilliant talents and of useful and solid qualities, which the young men were not capable of acquiring from a two years' standing at Haileybury. (*Hear!*) It was on this ground, that the college had not done all the good which it might have done, that he opposed this restraint. He did not mean or wish to oppose the college itself as a seat of learning; he only viewed it as an establishment that demanded modification. He confessed he derived a cheering assurance from the letter which had been read by order of the hon. Chairman. It appeared from it, that three propositions for altering the system were thrown out:—namely, by an enlargement of the college—by an abridgment of the term of residence, or, by a suspension of the law, as it now existed, leaving it to the directors to point out such testimonials as they might deem satisfactory, and to frame such rules and regulations as seemed best calculated to answer the purpose in view. They had adopted the third proposition; and he congratulated the court on the selection. It was the part of wisdom; because, by doing so, they had, he thought, removed one great impediment to obtaining the best possible abilities for the service of the Company; they had settled, he hoped, this compulsory clause in the act of Parliament for ever. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors had thereby declared, that the suspension of the law was the best of the three propositions brought before them. He thought so too; and, therefore, he wished that suspension to be perpetual. (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist*. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) having mentioned the large majority with which he voted on a former occasion, he (Dr. Gilchrist) might be permitted to remind him, that the major in numbers was frequently the minor in logic; and it was not always the decision of the largest body that was indisputably just. Many gentlemen, he knew, were in favour of great public institutions for the instruction of youth; but he certainly thought that private instruction did much more good. Not long since, no less a person than Sir Joseph York got up and stated, that the great public institutions of this country taught nothing but swindling and deceit. (*A laugh*) He did not blindly follow that individual's opinion—but he spoke from experience—and he was not a man that would tell an untruth. He had had a good deal to do with students who had been at those institutions, and he would tell the court the result. He found they had a great deal of ignorance of every thing

thing connected with the ordinary language of India, and with the manners and customs of its inhabitants; and certainly he never met a number of young men so filled with conceit. Their education had been begun at the wrong end. To be learned in the laws of the Sanscrit language might be very useful when a copper-plate was dug up, from which it might be ascertained that a certain rajah had died 500 or 1,000 years ago, and left to the Prahmins a particular portion of land, in consequence of their having prevailed with a dozen of his wives to burn on his funeral pile. This was very good in a literary point of view—but let him have, in preference, useful practical knowledge; give him the man who could address the natives in their own language. Within his own experience he had seen many of those ill-educated young men, who could not speak to the cavalry corps like an officer or a gentleman. He might be allowed to observe, that the Indian cavalry corps were on a level with the Roman *equites*—they were all gentlemen, and had the manners of gentlemen; yet the worst and most ignorant young men were usually placed in command over them. Now, if they did not send out muskets, artillery, or sabres until they were properly stamped, why did they not, on the same principle, take care that no officers were sent out unless they also bore the stamp of merit. They would not send out mere passive instruments of war unless they were regularly tried and stamped; but they took no such precaution with respect to the active power that was to direct the use of those instruments. (*Hear!*) Instead of that, they might send out the greatest blunderbuss in the world—(*A laugh.*) he was tried in India, found inefficient, and sent home. Now would it not be better to try him here in the first instance? (*Hear!*) Gentlemen talked of putting fetters on the patronage of the Court of Directors. Far be it from him to place any fetters on their patronage, except the fetters of a fair examination, which would be serviceable to the young men and beneficial to the Company. The fact was, that those who now went out with the greatest quantity of ignorance, got the highest situations—because they went out first. He should like them to be sent to him for a few months—(*a laugh*)—that they might imbibe a little useful knowledge. (*A laugh.*) An hon. friend of his was mistaken the other day, in thinking that he (Dr. Gilchrist) wanted a contract of this kind. He desired no such thing—but he was certainly anxious to see the education of these young men a little more attended to. The hon. proprietor then complained that, on a former day, when he was sitting in that corner (pointing to a seat usually occupied by Mr. S. Dixon) that hon. gent. had ex-

pressed his astonishment at the intrusion of a stranger, who had usurped the place he had been accustomed to sit in for many years. (*Laughter.*) From that moment he determined to resign that seat. (*Laughter.*) He would not sit in that seat again under any circumstances; it was contaminated—it was polluted. (*Much laughter.*) The hon. proprietor then proceeded to observe, that there was a provision in this bill connected with the interests of officers in the army. He was very happy to see it; and he must say, that it gave him great pleasure to find that the Court of Directors and the government were inclined to view their situation with kindness; for he believed it to be a fact, that many officers who had lost their health in the service, and had changed the climate to recover it, had not the means of going back. Had it not been for the assistance granted by agency houses (and one of those houses had advanced money to the amount of £70,000), many officers would not have been able to return to that service, in which they had lost their health. Nothing had come before the Court, since he had the honour of being a member of it, that gave him such unmixed satisfaction as this bill. Give to the people of the United Kingdom an open field and fair play, and if they did not beat the college hollow, he would forfeit his existence. (*Hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon.—“The hon. member has, I think, gone a little out of his way to attack me, when he states that I complained of his sitting in this seat. I never said that, or any thing like it. I have no more claim to this seat than any other proprietor in the court. I wish, as the hon. proprietor talks a great deal about the civil service, that he would be good enough to study the use of civil language.” (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Ellis declared his approval of the proposed measure. He thought a very considerable disadvantage arose from separating those persons, who were destined to administer the affairs of the Company in India, from every other class of society. In his view of the subject, it was very important that they should carry out with them the feelings and opinions of Englishmen (*hear!*)—since their character would ultimately be judged at the tribunal of public sentiment and feeling. (*Hear!*) When it was considered that the patronage chiefly fell amongst those whose relatives had been in India, there was a chance, if they were educated at an institution which admitted none but those who were intended for India, that they would acquire exclusive opinions and prejudices, and become almost a *caste*. (*Hear!*) He should say nothing, on this occasion, relative to the misfortunes which had attended the Haileybury institution. He did not mean to say that it was a place where

where more disturbances had occurred, or where more topics of contention existed, than elsewhere. Neither would he assert that the young men who were placed there conducted themselves worse than those who went to other institutions; but, most unquestionably, if one were to judge from what had occurred at that college, he would be led to form a very indifferent opinion of it. He admitted that it was beneficial to commence the acquirement of the Oriental languages in England; but he was quite sure, that a young man, in India, would do more in one month towards acquiring a knowledge of the language, for the practical purposes of life, than he could achieve in twenty months in this country. While he was in Calcutta, he had an opportunity of observing the advantages that were derived from the College of Fort William; and he was quite certain, that if the plan of the Marquis Wellesley had been followed up, it would have answered every purpose of instruction, both with respect to European and Oriental literature. (*Hear!*)

The hon. *Hugh Lindsay* begged leave to say, that he most highly approved of this measure; not because he disapproved of the college, but because the extreme exigency of the moment required it. He thought that, in the course of the three years to which this measure was to be confined, experience would testify that the college afforded a better opportunity for the acquirement of that knowledge which was requisite for the young men, than any other institution in this country; and, entertaining that opinion strongly, he hoped the experiment would not be extended beyond three years.

*Mr. Pattison*.—That the college had produced most successful results, every gentleman who had been in India must allow. Now, at a moment when gentlemen for the civil service were wanted to a very great extent, and an addition was therefore made to the means of education, by admitting *pro tanto* young men to study in other quarters, he thought it was very hard to take such an opportunity to run down the college. The letter to the President of the Board of Control pointed out, not, as the hon. proprietor had said, that the college was *inefficient*, but that it was *insufficient*. (*Hear!*) That was the word which ought to be dwelt on; he must, therefore, request gentlemen to look to that which was the real state of the subject; and, until a fair trial were given, to discover whether the one or the other system of education was the better, to abstain from casting reflections on the college. (*Hear!*) It was very certain, that a suggestion of opening Oxford and Cambridge to the young men intended for the civil service had been strongly supported in the adjoining room, soon

after the establishment of the college, but the prejudice at that time was too strong in favour of that institution, and the proposition was not successful. But now, when it was merely declared that the structure could not contain a sufficient number of students—that the quantity of bricks and mortar of which it consisted, and the space which it covered, could not accommodate so many young men as the exigency of the service required—he hoped the general merits of the question would not be prejudged, and the college set down as good for nothing, until, by comparison, they learned which of the two plans was the most productive of good. (*Hear!*) He agreed with the hon. proprietor, that a more extended period would give a greater range to the experiment; because the effect of the change must be proved in India; and a knowledge of it could not well come home to this country, in the time specified, so as to enable them to form a decided opinion. (*Hear!*) Still, however, the effect of the present measure will be to try the experiment to a certain extent; and as in all other cases, individuals, if they cannot procure the whole of what they wish, must be glad to take what they can get. This bill was all the directors had to offer to the notice of the proprietors; but, if the result of this measure turned out to be so beneficial as the hon. proprietor anticipated, it would be consistent with his views to call for its farther extension. The hon. proprietor would no doubt be in his place, ready to watch over the progress of the measure, and to point out the good effects which would arise from carrying it on farther, if it were necessary. He deprecated argument on one side or the other of the main question, at the present moment, as uncalled for.

*Mr. S. Dixon*.—"In the bill, the term of three years is mentioned as a fit and proper time to prove the efficacy of this plan. I and others, however, think that five years will be a better period than three; and, therefore, I hope the court will not lose sight of that point."

*Colonel Baillie*, in expressing his consent to the measure proposed by this bill, observed that he did not consider it by any means as an *experiment* to ascertain whether or not the Company could do better without the college, but merely as an *expedient* to supply the deficiency of the college on its present limited scale, with a reference to the exigencies of the service. The institution of the college, in his (*Col. Baillie's*) opinion, had fully answered the purposes for which it was originally intended; and, if he could contemplate the total and permanent repeal of the provision which they were about to suspend, he should never have consented to the measure. He believed that, up to this time, the

the college had, afforded a sufficient supply of young men, better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the civil service in India, than we could boast of in former times; though, on the other hand, he was far from admitting that the duties of the service, on the comparatively limited scale to which they were formerly confined, had not been ably and efficiently performed by the civil servants of the Company: but the gradual extension of our empire, and the consequent increase of business in the civil departments of the service, demanded an additional supply, which must now be furnished on emergency by the best means in our power. If the college, on its present establishment, were sufficient to furnish that supply, he, for one, would resist an attempt to make any change in the system; but, satisfied as he was that the present scale of this institution was inadequate to meet the increased demand for civil servants in India, he was content to agree to the suspension, for the limited period proposed, of that provision of the statute which required the residence of four terms at the college as a condition of the appointment of writers. Perhaps, indeed, he might see cause at a future time to consent to a permanent limitation of the residence to a shorter period than the present—one or two sessions instead of four; but at present he should only repeat that he considered the bill as an *expedient* to supply an immediate want, not as an *experiment* to supersede the system of education at the college, and that, from this consideration alone, he was induced to consent to the measure.

Mr. Trant said, after what had fallen from the hon. director who had just spoken, he should think himself but ill discharging his duty, as a person who had passed through the civil service of the Company, and who had not been inattentive to what had been done and was doing in that service since he left it, if he did not, in his place, declare that all the efforts which had been made before and since the institution of the college, had been insufficient to provide a proper supply of young men for the civil service of the different presidencies. (*Hear!*) This he knew might be a very unpleasant declaration to some gentlemen—but such was the fact. (*Hear!*) He knew that he was not singular in this opinion; many who had been employed in the civil service were of the same opinion. The situation of India was now very different from that in which he left it. This arose from various causes—and one of these was the great improvement in the state of the natives themselves. This circumstance required the possession of higher qualities in the young men who were sent out, than were generally to be found amongst them. Perhaps he

ought to apologize for what he had said; but it was a subject so very important and so much neglected, that he thought it should be mentioned as frequently as possible, both in that court and in another place. He could not agree in all that had been said relative to the great improvement in the civil service, since the institution of Haileybury college. It happened to him to put a very particular question on this point to an intimate friend of his, who was educated at that college, and was one of the most distinguished men that ever left it. Discussing the state of the civil service in Bengal, in the higher departments, it appeared that it was not so efficient as he and his friend could have wished it; and he (Mr. Trant) expressed a hope that some of the young servants would be prepared to fill the situations in a better manner. His friend's answer was—"I am very sorry that nothing leads me to hope that those young men will be more useful than their predecessors. I am afraid that, in those who are to come, a much greater deficiency will be found than there is even in those who are there now." (*Hear!*) Feeling as he did the deepest interest in the welfare of the Company—feeling in his heart and conscience that they had not yet adopted those means that were essentially necessary to secure a full supply of that class of persons to whom the civil affairs of the Company could with safety be trusted—he implored them to adopt some course different from that which they had heretofore pursued. When it was remembered that there was no competition—that there were just as many candidates as places—it was not surprising that mediocrity should be much more frequently met with than real ability. When such was the state of circumstances, surely those in whose hands the government of India was placed, ought to devise some more efficient means for the purpose of supplying the civil service with able men, than they had hitherto followed. He thought that the bill now under consideration would, in some degree, afford an opportunity for the improvement of the civil service; because it would probably bring into competition young men educated at different places—at the universities and great public schools; and they all knew that there was nothing like competition in these cases. This bill, they knew, had not passed the House of Commons; and, as he had the honour of a seat there, he might postpone any thing, in the shape of improvement, which occurred to his mind, until the measure was before the House. He might, however, throw it out as a hint here, that, in his view of the subject, the age at which the young men were appointed to service in India, might be beneficially extended from twenty-three to twenty-four or

or twenty-five years of age. It would then be in the power of those who had to make the appointment to see that the young men had gone through a complete course of university education; and they would then be more fit for the performance of their important duties than they were at present; for he was decidedly one of those who thought that a thorough education, such as that acquired at the universities, and grafting on that some Oriental knowledge, enabled a young man to enter on the service with greater strength, both of body and mind—with more likelihood of serving the Company efficiently, and of effecting the purpose which they had in view, than if he went out at twenty or twenty-two, without that preparatory knowledge both of men and books which he was almost certain to gain at the university. With respect to the latter part of the bill, which related to the payment of salaries and allowances to the representatives of officers who had removed from their station or presidency in consequence of ill health, and unfortunately died before they could return, he entirely agreed in its propriety. He, however, wished the law to be carried farther: he was anxious that officers leaving their settlements or stations, on account of ill health, should be allowed to draw part of their salaries or allowances.

Dr. Gilchrist observed, that the question seemed to be, whether the provisions of the bill should be confined to three, or extended to five years.

The *Chairman* stated, that there was no such question before the court.

Dr. Gilchrist said, though it was not perhaps regularly before the court, yet it certainly had been argued. He had himself been a probationer, on a particular occasion (that which related to the giving instruction in the Hindoostanee to the Company's servants), for three years, to which three years had been added; and if, in such a case as that, six years were deemed necessary for the experiment, he could not conceive why they should refuse five years in the present.

The *Chairman* said, that, in compliance with a by-law which imposed this duty on them, the Court of Directors had laid the bill before this court; and all that remained for him to do was, to ask whether the proprietors concurred in the provisions of the bill or not.

General Thornton was of opinion that, as the bill was now passing through Parliament, the present was the proper time for the proprietors to state their opinion on its various clauses. It was not too late for them to propose alterations in the bill, if they deemed them necessary.

The *Chairman*.—"The proprietors may petition Parliament on any point that does

not meet their wishes; that is their only course."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I wish to explain to the hon. proprietor the situation in which we stand. If this court were to vote that five years were a term preferable to three, we have no means of conveying that sentiment to Parliament, except by petition. If the proprietors object to the bill in whole or in part, it will be necessary, in order that their feeling may be made known to the legislature, that some person should move that a petition be presented on the subject to the House of Commons."

General Thornton was perfectly aware of the fact stated by the hon. deputy chairman; but he thought it was a very good plan to investigate the provision of any legislative measure, which affected the Company, and by that means to apprise individuals who were members of Parliament, whether in that court or out of it, of their sentiments, instead of proceeding by the more strict and formal mode, that of applying to Parliament by petition. He approved of the bill so far as it went; but wished that the time of its operation should be extended. He did not, indeed, desire that any particular time should be mentioned for the cessation of its provisions; because, if it were found necessary, a bill might be introduced at any moment to put an end to the measure, and to allow the college to proceed in its old course. One hon. gent., an ex-director (Mr. Pattison), seemed to think a longer time than three years was necessary. Another hon. gent., one of their directors (Col. Baillie), appeared to be of opinion, that three years was too long a period. This, therefore, afforded conclusive proof that no period should be mentioned for the return to the present restriction; if circumstances hereafter shewed that such a return was necessary, it could be effected on the moment. He was not disposed to run down the college of Haileybury; some good had undoubtedly been effected by it—but it would be foolish to contend (against what they all knew), that it had not created some evil: several young men of great promise had been ruined by it. Let that establishment, however, go on; but, let those who chose it have an opportunity of trying whether a proper education could not be afforded in different parts of the country, where the young men would not be liable to imbibe that taste for expense, and those exclusive notions of importance, which they were very apt to do at Haileybury. He was anxious that there should be a proper examination, in order that the proper authorities should be informed how far the young men were fitted to perform the important duties that were likely to devolve on them. He believed that at pre-

sent much of what they were taught was not, so far as active life was concerned, worth a pin. The system ought to be thrown open; and, therefore, he was opposed to any restriction whatever. He wished, without carrying a regular petition to Parliament, that the time should be extended to at least four or five years; but, in preference to that, he could wish that there should be no restriction at all; leaving it to the court to proceed hereafter as they might think proper, should circumstances occur which seemed to call for a return to the old system.

The *Chairman*—"It is necessary for me to state to the proprietors, that with respect to a suspension of the existing law for three years, there has been little or no difference of opinion in the Court of Directors. We have thought that a sufficient time for making good the deficiency of servants as well as for determining the effect of the experiment; and there can be no difficulty, if it shall hereafter be found necessary, in calling for a farther suspension of the law. I think, however, that a sufficient supply of civil servants can, and will be afforded, in the course of three years."

The motion was then carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* immediately proceeded to put the question of adjournment.

Mr. *Gahagan* wished to know, before the court adjourned, why the bill now pending in Parliament, relative to juries in India, had not been laid before the court, conformably with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The *Chairman* answered, that the bill in question did not, in the opinion of the Company's law officer, come under the provisions of the by-law which had been mentioned.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, a bill had been brought into Parliament, which affected very materially part of the population of India. By that measure, the *half caste* were made eligible to act as jurors. In fact, the bill pointed out, all "good and sufficient men" as eligible to fill that situation. This was a very important change for India, and the bill effecting it being in progress through the House of Commons, he should like to know why it had not been laid before the court? He supposed there was some good reason for the omission.

The *Chairman* observed, that the measure did not, like the other bill which had been laid before them, come within the scope of the by-law.

Mr. *Gahagan* said that, in his opinion, it did—and he would willingly argue the point with the Company's learned counsel. Why did he say this? Because the bill evidently affected the rights and privileges of the subjects of the East-India

Company. Surely, it could not be said, because the proceedings of the Supreme Court extended only ten miles beyond the limits of each presidency, that therefore this bill did not interfere with the interests of the Company. The court ought, from time to time, to be formally acquainted with what was done with respect to the situation of the Company's Indian subjects. If their law officer contended, that the letter of the by-law did not render it necessary that this bill should be laid before the court, then he would say that, as it involved a great moral question, it should not be withheld from them. By the provisions of that bill, a great moral boon was conferred on India; and he differed most completely from the learned serjeant (*Bosanquet*) in opinion, when that learned person asserted that the by-law did not require its production. Under the by-law, as it appeared to him, the production of that bill was expressly called for. There was another bill (introduced, he believed, by an hon. director), relative to the settlement of the Nabob of Arcot's debts, which had not been laid before the court. He would ask, did not that measure affect their interests in a pecuniary way? and, if so, why was that bill kept from their view? He said this, without any invidious feeling. He thought the bill relative to juries was so very important—it was a measure so honourable to the Company, and would, he was sure, prove so very beneficial to India, that it ought to be submitted to their consideration.

Mr. *Astell* wished, as the hon. proprietor had personally alluded to him, to say one or two words. A bill, relative to the Carnatic commission, had been undoubtedly read a second time in Parliament. Its object was, under peculiar circumstances, to continue that commission for some time longer. That measure had been revived three or four times, in consequence of the variety of claims that were to be decided upon. The by-law said, "that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a general court." Now, he could only say, that, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, the bill to which the hon. proprietor had last alluded, did not affect those rights, interests, and privileges: on this account, it had not been laid before the proprietors. This, therefore, was not an act of omission.

#### THE SHIPPING SYSTEM.

The court was about to adjourn, when Capt. *Maxfield* rose to make his promised motion, founded on the papers relative to the shipping system, which had recently been laid before the proprietors. The hon. proprietor expressed his sentiments as follows:—

"Sir,

"Sir, as the question respecting the mode of engaging tonnage for our commerce is one of great importance, I lose no time in bringing it forward before you quit that chair, in order that we may have the advantage of your professional experience; although in so doing, I come less prepared, from the short time I have had to examine the papers laid before us and other documents, to draw just conclusions, and illustrate by admitted data, facts and results evident and powerful, when stripped of official forms, the obscurity of multiplied calculations, and the endless variety of figured statements, which tend to confound and perplex those who undertake such uninviting inquiry. Let not, however, one proprietor who hears me be deterred, by the imagined magnitude and intricacy of the undertaking, from forming his own opinion on the subject before him; I ask him not to pin his faith on mine; but I entreat him to avoid delusion from a dread of difficulty and a love of ease; let him only judge for himself. His interests and mine, Sir, are the same; it must be to our advantage to promote the general interests of the Company; and to do that effectually we shall see with our own eyes, and judge for ourselves, rather than be lulled to slumber over our affairs, by those who kindly propose to relieve us from the trouble of thinking.

"In the papers laid before this court in January last, it will be seen that the Company have now engaged for trade forty-seven ships, viz. twenty-four for six voyages, which are engaged at the highest rate, some as high as £26. 10s. per ton, others for three voyages, and only five for one voyage, the average of which five is only £13. 6s. per ton.

"The expense incurred on the forty-seven ships altogether, for each voyage, amounts to..... £1,187,778 10 11  
Now, if instead of being engaged as above for six and three voyages, ships had been engaged for one voyage, at the average of one voyage ships at £13. 6s., the amount of expense per voyage would be only..... 739,493 6 0

And consequently produce a saving per voyage of..... £448,285 4 11

"Again, by the papers laid before the court, it will be seen that the Company bought and sail seven ships of their own, which have collectively performed in all thirty-one voyages out and home, and two voyages (which may be termed half-voyages) from Bombay, or equal to thirty-two whole voyages, for which they have entailed an expense, exclusive of their

cost, of £1,176,139. 2s. 11d., being an average of £27. 8s. 8d. per ton. Now, if those ships had not been purchased, but tonnage provided as required at the rate it was obtained at those periods, a saving, exclusive of the prime cost of the ships, of no less than the enormous sum of..... £479,160 0 0  
would have been effected, to which add the prime cost of the ships, or..... £224,636 0 0

exhibits a practicable saving on those seven ships of..... £703,796 0 0  
"If those seven ships were sold, or even burnt, and tonnage was obtained at the average at which the five single voyages are now sailing, a saving might be effected, per voyage, of no less than... £125,447 14 0  
To which add the practicable saving on the forty-seven chartered ships of..... 448,285 4 11

We have an assumable saving, per voyage, of £573,732 18 11

"But, there is a question asked by many, why should we attempt such saving, what benefit can we derive, our dividend being limited to ten and a half per cent. ? I am aware that the act which limited our dividend, without any possibility of increase, powerfully operated to induce us to repose, and inquire as little as possible, as to how our commerce was conducted; nor can we wonder that no surplus has been found applicable to the objects directed by the act, as the strongest motive to induce human action, was thus removed. I am speaking of the effects produced, but am not the advocate for such indifference; and a little reflection will convince any one who chooses to think, that although it may not appear to our immediate advantage, to inquire into and improve the management of our concerns, it is a subject of the deepest interest, and a paramount duty we are bound to perform. I shall now proceed to show, that it is no less to our interest and advantage, to effect any reduction of expense possible, than it is a duty we owe to the public. Supposing it could possibly be urged, that by virtue of our charter, which provided distinctly for the supervision of a controlling power over our political conduct, an acknowledged right was admitted, to conduct our commerce in any way we thought proper, as far as profit and loss were concerned: I say, Sir, if any supposition so monstrous could be entertained, it may be easily shown our commercial transactions are so interwoven with political consideration, that we have no choice left of the course we ought to follow, whatever may be our inclinations. If the legislature did not really



really anticipate any surplus profit when they directed the appropriation of it, and if it were a mere delusion never to be realised, still there are considerations which render economy of such weight, that no sophistry can shake, or legal quibbling dispose of. In 1812, a committee of the House of Commons declared, that 'an augmentation of the numbers of European judges in India, adequate to the purposes required, would be attended with an augmentation of charge which the state of the finances of India was not calculated to bear, and the same objections occur to the appointment of assistant judges.' There, then, Sir, is the highest possible authority, pronouncing the means of administering justice to the enormous population under your government, inadequate to the performance of the first and most sacred duties of all government, while it furnishes the most powerful evidence and reasons, why you should economize not merely in India, but at home also. The higher rate at which tonnage is engaged for the conveyance of stores and troops to India, chargeable to the government of India, necessarily increases the expenses of India, and reduces its means. Let us imagine, for it has been asserted, that there was a want of shot in India to carry on the war against the Burmese, and you were called upon for a large supply, what would be the consequence? why, having ships taken up for six and three voyages as well as some of our own, it becomes desirable to lade them, and they are laden, and the Indian government in consequence becomes chargeable with probably double the rate of tonnage, for which freight might be obtained in the shipping market. Delay may also take place from thus waiting to load ships on our hands, which may not be ready to sail, and the consequences are then too evident, if other ships are then hired; our regular tonnage may, as is sometimes the case, sail half laden, or if they are detained, a heavy expense is incurred by demurrage. By such process, it is evident that much of the heavy charges of Indian war which is always laid at the door of the Governor-General of the day, may be fairly transferred elsewhere; and, as amongst other complaints and outcry laid against Lord Amherst, the want of shot at the outset of the Burmese war was a heavy one, it is hardly reasonable he should be held responsible, unless he had the means of taking them out in his pocket, with a prophetic knowledge they would be so soon required. Much clamour has been raised against your Governor-General, and from the silence of his natural protectors, all the existing evils and embarrassments may, by inference, be attributed to him; and I beg to declare my intention whenever a motion shall be submitted embracing such sub-

jects, to do my best to saddle the right horse, and not allow Lord Amherst to be made a scape-goat to cover the blunders and incapacity of others. I was led to this digression, Sir, from the extensive operation of the effects induced by engaging tonnage at a high rate, and that it is our duty to obtain it at the most reasonable rate will not be denied. Now let us inquire how much it is our interest to do so. As the reasons which operated in the early part of our history, to equip ships employed in our trade in such an expensive manner, has long since ceased, it is our duty to avoid such unnecessary expense, and it is only to be attributed to the force of habit and prejudices that it has not long since been exploded. The uselessness of such equipment is evidently admitted by your engaging some of your tonnage on a plan less expensive and more commercial, and of itself furnishes the best evidence that it ought to be generally adopted. That the shipping employed by you in trade should be, either in fact or pretension, any other than mere merchantmen is too monstrous and absurd to be doubted at this moment, and your predilection for making your merchant ships as warlike as possible, is only equalled by your measures to render your vessels of war as commercial as possible. The expense of such equipment is, however, only part of the evil produced; but to point out all the evils it entails, and all the mischief it engenders, would be to encroach too largely on your time. I shall therefore refrain from urging more than I am compelled to adduce, and purposely reserve the most powerful and conclusive arguments on this occasion, and trust the motives which induce me to do so will not be misinterpreted. The existing system confers a patronage and power on the owners of the regular ships as extraordinary as it is unjust to the military branch of your service. The owner of such ships appoints his own commander, who is sworn in by you, and by virtue of such appointment, agreeably to your orders of 1804, thus obtains the comparative military rank of a lieutenant-colonel, although by former usage, and when there were better reasons than at present for conferring consequence, no such thing was allowed. On your trading ships, the commanders then held a rank between that of captain and major in your army; but, by the later orders the owner of a chartered ship obtained the power of superseding many officers who had served you in a capacity purely military from infancy to old age, by young men who were in some cases not born at the time those they superseded held the comparative rank of field officers in your army. No man can entertain more regard and esteem for many of the individuals so favoured than I do: but, even-handed justice cannot admit such sweeping

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ing supersession, to be either politic or beneficial to our interests. The splendid salaries enjoyed by your civil servants was considered by the state, and is, I believe, admitted by them to be fully equivalent to military rank; and why such princely profits, derived from trade by the commercial branch of your service, are deemed inadequate without the privilege of military supersession, it remains with you, Sir, to explain. If we desire the renewal of our charter, it may be well to consider whether an equitable regard for the interests and fair pretensions of all, rather than of the few, are most likely to obtain it. We are represented as hateful from having a monopoly, and that our commercial management tends to injure and oppress the general interests of the country; but, I am prepared to prove by undeniable evidence that by conducting our commerce on true commercial principles, this Company, instead of being deemed a public injury, would be acknowledged as a source of great national advantage, a grand rallying point for commercial enterprise, an example worthy of general imitation, and a most powerful and stupendous pillar of support to the British empire. These are considerations which come home to all who feel for the interests of this Company, unconnected with lateral benefits. My interests as a proprietor are merely those of any other who desires no advantage from shipping or commerce, and the agitation of this question has the promotion of our general interests for its object. But an opinion is industriously encouraged, that those who bring forward any motion from this side the bar are hostile to the interests of the Company. I beg to declare that that is not my case; and strange, indeed, would it appear with so large a stake in the hedge, if I should entertain other than the most ardent desire to promote the general welfare of this Company. I have long been studiously attentive to the conduct of your affairs both in India and in this country; and while I fearlessly presume to remark upon palpable and glaring defects, no man can be more willing than I am to express the high opinion I entertain of the purity of intention and liberal conduct of this Company generally, to promote the public interest. I know of no government, nor public body whatever, who have gone so far as this Company to sacrifice their own interest to promote the public good; and, in all cases, to excite just and liberal conduct on the part of their servants, who are, generally speaking, no less remarkable for talents and ability, than for personal disinterestedness. In one word, whenever such intentions have been defeated and frustrated, they may be distinctly traced in every page of your history to commercial influence; every defect in your government abroad,

every evil, in fact, that you have had to contend with at home—all have arisen from a want of efficiency in those branches of your service, which, it cannot be denied, may be clearly proved to spring from the same source. It is a millstone about our necks which defeats our best intentions, renders us unpopular at home, and not justly appreciated abroad. I shall now adduce a short estimate, exhibiting some results of our commerce for ten years, commencing from 1793, when our dividend was fixed at ten and a-half per cent. From 1794 to 1803 inclusive, the prime cost of all goods purchased by this Company was ..... £31,068,118  
 The amount of freight and other charges was ..... } 20,234,372  
 Of which the freight and demurrage alone was ... } 12,108,882

“Here, then, it is evident, beyond a doubt, that you have been carrying on a trade burthened with charges exceeding 65 per cent. on the prime cost. Can we wonder that there is no surplus profit? It is worth while to consider, that unless some surplus is realized, the most powerful argument for the renewal of the exclusive privilege of trading to China will be destroyed, while we should remember, that although such privilege were refused, we still exist as a commercial Company; but the continuing to trade there upon such management, will scarcely be even pretended; and it is therefore prudent to avoid having a long list of expensive ships upon our hands longer than necessity compels us. I therefore beg to submit four resolutions, and conceive, Sir, they must meet your approbation; indeed, the first is so completely a test of friendly feelings towards the Company, that I entertain no doubt but it will meet with that cordial support from your side the bar, which every measure will always claim, which has for its object the benefit of the proprietors at large. Its object, Sir, is to solicit the permission of Parliament to divide a small portion of the surplus profits which may be derived hereafter from our commerce above ten and a-half per cent.; and, although it may be urged by some that we should not go oftener to Parliament than necessity compels, yet, as we sought and obtained the permission of Parliament a few years ago to grant the ship-owners a sum little short of a million sterling, I think, we may, with as equally good grace, seek the permission of Parliament to divide a small portion of such surplus as may accrue hereafter, as a stimulus to create a surplus, and consequently to promote the object Parliament had in view when they directed the application of such surplus. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to read his resolution, when—

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order. He believed that no motion could be made while the

the question of adjournment was before the court.

The *Chairman*. "I think the hon. proprietor may move his resolution before the question of adjournment."

Capt. *Maxfield* said, he was not disposed to move resolutions of the description which he had prepared as an amendment to the question of adjournment. He thought that the quarterly court (if it meant any thing), meant that subjects of this important nature should be fairly introduced and duly discussed; if he had thought otherwise, he would have obtained the signature of the regular number of proprietors, and requested that a special general court should be summoned for the consideration of this question. He had supposed that they were to meet for the regular purposes of a quarterly general court; that was, to discuss all matters connected with the well-being of the Company: but now he found that they had assembled only to adjourn, and that at so early an hour as ten minutes after two o'clock. Was he to understand that these resolutions could only be received as an amendment to the motion for adjournment? If so, he must adopt a different course. He did not doubt that a great many persons were very well-disposed to lose this question altogether; and most probably it would be lost, let it be brought forward when it might. Still, however, he could not consent that it should be introduced under the disadvantage of being treated as an amendment to the question of adjournment, and that, too, at so very early an hour. (*Cries of "read your resolutions."*) The hon. proprietor then read the following resolutions:—

"1st. That it appears from the papers laid before the court in January last, that for the ships engaged for six voyages the highest is hired at £26. 10s. per ton, or the average of the whole £23. 17s. per ton per voyage. That the seven ships belonging to the Company have, for all the voyages they have performed collectively, averaged £27. 8s. 8d. per ton per voyage. That of the ships engaged for one voyage, the highest is hired at £15. 7s., or the average of the whole but £13. 6s. per ton.

"2d. That it is evident the engaging of ships for a number of voyages is liable to numerous objections, and that a considerable reduction of expenses may be effected by hiring tonnage as required, and employing ships of a smaller class than those engaged for six voyages; and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to avoid such engagements in future, to enable the Company to embrace those advantages which are offered from the extensive maritime resources of this country.

"3d. That it appears a portion of our trade has been conducted in ships of a

smaller class more economically equipped, but possessing every requisite for commercial purposes; therefore, the extraordinary and expensive mode of equipment observed in the regular ships may be dispensed with, as well as in the ships belonging to the Company.

"4th. That this court conceive it would tend to promote the public interests if the permission of Parliament were obtained to enable the Company to divide a small portion of the surplus profit which may accrue hereafter on our commerce above ten and a-half per cent., and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to prepare a petition to Parliament, entreating the authority of the legislature to divide such portion of the surplus profit above ten and a-half per cent., as Parliament may deem adequate to promote such object."

Mr. *Ellis* seconded the resolutions. He thought the thanks of the court were due to the hon. proprietor for the pains which he had taken in the investigation of this important subject; and it appeared to him to be quite impossible that the court could separate without something being said by those in authority on this subject. There certainly were individuals in the court, who could state whether the positions of the hon. gentleman were correct or not; and he thought that neither the Court of Proprietors nor the public at large would be satisfied, unless the question were fairly discussed.

The *Chairman* said, perhaps the best course that could be taken on this occasion would be for him, with the permission of the court, to withdraw the motion of adjournment, and to put the resolutions of the hon. proprietor, as a substantive question, instead of placing them before the court, in the shape of an amendment. (*Hear!*) Now that he was on his legs, he begged to observe, that he lamented very much that the hon. proprietor had not adopted that course which was usual on such occasions, that he had not communicated to him (the *Chairman*) the motion which he meant to bring forward; he, in that case, would have made himself better acquainted with all the various topics connected with the motion then before the court. He could, however, meet some of the hon. proprietor's objections, with respect to the present shipping system. The question appeared to divide itself naturally into two parts: first, as to the Company's shipping; whether it was necessary for the service of the Company to have a separate and distinct description of marine? It had always been considered that it was wise to possess this species of marine. (*Hear!*) The Company had kept up this system for years, and great benefit had been derived from their possession of such a fleet. It was necessary that they should have

have a large description of ships to convey the Company's troops to India, and to effect the periodical reliefs of the King's regiments serving there; they were also employed in carrying out ordnance, military stores, &c. When this duty was performed, they took in valuable cargoes; and therefore, he contended, that the Company ought to possess ships of this class; besides, when the ships arrived in India, should any circumstances happen which rendered it necessary for the government to employ vessels, they were ready to their hand. They had not to go into the market and run the chance of hiring ships; and it was obvious that at certain times much advantage accrued, in consequence of the government having this species of tonnage at their disposal. Of course they had to answer for any extra detention of those vessels. A daily demurrage was required, which amounted to little more than the payment of the men and the expense of ground tackling; but the government, when pressed on the moment, sometimes sent those ships on short voyages—a proceeding which was absolutely necessary when military operations were carrying on; therefore he thought that, in every point of view—whether they looked at the question with reference to commerce or to politics, it was right that the Company should have a distinct fleet of this size. That was a point which he thought could not justly be questioned, while the Company maintained its present situation. But, beyond all this, so long as the Legislature continued the government of India in the hands of the Company, he never could bring himself to consider the whole of the subject under discussion as a mere money question. There were many ways, in a political point of view, in which the Company derived very great advantages from the possession of this class of ships, which otherwise they could not obtain. Of this he was perfectly satisfied, that no person could deny that the ships of the Company were of the best possible description. (*Hear !*) In the second place, the hon. proprietor had adverted to the amount of freight paid for those vessels. To this he would answer, that the next time the Company advertised for ships, he should feel much pleasure if the hon. proprietor, in the free exercise of his professional knowledge, would send in a tender for £10, £15, or £20 per ton. If the hon. proprietor did so, he could assure him that it would be accepted at once. The Court of Directors had no power in these cases; their line of conduct was clearly defined. The bidding for ships was, by act of parliament, thrown open to public competition. After the Company had decided that a certain quantity of tonnage should be taken up, it was left to

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 124.

the public to state the terms on which they were willing to supply it; and the Court of Directors were obliged to take the lowest tender that was offered. That simple fact included within its compass the whole question of freight.

Dr. *Glitchrist* hoped that the hon. member, who had brought this question forward so ably, would not relax in his endeavours; but that, on some future day, he would bring forward those cogent reasons for an alteration in the shipping system, which he had observed he would postpone for the present. In looking over the list of ships and their tonnage, which he had seen this morning, some things appeared which required explanation. He there saw the rate of tonnage, in one place £15. 10s., and all at once he found it raised, in another to £21. He was still more surprised with respect to the number of voyages. He saw that a ship on the stocks, a nameless, an anonymous vessel, was taken up for six voyages. This vessel, it appeared, was building in the place of the *Kent*, which was destroyed; and he would ask, how many voyages had that vessel to go when she was lost? He saw the new vessel was taken at £21 per ton; and, when he carried his eye into the next column, he found that she belonged to a Mr. Marjoribanks. He made these remarks, because he wished to receive proper information. He could assure the Court of Directors that he felt as great an interest in their character as they did themselves.

Capt. *Loch* said, that the ship *Kent* had been unfortunately burned; and, as no blame could be attached to the commander or owners, the Court of Directors were authorized, by the act of the 58th of Geo. III., to contract with the owners or their representatives for the building of a new ship, on the lowest terms on which any vessel had been taken up for the season. Under these circumstances, the new vessel was ordered to be built, at the rate of £21 per ton, without favour to any one.

[The clause of the 58th of Geo. III., referred to by the hon. director, was here read.

1st. "That it appears from the papers laid before the Court in January last, that of the ships engaged for six voyages the highest is hired at £26. 10s. per ton, or the average on the whole of them £23. 17s. per ton per voyage.

"That the seven ships belonging to the Company have for all the voyages they have performed collectively averaged £27. 8s. 8d. per ton per voyage.

"That of the ships engaged for one voyage the highest is hired at £15. 7s., or the average in the whole but £13. 6s. per ton.

2d. " That it is evident the engaging ships for a number of voyages is liable to numerous objections, and that a considerable reduction of expense may be effected, by hiring tonnage as required, and employing ships of a smaller class than those now engaged for six voyages, and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to avoid such engagements in future, to enable the Company to embrace the advantages which are offered from the extensive maritime resources of this country.

3d. " That it appears a portion of our trade has been conducted in ships of a smaller class more economically equipped, but possessing every requisite for commercial purposes; therefore, the extraordinary and expensive mode of equipment observed in the regular ships may be dispensed with, as well as in the ships, belonging to the Company.

4th. " That the court conceive it would tend to promote the public interests if the permission of Parliament were obtained, to enable the Company to divide a small portion of the surplus profit which may accrue hereafter on our commerce above ten and a half per cent., and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to prepare a petition to Parliament entreating the authority of the Legislature to divide such portion of the surplus above ten and a half per cent., as Parliament may deem adequate to promote such object."

The *Chairman*.—" I only wish to observe, that the proposition for building this ship has been confirmed by the Court of Proprietors." (*Hear.*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he was satisfied that it was altogether a legitimate proceeding. There was an act of parliament in favour of it; but the question was, whether that act might not be repealed, with great propriety, by and by. He would suppose a case. If their charter should happen not to be renewed, might they not be left with some of those big ships on their hands, which would be of no use whatever to them?

The *Chairman* said, that, even if their exclusive right to trade to China were taken from them, the Company would still exist as a great commercial body; and, in that capacity, ships would certainly be necessary for their service. The subject which the honourable proprietor (Capt. Maxfield) had brought forward, had been argued in that court for years together; and the result was, that the proprietors were decidedly of opinion, that the description of ships to which the hon. mover objected were the most advantageous for the Company's service. Experience clearly proved that they were right in that opinion. The only point on

which he was not opposed to the hon. mover was this—that, perhaps, the rates of freight were high. For his own part he wished they were lower, and he would cheerfully adopt any plan to effect a reduction. If the hon. mover would offer to build ships at twenty or twenty-five per cent. less than was demanded by others, the Company would gladly accept his offer.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Nothing which had been said, established, in his mind, the necessity of taking up ships, at so high a freight, for several voyages, when vessels of a smaller class could be engaged so much lower for one voyage. At an early period of their history, when they had to contend with many enemies, it was necessary, he knew, that they should possess large ships. That necessity, however, no longer existed. Long and deep-rooted prejudices might induce them to adhere to the old system; but that they ought to get rid of that system, did not, in his opinion, admit of any doubt. In the early part of their history, they were under the necessity of fighting their way. The Company did not then possess strong fortresses in India; they had not then an army of 130,000 men. They had not, at that time, the support of the British navy; that force which was the admiration of the world. That force would protect the Company's flag in India while their charter lasted; and that, he hoped, would be for ever. Looking back to the time to which he had adverted, he found that the Company's ships were then no less respectable, as ships of war, than his Majesty's vessels were. There was, however, a great deal of difference now, though the pretensions, on the part of the Company's vessels, were considerably inflated. In the by-gone period, the officers got their command from the sovereign, and martial-law prevailed on board the Company's ships; circumstances rendered this necessary and proper. But the disposition which at present prevailed to make these vessels something more than merchant-vessels, was as mischievous as it was expensive. He admitted that they were fine ships; and so they might remain without incurring such an enormous expense. He was a naval man; and he thought a large ship sailed without guns as well as with them: and, for commercial purposes, much better. A merchant vessel being filled with a cargo, how was it possible to get at shot-holes? What, then, would be the condition of one of the Company's ships, heavily laden, if she received a shot between wind and water? He had known one of those ships to have merchandize stowed in the cuddy and in the pump-room; the consequence of which was, that she had nearly been lost. This crowding

crowding was occasioned by the necessity of making room for the guns. It certainly was not necessary that those vessels should have guns on board, nor any thing but merchandize. If there were any part of the Company's system that required alteration, it unquestionably was that which related to their shipping and commercial concerns. It bore hard on every party connected with them; and, as he had said before, hung like a millstone round their necks. They governed 70,000,000 of people; and, after getting the last rupee from them, they turned round and told them that it was too expensive to administer the law of the land to them. This was not his mere assertion; it rested, as he had already shewn, on the highest authority—on the authority of the House of Commons. An hon. member had observed, that the charter of the Company might expire before the term for which their ships were engaged was concluded. To this it was answered, that the Company, at the expiration of the charter, would still exist as a commercial body. This circumstance surely afforded the strongest possible argument in favour of economy. In the ordinary commerce of India, they could not go on with those expensive ships: he therefore advised the court to alter the system at once, and the Company would then be prepared for whatever might happen. He did not say, nor mean to say, that the ship-owners derived unfair profits: what he asserted was, that the system was unnecessarily expensive. The hon. Chairman had observed, that the Company must always have a fleet; and if such were the case, that it could not be maintained without great expense. Now, he could see no necessity for a fleet, when they had not sufficient employment for the vessels; and he knew a ship belonging to the Company to go round to different ports, from one side of India to the other, without getting a cargo. She, however, was one of the fleet. He saw none of the advantages which were said to be derived from their having a fleet of large vessels at China. The size of their ships did not appear to prevent disputes there. The Americans, who possessed no fortresses in India, who could claim no respect on the score of having an army of 130,000 men, contrived to manage their business effectually with vessels of a comparatively small size. They carried on their business through the medium of a super-cargo, and they brought away their teas a good deal cheaper than the Company could, because their vessels were far less expensive. He would, however, maintain, that, if proper means were taken, an English vessel could sail cheaper than

an American; and he could see no reason for not adopting the most moderate scale of expense that could be pointed out. He was prepared to shew that, with due attention, £500,000 a-year might be saved in this department. If this saving were considered of no importance to the Company, he had nothing more to say. He believed he had known old muskets, cartouch-boxes, and other trash, sold on a principle of economy; and, from this circumstance, some persons imagined that they must be in a most desperate state—that they were, in fact, on the eve of bankruptcy. He, however, never indulged in any such feeling of despondency; on the contrary, he thought that their affairs were in a very flourishing state, and might be made to flourish still more.—(*Hear!*) With that view it was that he brought forward the present motion.—(*Hear!*) He did not say that there had been any intentional waste. The waste and expense of which he complained had grown out of established usage; and he had pointed out the manner in which the Company had been led into the system. If, however, those large ships were necessary in time of war, they could not be required in time of peace. But he would maintain that, even in time of war, they were not necessary, while this country possessed so great a maritime force.

Captain *Loch* said, that the ships chiefly alluded to by the hon. proprietor were India ships, which had but a few voyages to go; the rest were all China ships, taken up at the lowest public tender, and by act of parliament could not be engaged for less than six voyages, except in cases of exigency. Two had been taken up some time ago, under such circumstances, one at £17. 2s., and the other at £16. 11s. per ton, which was not much less expensive than some of the regular ships in the Company's service, of which some are as low as £18. 5s. per ton. In estimating the charge of freight, it ought to be observed, that the port duties at China were much less in proportion on large than on small ships; and this difference ought to be taken into consideration, and a proper allowance should be made for it, before the hon. proprietor struck the rate of tonnage. The Company are their own underwriters; it was therefore necessary to be careful in what ships they placed their valuable cargoes; and he believed no person could deny that the Company's ships were some of the finest ships in the world. If any individual went to Lloyd's and inquired what ships they were most willing to insure, the answer would be at once—the Company's ships. There was no great difference in the rate of insurance; but, as to

choice, no sort of doubt or question existed, and this he believed arose from the circumstance that the Company were so particular with respect to the outfit. The Company's own ships had paid extremely well, and would, very soon, occasion little or no charge to the Company. It was of great importance that the Company should possess ships of a superior class, because, when war broke out in India, such a force enabled them to defend all their colonies. He did not mean to say that they could defend those colonies as the British navy could do, but that they could defend them to a certain degree. The hon. proprietor had spoken in favour of taking up ships for one voyage. Their freight appeared very low; but then it should be recollected, that they were not liable to a charge for damage. Now the Company's ships were liable for damage to the amount of £3,000, which made the freight of those ships appear so much the greater. He was not aware of the motion which the hon. proprietor intended to make. He therefore could not, at the moment, go into the minutiae of those calculations; but if he had time to examine them, he was convinced he could shew that they contained many overstatements; as also, that the freights of the Company's ships were not so extravagant as the hon. proprietor imagined. The present shipping system appeared to him to answer the purposes of the Company exceedingly well, and therefore he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Twining hoped he would be excused for obtruding, for a few moments, on the attention of the court. He was quite unprepared to examine the calculations of the hon. proprietor; but, from long experience, he could speak of the manner in which the Company's ships brought home their cargoes from China. They were conveyed to this country in the best possible state, and he believed that the condition in which they were brought home, was a great saving and a great benefit to the Company.—(Hear!)—He could not but remind the court of the good which had been derived, not only by the Company, but by the government and the country at large, from the excellent way in which their ships were equipped in time of war. It was in consequence of the way in which those ships were fitted out, and their fine condition, that a valuable cargo had been saved,

when the French fleet, under Admiral Linois, was beaten off by Commodore Dance.—(Hear!)—The cargo was safely brought home, and serious embarrassment, both to the Company and the country, was thus prevented. With respect to a recent unpleasant occurrence in China, it had not, he believed, been occasioned by the presumption of persons commanding the Company's ships, but arose from the interference of a gallant captain in his Majesty's service.

Capt. Maxfield was most willing to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of the officers commanding the Company's vessels on every occasion, so far as the means afforded them permitted; and he said this, because otherwise it might be supposed, from the remarks of the hon. proprietor, that his (Capt. Maxfield's) observations tended to impugn the merits of those excellent officers. He wished now to say, that he had not taken in his calculations an assumed rate of tonnage, but the expense actually incurred. With respect to the six-voyage ships, he had rated them rather low, because they were entitled to £1. 10s. per ton more if they proceeded to the continent of India, instead of going to China direct; and, as he supposed many of them would first proceed to India, he had a right to add £1s. 10s. more to their freight per ton. The whole of his statement was founded on the papers laid before the court; and if he had drawn any erroneous inference, he would be happy to have it corrected. With respect to the misunderstandings which had, from time to time, occurred with the Chinese, he would only observe, that he did not think English officers or sailors were more likely to quarrel with that people than the Americans were. But there was a reason for the jealous feeling manifested by the Chinese government; they well knew that the Company carried on an extensive trade in opium, which was against their laws; and he would ask, if a ship from France came into the river Thames, and endeavours were made to introduce from that vessel goods which were prohibited, would it not make a great noise? Would not the government soon lay hold of such a dépôt of contraband goods?

The motion was then put from the Chair, and lost by a large majority; only five hands being held up in favour of it.

The court then adjourned.

## PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

*4th Light Drago.* Lieut. C. P. Ainslie, from h. p., to be lieut., v. R. Lewes, who exch., rec. dif. (29 Jan.)

*31st Foot.* Ens. H. Evans, to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell prom., and T. Pearson to be ens. by purch., v. Evans (both 25 Feb.)

*Allowed to dispose of his half-pay.* Capt. J. P. Millbanke, 47th F. (25 Feb.)

The commissions of the undermentioned officers have been antedated to the dates specified against their names, but they have not been allowed any back-pay:—

*41st Foot.* Lieut. Tathwell (20 Aug. 24).

*37th Foot.* Lieut. Smith (6 June 25). Lieut. Thomas (23 Aug. 25). Ens. Dudley (9 Nov. 25).

## INDIA SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

*Feb. 24.* *London*, Phillips, from Singapore 13th Sept., and *Batavia* 14th Oct.; at Deal.—*25.* *Indian*, Shannon, from Bengal 11th Oct.; off Dover—also *Richard Rimmer*, Nicol, from Singapore 21st Aug.; at Cowes.—*26.* *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, from Bombay 5th Nov.; at Deal.—*27.* *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—*28.* *Jane*, Trolor, from Singapore 21st Aug.; at Cowes.—*March 2.* *Catherine*, Endicott, from Batavia 22d Oct.; at Cowes.—*3.* *Magnet*, Todd, from Bombay; at Gravesend.—*11.* *Cumberland*, Cairns, from Van Dieman's Land; at Gravesend.—*15.* *H.M.S. Honda*, Capt. Lord Byron, from the Sandwich Islands; at Portsmouth.—*20.* *Madras*, Fayrer, from Bengal 5th Nov.; at Deal.

### Departures.

*March 4.* *Matilda*, Bulley, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*4.* *George the Fourth*, Barrow, for Bengal and China; *Juliana*, Innes, for Ceylon and Bengal; *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras; *John Barry*, Roche, for New South Wales; and *Keith*, Deloitte, for ditto; all from Portsmouth.—also *Sir David Scott*, M'Aggart, for Bengal and China; *Hauqua*, Desmarque, for Manilla; and *Faigshol*, Work, for New South Wales; all from Deal.—also *North Briton*, Richmond, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*9.* *Corair*, Robinson, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—*10.* *Casie Huntley*, Drummond, for Madras and China; *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, for Bombay and China; and *Diadem*, Cotgrave, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*11.* *Marquess Huntley*, Fraser, for Madras and China; from Deal.—*13.* *Euphrates*, Meade, for Madras and Bengal; and *Columbine*, Tuit, for Bombay; both from Deal.—*16.* *Lady Melville*, Clifford, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—*19.* *Marquess Camden*, Fox, for St. Helena, Singapore, Penang, and China; from Deal.—*21.* *Duke of Bedford*, Tween, for Madras and Bengal; and *Henry*, Bunney, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.

### PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

*Per Madras*, from Bengal: His Exc. Sir Edw. Paget, late commander-in-chief; Capt. Champagne, military secretary and aide-de-camp; Capt. M. Sempie, aide-de-camp; W. W. Hobhouse, merchant; Major Tovey, H.M.'s 31st regt.; Dr. Sweeney, Bengal army; Mr. Freeman, ditto; Mr. Mac Ghie, H.M.'s 31st regt.; Mr. Gladstones, Madras N.I.; Master G. C. O. Smith; Mrs. Twining; Mrs. N. MacLeod; Mrs. D. Ware; Mrs. Troxton; Mrs. Kelly.

*Per Lady Kennaway*, from Bombay: Mrs., Miss, and Master Pepper; Lieuts. W. Kingston and J. R. Gloag.

*Per Indian*, from Bengal: Mr. Ogilvy, Liverpool supercargo; and Lieut. Frederick, Bengal N.I.

*Per Cumberland*, from Van Dieman's Land: Mr. Rowcroft; Mrs. Rowcroft, and eight children; Messrs. Connelly, Greig, Gregory, and Stirling; Mrs. Stirling and two children; Mr. Biggs.

*Per London*, from Singapore: Mr. G. Parr.

*Per Atlas* (expected), from Madras and Ceylon: Mr. Bruce, Company's military service; Capt. Moncrieff, Madras artil.; Mr. Hooper, Company's civil service; Lieut. Wilson, royal artil.; Mrs., Miss, and two Masters Hooper; Mrs. Busche, from Ceylon, and infant, born on the passage; two Misses, and two Masters De Busche; two Misses and Mrs. Hennys; Miss Cathcart; Miss Smith; Miss Moorjart; Mrs. E. Moorjart; Master R. Bruce; three men, three women, and three children, invalids, from Ceylon; one soldier, thine expired, from Madras.—(Lieut. White, 2d Ceylon regt., died on the passage.)

*Per Coronandel* (expected), from Bengal: Mrs. Barlow; Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner; Mrs. Sherlock and children; Col. Vaughan and servant; J. Mainwaring, Esq.; J. Paris, Esq.; E. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Lukes, 69th regt.; Capt. Everett, engineers; Lieut. Taylor, and child; Lieut. Anstruther, 34th N.I.; Lieut. Roxburgh, of cavalry; and Ens. Elliott.

### PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

*Per Marquess Huntley*, for Madras and China: Col. and Mrs. Sale; Major Walpole; Mr. and Mrs. Glass; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spring; Lieut. and Mrs. Smith; Lieuts. Mahon, Jones, Davis, and Moire, 46th regt.; Ensigns Pigott and Coke, 45th regt.; Dr. Mack; Assist.-surg. Bush; Messrs. Hare, Mac Donald, West, Pollock, Willins, Willmot, McDonald, Ferrers, Madan, Durant, Pigott, Wright, Pegson, Balfour, Davis, and Portecue, cadets.

*Per Duke of Bedford*, for Madras: Mrs. Taylor; Misses Maria Scott and Emily Johns; Capt. W. Taylor, H.C.'s service; Ens. E. W. Snow, ditto; Mr. A. Milligan, assist. surg.; Mr. W. Butler, ditto; Messrs. Portecue, Back, Hughes, Heywood, Atkinson, Woodhouse, Bradstreet, Dearsley, W. Walker, Montgomery, Gordon, Thompson, Hayes, and T. Morris, cadets.—For Bengal: Mrs. Betts; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Elliot; Misses M. Steer, L. E. Rand, J. L. Colebrooke, E. Yates, C. Turner, E. Turner, Mary Turner, and Margaret Turner; Mr. E. Betts, free merchant; Mr. Patton, ditto; Mr. C. G. Mansel, writer; Messrs. Percy, Butler, Mc Donnell, J. Jones, Palin, and Shortread, cadets; Messrs. J. Danby, J. Turner, and J. Innes.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

*Feb. 23.* *Lady Minto*, of a son.  
*25.* At Brighton, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir William Inglis, K.C.B., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*Jan. 31.* At Perth, Lieut. R. Mylius, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to Margaret, fourth daughter of L. Mackinnon, Esq.

*Feb. 16.* At Carmarthen, D. Prytherch, Esq., to Caroline Georgiana Catherine, youngest daughter of the late J. Dalton, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Madras.

*27.* Lieut. A. A. Williamson of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Janet Elizabeth Rosalie, only daughter of the late A. Mearns, Esq., formerly of the 3d regt. of Guards.

*March 13.* At Dumfries, Capt. Henderson, Madras military service, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Grierson, Shillashill, parish of Drysdale.

*15.* At the district church of All Souls, John, son of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq., member of council at Bombay, to Maria Jane, third daughter of the late Samuel Davis, Esq., of Portland Place.

### DEATHS.

*March 4.* Henry Smith, Esq., solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company, and clerk to the Draper's Company, aged 62.

*6.* The Hon. Colonel John Lindsay, at Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, George Wilson, Esq., Admiral of the Red.

*10.* A. Lisbon, of apoplexy, John the 14th, King of Portugal, and titular Emperor of Brasil.

*14.* At the British Museum, Dr. Noehden, author of a number of works on the German language, grammars, dictionaries, &c.

*Lately.* At Toulouse, Madame La Perouse, widow of the celebrated naturalist of that name, aged 80.



## SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

SEASON, 1835—1836.

| Destination.                          | Came Afloat. | Ship's Name.         | Tonnage. | Owners.                 | Commanders.        | To sail from Gravesend. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Bengal.                               | May 18       | Lady Ragles .....    | 649      | Innes, Beveridge, & Co. | James Coxwell ...  | 1826                    |
|                                       |              | Florentia .....      | 482      | Henry J. Moor, Esq.     | John Wimble ...    |                         |
|                                       |              | Abbeyton .....       | 451      | William Bawtree, Esq.   | Lucas Percival ... |                         |
|                                       |              | Rockingham .....     | 483      | George Waugh, Esq.      | George Waugh ...   |                         |
|                                       |              | Asia .....           | 536      | George Macfines, Esq.   | Thomas F. Stenard  | June 18                 |
|                                       |              | Ann and Amelia ..... | 567      | Joseph Soames, Esq.     | —                  | —                       |
| Chian and Quebec<br>Chian and Halifax |              | Lord Amherst .....   | 506      | Johnston & Meabourn     | Robert Lucas ...   | —                       |

## LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

| Destination.   | Appointed to sail. | Ship's Name.            | Tonnage. | Owners or Consignees.        | Captains.               | Where loading. | References for Freight or Passage.  |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| Madras & Bengal                                      | 1835.              |                         |          |                              |                         |                |   |
|  | April 5            | Providence .....        | 678      | Henry Read .....             | John M. Ardill .....    | E. I. Docks    | Jos. Hornley & Co., & W. Redhead,   |
|  | 10                 | Lady Holland .....      | 450      | Plummer and Co. ....         | Samuel Snell .....      | W. I. Docks    | John Lynsey, jun., Birchm-lane, jun.  |
|  | 15                 | Moring .....            | 400      | Thomas Ward .....            | Geo. Holliday .....     | City Canal.    | S. Marjoribanks & Co., King's Arms  |
|  | 5                  | City of Edinburgh ..... | 366      | William Mason .....          | George Milne .....      | City Canal.    | Buckles & Co., Mark-lane. [Yard<br>(Gladstones, Drydals, and Co.,<br>White Lion Court, Cornhill.) |
| Bengal   | May 15             | Hope .....              | 455      | John T. E. Flint .....       | John T. E. Flint .....  | Blackwall ..   | Barber and Neate, Birchm-lane.  |
|  | 21                 | Septha .....            | 530      | Palmer, McKillop, & Co. .... | James Barclay .....     | City Canal.    | Buckles and Co.   |
|  | 28                 | Timandra .....          | 370      | Henry Barrick .....          | George Wray .....       | City Canal.    | Lyll and Greig, & W. Redhead, jun.  |
|  | 4                  | Sarah .....             | 303      | Thomas Dixon .....           | James Kellaway .....    | W. I. Docks    | Daniel Wilkinson, St. Michael's-alley.  |
|  | 10                 | Brigantia .....         | 280      | Lyll and Greig .....         | —                       | City Canal.    | Robert A. Wade, London-street.  |
| Bombay   | 10                 | Frances .....           | 250      | Robert Arnold .....          | Wm. B. Fulcher .....    | City Canal.    | John S. Brinley, Birchm-lane.   |
|  | 7                  | Harriet .....           | 250      | Mungo Gilmore .....          | Stephens, Ellerby ..... | City Canal.    | John Lynsey, jun.   |
|  | 26                 | Royal George .....      | 477      | John Barry .....             | J. B. Smith .....       | Liverpool ..   | E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.  |
|  | 5                  | Morro Castle .....      | 360      | John N. Wood .....           | H. C. Chapman .....     | E. I. Docks    | J. Chapman, & Co., Leadenhall-st.   |
|  | May 1              | Recovery .....          | 403      | John and Thos. Dawson .....  | David Miller .....      | W. I. Docks    | J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.  |
| Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore.                    | May 1              | Byrna .....             | 237      | Robert Towns .....           | Robert Towns .....      | W. I. Docks    | J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.  |
|  | March 21           | Bonavida .....          | 483      | John and Thos. Dawson .....  | William Phillips .....  | City Canal.    | Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.   |
|  | 5                  | Excellent .....         | 336      | George Mickle .....          | Francis Davidson .....  | City Canal.    | John Lynsey, jun.   |
|  | May 5              | Ceylon .....            | 300      | John Bendy .....             | Wm. Richardson .....    | City Canal.    | John Lynsey, jun.   |
|  | April 15           | Alexander .....         | 447      | George Joad .....            | Charles Camper .....    | Lon. Docks     | Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.   |
| Mauritius & Ceylon                                   | May 10             | Ellen .....             | 230      | Ralph Fenwick .....          | William Christie .....  | Lon. Docks     | Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.   |
|  | April 20           | Penelope .....          | 290      | John Clark .....             | Henry Elson .....       | Lon. Docks     | L. Swinson, Nag's-Head Court.   |
|  | May 1              | Hoe .....               | 290      | Thomas Hughes .....          | —                       | Lon. Docks     | L. Swinson.   |
|  | April 20           | Kate .....              | 100      | Henry Houghton .....         | Isaac Middleton .....   | Barnmouth ..   | Cookes and Long.  |
|  | April 20           | Earl St. Vincent .....  | 423      | Richard Mount .....          | John Milbank .....      | Barnmouth ..   | J. Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.  |
| Cape & Mauritius                                     | May 1              | Chapman .....           | 230      | John Chapman and Co. ....    | John Reay .....         | Woolwich ..    | Joseph Lachlan, Alle-street.  |
|  | —                  | England .....           | 230      | Thomas Ward .....            | Sheerness .....         | Sheerness ..   | Joseph Lachlan.   |
|  | 20                 | Marquis of Huntly ..... | 564      | Robert Granger .....         | James R. Clemond .....  | Lon. Docks     | Loos, Honley & Co., Billiter-40.  |
|  | 5                  | Maiden .....            | 250      | James Drew .....             | Adam Ward .....         | Lon. Docks     | Anstee and Thornhill, Old South Sea   |
|  | 10                 | Earl of Liverpool ..... | 250      | William Bottomley .....      | R. M. Gransell .....    | Lon. Docks     | L. Swinson.   |
| St. Helena and Cape<br>F. D. Land and N.<br>S. Wales | 25                 | Orelia .....            | 350      | John Hatch .....             | William Langdon .....   | Lon. Docks     | John Campbell, White Lion Court,  |
|  | 30                 | Hugh Crawford .....     | 336      | John Campbell .....          | —                       | Lon. Docks     | [Cornhill.]   |

25th March 1836.

# EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

| Ships.                | Tons. | Managing Owners. | Commanders.      | First Officers. | Second Officers. | Third Officers. | Fourth Officers. | Surgeons.      | Purrs.         | Consignments.  | To be Afloat. | Twelve to be Crossed. | When Sailed.  |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Abercrombie         | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | John Innes       | James S. Biles  | A. C. Proctor    | G. Frampton     | H. Shepherd      | T. Colledge    | Wm. Dallas     | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 2 Robinson            | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Henry Bax        | G. A. Bond      | D. Marshall      | P. Bonham       | George Waller    | T. L. Matthews | W. J. Shepherd | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 3 Edinburgh           | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | John Shepherd    | H. L. Thomas    | R. C. Fowler     | T. M. Storr     | Alex. Fraser     | T. Davidson    | J. W. Rose     | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 4 Benbow              | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Wm. Havildale    | J. Cruikshank   | Chas. Penny      | Wm. Clark       | Geo. Steward     | Henry Perrin   | Thos. Head     | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 5 Lord Leith          | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Charles Steward  | Wm. Evans       | W. Freeman       | B. Bailey       | H. W. Parker     | Robt. Martin   | Edw. King      | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 6 Earl of Balcarres   | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Peter Cameron    | Rees Thomas     | J. P. Griffith   | Boulter J. Bell | O. Richardson    | David Scott    | J. L. Wardell  | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 7 Sir David Scott     | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | J. O. MacTaggart | W. Titchhurst   | Robt. Scott      | D. J. Ward      | John Rose        | Henry Arnot    | Thos. A. Gibb  | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 8 Macquessen          | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | James Walker     | James Sexton    | Wm. Marquis      | F. Macqueen     | John Pitcairn    | Alex. Macrae   | J. S. Anderson | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 9 Desires             | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | M. Hamilton      | J. Shute        | N. de St. Croix  | J. Rickett      | R. Buckle        | F. Burlin      | Wm. Dickinson  | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 10 Thomas Coates      | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Alex. Chrystie   | Wm. Drayner     | E. Markham       | J. Elphinstone  | Richard Chant    | J. Beveridge   | Wm. Maltman    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 11 Duchess of Atholl  | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Ed. M. Daniel    | T. J. Dyer      | Henry Cole       | W. Harrod       | Chas. Clyde      | Rich. H. Cox   | C. S. Compton  | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 12 Lady Melville      | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Richard Clifford | R. H. Rhind     | Wm. Lewis        | T. Littlejohn   | R. Manners       | John Eccles    | Wm. Clifford   | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 13 George the Fourth  | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Thos. W. Barrow  | R. Pulham       | A. Broadhurst    | G. Creighton    | Henry Smith      | E. Turner      | J. W. Graham   | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 14 Marquis Camden     | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Gilson R. Fox    | Philip Herbert  | John Fern        | T. B. Daniel    | H. J. Wolfe      | Thos. Cron     | T. Collingwood | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 15 Castle Huntly      | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | H. A. Drummond   | Thos. Dunkin    | G. C. Kennedy    | Henry Wise      | J. Dalrymple     | J. Campbell    | Henry Wright   | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 16 Marquis of Huntly  | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | J. S. H. Fraser  | Thos. Leach     | D. Sampson       | R. M. Isacke    | A. P. Castledale | John Simpson   | W. M. Harper   | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 17 London             | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | J. B. Sotheby    | T. Smith        | T. B. Penfold    | W. K. Packman   | W. Pigott        | David Forrest  | Pat. Stewart   | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 18 Orwell             | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | W. E. Farer      | P. H. Burt      | James Wilson     | Robt. Tabor     | J. R. Bidding    | W. Brenner     | W. McKilligan  | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 19 William Fabric     | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Thomas Blair     | Wm. Pascoe      | G. Dewdney       | T. W. Marriott  | J. P. Schroder   | George Comb    | Peter Milne    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 20 Canning            | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | B. Broughton     | P. Baylis       | A. Rivers        | C. W. Moore     | John Graham      | F. Kierman     | Wm. Ansle      | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 21 General Harris     | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Joseph Stanton   | J. Gisborne     | S. Newick        | C. W. Loveridge | R. Saunders      | Robt. Harvey   | Alex. Crowe    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 22 Prince Regent      | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Henry Hosmer     | R. H. Treherne  | F. Boulbee       | H. Harris       | Richard Boyce    | Alex. Stirling | John Milroy    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 23 Rose               | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | Thos. Marquis    | R. Picher       | F. W. Barton     | J. A. Semhouse  | Charles White    | Wm. Scott      | Wm. Millet     | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 24 Marchioness of Ely | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | C. E. Mangtes    | W. F. Hopkins   | J. M. Williams   | M. Murray       | Edward Vos       | S. Sternale    | Robt. Guild    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 25 Ada                | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | T. F. Balderston | H. Sternale     | L. R. Pearce     | John Miller     | G. M. Abbot      | S. Sternale    | Robt. Guild    | Bombay & China | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |

## PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, March 23, 1826.

|                           | £. | s. | d. | to | £. | s. | d. |                           | £. | s. | d. | to | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cochineal .....           | 0  | 2  | 6  | to | 0  | 3  | 0  | Turmeric, Bengal ..cwt.   | 1  | 5  | 0  | to | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| Coffee, Java .....        | 2  | 10 | 0  | —  | 2  | 15 | 0  | China .....               | 1  | 15 | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Cheribon .....            | 2  | 10 | 0  | —  | 2  | 15 | 0  | Zedoary .....             | 6  | 0  | 0  | —  | 7  | 0  | 0  |
| Sumatra .....             | 2  | 8  | 0  | —  | 2  | 14 | 0  | Galls, In Sorts .....     | 6  | 0  | 0  | —  | 7  | 0  | 0  |
| Bourbon .....             | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 6  | 0  | 0  | Blue .....                | 6  | 10 | 0  | —  | 7  | 0  | 0  |
| Mocha .....               | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 6  | 0  | 0  | Indigo, Fine Blue .....   | 0  | 12 | 0  | —  | 0  | 12 | 7  |
| Cotton, Surat .....       | 0  | 0  | 5  | —  | 0  | 0  | 6  | Fine Blue and Violet ..   | 0  | 11 | 0  | —  | 0  | 12 | 0  |
| Madras .....              | 0  | 0  | 5  | —  | 0  | 0  | 6  | Fine Purple and Violet .. | 0  | 9  | 6  | —  | 0  | 10 | 6  |
| Bengal .....              | 0  | 0  | 5  | —  | 0  | 0  | 6  | Fine Violet .....         | 0  | 8  | 6  | —  | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Bourbon .....             | 0  | 0  | 9  | —  | 0  | 1  | 0  | Middling Ditto .....      | 0  | 8  | 6  | —  | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Good Violet & Copper ..   | 0  | 6  | 0  | —  | 0  | 9  | 0  |
| Aloe, Epatica .....       | 15 | 0  | 0  | —  | 20 | 0  | 0  | Fine and Good Copper ..   | 0  | 6  | 0  | —  | 0  | 9  | 0  |
| Aniseeds, Star .....      | 3  | 15 | 0  | —  | 3  | 0  | 0  | Good ord. & brok.ship.    | 0  | 6  | 0  | —  | 0  | 9  | 0  |
| Borax, Refined .....      | 2  | 15 | 0  | —  | 3  | 0  | 0  | Fine Oude squares .....   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Unrefined, or Tincal ..   | 2  | 10 | 0  | —  |    |    |    | Good mid. and mld. do.    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Camphire, unrefined ..... | 9  | 0  | 0  | —  |    |    |    | Low and Bad .....         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cardamoms, Malabar .....  | 0  | 4  | 0  | —  | 0  | 5  | 0  | Consuming Qualities ..    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ceylon .....              | 0  | 1  | 0  | —  | 0  | 1  | 3  | Madras Good .....         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cassia Buds .....         | 8  | 0  | 0  | —  | 8  | 10 | 0  | Do. Mid. & Ordinary ..    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Lignea .....              | 5  | 0  | 0  | —  | 6  | 2  | 0  | Middling ord. & bad ..    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Castor Oil .....          | 0  | 0  | 6  | —  | 0  | 1  | 3  | Rice, White .....         | 0  | 15 | 0  | —  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| China Root .....          | 1  | 8  | 0  | —  | 1  | 10 | 0  | Safflower .....           | 1  | 0  | 0  | —  | 9  | 0  | 0  |
| Coculus Indicus .....     | 4  | 10 | 0  | —  | 5  | 0  | 0  | Sago .....                | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 3  | 12 | 0  |
| Columbo Root .....        | 8  | 0  | 0  | —  |    |    |    | Saltpetre, Refined .....  | 1  | 2  | 0  | —  | 1  | 3  | 0  |
| Dragon's Blood .....      | 5  | 0  | 0  | —  | 30 | 0  | 0  | Silk, Bengal Skein .....  | 0  | 11 | 1  | —  | 0  | 19 | 1  |
| Gum Ammoniac, lump .....  | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 6  | 0  | 0  | Novi .....                | 0  | 14 | 1  | —  | 0  | 19 | 4  |
| Arabic .....              | 2  | 10 | 0  | —  | 5  | 0  | 0  | Ditto White .....         | 0  | 13 | 1  | —  | 0  | 16 | 3  |
| Assafoetida .....         | 2  | 0  | 0  | —  | 7  | 0  | 0  | China .....               | 0  | 14 | 1  | —  | 0  | 16 | 3  |
| Benjamin .....            | 40 | 0  | 0  | —  | 50 | 0  | 0  | Organsine .....           | 1  | 3  | 0  | —  | 1  | 6  | 0  |
| Anini .....               | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 10 | 0  | 0  | Spices, Cinnamon .....    | 0  | 4  | 2  | —  | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Galbanum .....            | 16 | 0  | 0  | —  | 16 | 10 | 0  | Cloves .....              | 0  | 2  | 6  | —  | 0  | 2  | 10 |
| Gambogium .....           | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 17 | 0  | 0  | Mace .....                | 0  | 3  | 4  | —  | 0  | 4  | 8  |
| Myrrh .....               | 2  | 0  | 0  | —  | 4  | 10 | 0  | Nutmegs .....             | 0  | 2  | 11 | —  | 0  | 3  | 2  |
| Olibanum .....            | 0  | 0  | 9  | —  | 0  | 2  | 0  | Ginger .....              | 0  | 10 | 6  | —  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Lac Lake .....            | 0  | 0  | 0  | —  | 0  | 5  | 0  | Pepper, Black .....       | 0  | 0  | 4  | —  | 0  | 0  | 5  |
| Dye .....                 | 2  | 10 | 0  | —  | 5  | 0  | 0  | White .....               | 0  | 5  | 6  | —  | 1  | 7  | 0  |
| Shell, Block .....        | 3  | 0  | 0  | —  | 5  | 0  | 0  | Sugar, Yellow .....       | 1  | 8  | 0  | —  | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| Shivered .....            | 2  | 0  | 0  | —  | 3  | 0  | 0  | White .....               | 1  | 8  | 0  | —  | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| Stick .....               | 0  | 9  | 0  | —  | 0  | 16 | 0  | Brown .....               | 1  | 8  | 0  | —  | 1  | 12 | 0  |
| Musk, China .....         | 0  | 12 | 0  | —  | 0  | 13 | 0  | Siam and China .....      | 0  | 1  | 8  | —  | 0  | 1  | 11 |
| Nux Vomica .....          | 0  | 0  | 6  | —  | 0  | 0  | 7  | Bohea .....               | 0  | 2  | 3  | —  | 0  | 3  | 2  |
| Oil, Cassia .....         | 0  | 8  | 0  | —  | 0  | 9  | 0  | Congou .....              | 0  | 3  | 10 | —  | 0  | 4  | 11 |
| Cinnamon .....            | 0  | 0  | 5  | —  | 0  | 0  | 6  | Souchong .....            | 0  | 2  | 9  | —  | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Cloves .....              | 0  | 0  | 5  | —  | 0  | 0  | 6  | Campoi .....              | 0  | 4  | 1  | —  | 0  | 5  | 4  |
| Mace .....                | 0  | 2  | 4  | —  | 0  | 2  | 6  | Twankay .....             | 0  | 2  | 8  | —  | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Nutmegs .....             | 0  | 1  | 6  | —  | 0  | 4  | 0  | Pekoe .....               | 0  | 4  | 1  | —  | 0  | 5  | 4  |
| Opium .....               | 3  | 15 | 0  | —  | 4  | 0  | 0  | Hyson .....               | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Rhubarb .....             | 0  | 0  | 6  | —  | 0  | 2  | 6  | Hyson Skin .....          | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Sal Ammoniac .....        | 1  | 15 | 0  | —  | 2  | 0  | 0  | Gumpowder .....           | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Senna .....               | 1  | 15 | 0  | —  | 2  | 0  | 0  | Tortoiseshell .....       | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Turmeric, Java .....      | 1  | 15 | 0  | —  | 2  | 0  | 0  | Wood, Saunders Red .....  | 1  | 5  | 0  | —  | 2  | 10 | 0  |

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of February to the 21st of March 1826.

| Feb. | Bank Stock. | 3 Pr. C. Red. | 3 Pr. Ct. Consols. | 3 Pr. Ct. Consols. | 3 Pr. Ct. Red. | N4 Pr. C. Ann. | Long Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Ex. Bills. | Consols. for Acct. |
|------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| 21   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 19 13-16 20     | —            | —            | p 1d       | 77 1/2             |
| 22   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 20 19 1/2       | 234          | 1d           | p 1d       | 77 1/2             |
| 23   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | —               | 226 8        | 3 6d         | 1d 1p      | 77 1/2             |
| 24   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 25   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 10 1/2          | 227 8        | 7 10d        | p 1p       | 77 1/2             |
| 26   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 27   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 10 1/2          | 227          | 8 6d         | 1p 2d      | 77 1/2             |
| 28   | 200 0       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 10 1/2          | —            | 8d           | 1p 2d      | 77 1/2             |
| 29   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 30   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 31   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| Mar  | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 1    | 201 2       | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | 19 1/2          | 226 27       | 3 5d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 2    | 199 20 1/2  | 77 1/2        | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2             | 77 1/2         | 77 1/2         | —               | 226 7        | 4 5d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 3    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 5 3d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 4    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2 1d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 5    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 6    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 1 3d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 7    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 3 1d         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 8    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2d           | 1p 2p      | 77 1/2             |
| 9    | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | 1p 2p      | 77 1/2             |
| 10   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2d           | 1p 2p      | 77 1/2             |
| 11   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 1p           | 1p 2p      | 77 1/2             |
| 12   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 13   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | 2p 4p      | 77 1/2             |
| 14   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2 1p         | p 2p       | 77 1/2             |
| 15   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2 3p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |
| 16   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 2 3p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |
| 17   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 3 2p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |
| 18   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 3 4p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |
| 19   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | —            | —          | —                  |
| 20   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 4 3p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |
| 21   | —           | —             | —                  | —                  | —              | —              | —               | —            | 5 4p         | 4p 6p      | 77 1/2             |

# THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1826.

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## Original Communications.

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### THE EAST-INDIANS, OR INDO-BRITONS.

It is gratifying to find that the political condition of the progeny of British parents, born in India, whom we designate by these terms for want of better,\* is beginning to attract the attention of Government. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament to admit this class to serve on juries; and the President of the Board of Controul is reported to have intimated that this measure was the commencement of a course of policy with regard to these persons, whereby larger political power would be entrusted to them.

The Bill referred to, which is entitled "A Bill to regulate the Appointment of Juries in the East-Indies," is, in substance, as follows:—It being expedient that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdictions of the several supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay should be further extended, all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and not being subject to any foreign state, shall (according to such rules as shall be fixed by the respective courts of judicature, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such jurors, certified by the judges of those courts to the President of the Board of Controul, to be laid before his Majesty, for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal) be deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand or petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly: provided that grand juries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the

\* Much dispute prevails as to the proper designation of this class: and it is perhaps impossible to find one suited to the English language (which wants the flexibility of the Greek in this respect) altogether free from objection. Eurasians, Indo-Britons, and Half-caste, are terms which have been employed and defended by different writers. The latter appears to be singularly ill-chosen and improper. The term "East-Indian," which has been adopted by the club formed by this class at Calcutta, is too general, since it does not discriminate the progeny of a British parent from the whole population of India, unless the term "Hindus" be confined exclusively to the latter; a term which, in strictness, comprehends those only who profess the Brahminical religion.

the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing that religion.

Mr. Wynn is reported to have also said, that this Bill was rendered necessary by the construction which the Supreme Court at Calcutta had put upon the term "British subjects," and by which this class was excluded; whereas it had always been the intention of the Legislature that they should be equally eligible with other British subjects professing the Christian religion.

Some mistake, we apprehend, must here exist on the part of the Right Honourable Gentleman, or the reporters of his sentiments; for, during the last session, when a proposition was made by Mr. Hume for adding a clause to the East-India Judges Bill, to admit the "half-caste" on juries, Mr. Wynn is reported to have observed that, however desirable the measure might be, further information was necessary to justify an *alteration* in the jury-levy in India. The Bill now under remark contains additional evidence to the same effect; for it is not declaratory of the meaning of the law as extant, but premises the expediency of *extending* the right and duty of serving on juries in the East Indies. Indeed, if the intentions of the Legislature were really such as Mr. Wynn is supposed to have contended, the present Bill *limits*, not *enlarges*, the rights of the East-Indians in this particular; for it subjects their privilege of serving on juries to such rules as the courts of judicature in India may lay down respecting their qualification for the office of juror.

The construction which the Supreme Court put upon the term "British subjects," as applicable to this class, was, we have understood, the following: The offspring of a British-born subject and a native woman, if born in wedlock, was determined to be a British subject to all intents and purposes, and in the full meaning of that term; the illegitimate progeny of such parents were held to be Hindus, on the principle of the English law, that a bastard is *nullius filius*, without a legal father. Such a decision would seem opposed to all restrictions upon the political functions of the legitimate East-Indians; their disqualification must, therefore, arise from some particular enactment or principle of British law, or local regulation, which, whilst it limits their political liberty in one respect, enlarges it in another; for it will be recollected that a native of India cannot be deported from the country, as a native of Europe may be, if not licensed to reside there.

The construction before-mentioned leads to some gross incongruities and solecisms. For example: if the female offspring of a marriage between a British-born subject and a native woman should cohabit with a Sudra, or even with the outcasts of the Indian native society, and their female progeny, *ad infinitum*, should do the same, all the offspring of this base intercourse, according to the principle of the English law (namely, that an illegitimate child belongs to the mother, and therefore to the country of the mother) would be British subjects in its enlarged sense; but if any of the females in the chain were to refrain from immoral connection, and *marry* a native, however respectable, her progeny would be degraded to Hindus.

We have been drawn aside by these remarks from the object we had in view, namely, to make a few observations on the present circumstances and condition of this interesting and increasing class of our fellow-subjects in India.

We have always thought that the East-Indians or Indo-Britons have been too much neglected by the Government, and more especially by the society in which they live. There seems to prevail amongst Europeans in India a prejudice against this class, somewhat analogous in character, though far inferior

rior in degree, to that which exists between the two colours in the other hemisphere. If the prejudice in the latter case be, as every Christian must consider it, cruel and unjust, *à fortiori* it must be so in the former, where none of the palliatives can be found which West-Indians allege on their own behalf, and where every inferiority must be traced to the misconduct of the very society which inflicts the punishment. If the European father of every "half-caste" child strictly fulfilled his duty towards his offspring, we are at a loss to conceive what disparity could exist, either as to capacity, education, rank, or wealth, between the two classes of British subjects in India, the native-born and the foreign-born.

No person who has been in India will deny that there is a line of distinction between this class and Europeans, not so broadly defined, but as visible, as that between the two classes in the west. A recent attempt of the East-Indians to establish a club for social purposes at Calcutta developed the spirit which prevailed amongst the other class. The project was censured and ridiculed in the newspapers, and an insinuation was made that the Government ought to discountenance and forbid it. However the design might be open to objection as to its being ill-advised with regard to the interests of the class, from its tendency to maintain the very distinction which is complained of, it does not appear upon what ground Government or society could take umbrage at the East-Indians forming a club for legal and unobjectionable purposes.

We might say much more upon the inhumanity of stigmatizing this class of persons; but we prefer putting the question upon the ground of policy. We would contend that the policy of the Government requires that they should be treated with more consideration, and that they should be invested with as many of the functions belonging to a British-born subject as can be reconciled with the anomalous constitution of our Indian Government.

In a preceding paper\* on this subject we observed that the advancement of this class was a desirable object in the scheme of breaking up the existing constitution of Hindu society; since it was that class with which the converts from Brahminism, when the process of conversion upon an extensive scale shall begin, will naturally incorporate. But if there be any political defect or inherent disability in this class, if they are degraded or lightly esteemed by Europeans, a new temporal obstacle is raised: a Hindu will, on becoming a Christian, desert a society where he is respected to join one as a member of which he will be universally despised.

Again: what can be more obvious than that this class, under judicious management, would constitute, in spite of certain repulsive particles in the relative composition of the three bodies, a connecting link between the aborigines of India and their conquerors! and a wise politician should labour to corroborate it. The colonization of India, by means of European settlers, one of the wild schemes which the prolific brains of modern theorists have produced, will never be promoted by the British Government till it has become indifferent to the retention of that splendid dependency; but colonization by means of persons of European descent, born on the soil, claiming affinity with the aboriginal nations, and regarding the country as their abiding place,—their home, would not only be liable to none of the objections urged against the other mode, but must be considered as highly expedient and salutary.

Again: if neglect and inattention be persevered in with respect to this class, it is fit that we should be prepared with some remedy for the moral evils which must

\* See vol. xx, p. 305.

must result from the increase of an idle, vicious, half-European population dispersed throughout India. In certain proposals published last year at Calcutta, for the formation of a society for the benefit of this class, under the auspices of the Bishop of Calcutta and the benevolent Mr. Harington, it was stated, as a notorious fact, that there is in Calcutta, a *very large* number of young men, born in the country, of European descent, who are out of employ, and destitute of all means of acquiring a livelihood; and that their number is rapidly increasing. This fact ought to produce very serious reflections.

Our preceding remarks are applicable chiefly to those natives of India who are connected by birth with both Europeans and Asiatics; but we generally lose sight altogether in England of another class of East-Indians, in whose behalf national prejudices might be expected to be warmly moved, namely, those natives both of whose parents are European. Surely we are not to be told of inferiority or disabilities here, unless the moral qualities of the English *man*, like the physical qualities of the English *bull-dog*, deteriorates by naturalization in a foreign country.

A writer in a Calcutta paper,\* who professes to be "better acquainted with that class of Indian society who are European by one side, than most of his countrymen," thus speaks of this class of East-Indians:—

For these several years past, a stir has been made in Calcutta by the *indirect* progeny of Britons. Their voice has gone forth, and I trust those in the land of their paternal sires will not listen to it in vain. Concerning, however, the *direct* descendants of European fathers and mothers, nothing has been said which could denote the existence of such a class; although it is evident to the least observation, that they are also rapidly multiplying into serious importance; and, to say the least, should not be overlooked. None of the wise men from the east, whose publications I have read, have whispered to the people of the British isles that, in a few years hence, an immense population of direct European progeny will be blooming on the plains of Hindostan; and when they have spoken of the indirect progeny of Europeans, whom they have generally honoured with the appellation of "half-castes," it would be difficult to say whether they have more betrayed their ignorance or their illiberality. These misrepresentations, however, are not difficult to be accounted for; all that has hitherto been given to Europe on this subject, has been given by those who, when in India, had about as much intercourse with the class they have pretended to delineate, as with the inhabitants of Georgium Sidus!

He adds the following statement:—

Many elegant and accomplished half-Indian girls have been respectably married, whose blood may soon mingle with that of the proud nobility of England; and *en passant*, I shall say, will not degrade it either. There are already in Calcutta, and in England too, those who, having "the blood of the house of Timur" in their veins, but who for several generations have been legitimately descended, are in complexion, and in every thing else, not to be distinguished from those of the land of their fathers; and among those so descended, and their descendants, ere another twenty years pass away, he will be a very cunning genealogist who will take it upon him to decide, and he will be a very impertinent puppy who will dare to inquire, who are, and are not *pure* Europeans: already I have known cases when it was rather equivocal.

We shall not at present pursue this subject farther: it is to be hoped that the hint afforded by the President of the Board of Controul was not without meaning, and that the claims of this interesting, and we believe deserving, portion of the natives of India will experience due consideration.

\* The *Bengal Hurkaru* of March 26, 1825.

## EDUCATION IN CHINA.

FROM the "Le-ke," an ancient Chinese work, written 500 years before the Christian era, it would appear that the Chinese, at a very early period, recognized the importance of education. In a chapter of that work,\* entitled Heō-ke (which is devoted to this subject), mention is made of the *ancient* mode of instruction, requiring that a few families should have a school-room called Shūh, by the side of the gate; that a neighbourhood should have a Seang school; a whole village a Seu school; and a nation, or principality, an institution called Heō. The latter word signifies, in its ordinary sense, a place of study; but it seems to have some peculiar force; it is compounded of the character denoting *to imitate*, placed in that of a *mortar*, on that of a *cover*, over that of a *child*.

The Chinese inculcate the necessity and importance of early education: Ching-tsze, an eminent writer of the Sung dynasty, says that the *ancients* taught children as soon as they could eat and speak. He recommends that, as children have not judgment, maxims and essential truths should be daily laid before them, wherewith "to fill their ears and stuff their bellies."

The opinions of the ancients are also contained in a section of the *Le-ke*, called "Domestic Rules," wherein it is enjoined that, as soon as children can eat food, they should be taught the use of the right hand; and that at six years of age they should be taught numbers.

The object of teaching children early, Choo-foo-tsze says, is to restrain the tendency of the heart to wandering and dissipation, and to nourish virtuous dispositions. His enumeration of the occupations of children begins with "sprinkling and sweeping the door."

The Chinese are taught to esteem masters or teachers highly; though some of these are charged with idleness and negligence, and with doing more harm than good to their scholars.

There is nothing in China answering to the European respectable schools or academics for the middle ranks. The wealthy Chinese employ private tutors for their children. The national district colleges, called Heō-kung (or Hēen-heō) and Foo-heō, are so ill managed that nobody attends them, except at the period of public examination. The masters, called Laou-sze, sometimes let out their situations to others.

The private schools, called Heō-kwan, are attended chiefly by poor children; the Sēen-sāng, or master, expresses his duties by the phrase Keaou-kwan, "teaching a school." Boys pay entrance money at their first introduction to a schoolmaster; it is called Che-e, and varies in amount according to the circumstances of the boy's friends, from 200 cash to 1 dollar. The master makes no demand, though he expects something. The scholars likewise pay a small sum on two holidays in the year; one on the 5th, the other on the 8th moon; this they call Tsē-e. On those days the boys do not attend school; and there is a vacation of a month or six weeks at the new year. There are charity-schools, called E-heō, not established by the supreme government, but opened by local officers, for grown students. There are no public schools, nor private charity-schools for indigent children. There are night-schools (Yay-heō) in large towns, for those persons who are obliged to labour during the day.

Chinese children generally enter the school for one year; not for a quarter or a month. The Tartars reckon monthly. If a boy enters for a year, he must

\* See Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, vol. 1, part 1, pp. 748, et seq.



must pay the whole, whether he attends or not. The sum varies from two to six dollars; three dollars is considered an average school-fee for a year.

In a work written by T'een-ke-shih-ching-kin, entitled the "Complete Collection of Family Jewels, or Domestic Monitor," there are no less than one hundred rules laid down for a school. Some of them are here subjoined, to show the importance attached to minute matters in China:—

All the scholars must come early in the morning.

When they enter the school, they must first bow to Confucius the sage, and next to the master.

When about to break up in the evening, let an ode be recited, or a piece of history be narrated, the most easily understood, the most affecting, or connected with the most important consequences.

When the school is broken up, bow to Confucius and to the master, as before.

When the scholars are numerous, send them away in parties, each must go straight home, not stop to play on the road.

When they reach home, let them bow first to the household gods, then to their ancestors, then to their fathers and mothers, then to their uncles and aunts.

If there be any visitors at home in the hall, after bowing to the household gods and the tablets of ancestors, the boy must immediately, in an easy composed manner, stand upright, bow the head, and towards the guest utter his or her complimentary title. After bowing and sitting down, he must neither allow himself to talk much, nor, in a frightened manner, try to hide himself.

Three things are to be regarded by him who reads to learn by heart; his *eyes*, his *mind*, and his *mouth*. He must carefully avoid repeating with his mouth whilst the heart is thinking about something else.

Boys must not read too loud, lest they should injure their lungs.

If there be many scholars, they must draw lots to repeat one after another, and not crowd about the master.

They must examine themselves by the passages the master explains, and apply the warnings or good examples to their own case. This, it is added, is a beneficial exercise both to body and mind. Authors express the duty of the scholar thus: Let the scholar make a personal application to himself, saying, "Does this sentence concern you or not? Is the subject of this chapter what you can learn to imitate or not?" Then let the master take the circumstances of the ancient occurrence narrated, or the maxim, and discuss it, in two parts, what should be imitated, and what should be avoided; and cause the scholar to note it, and feel a serious impression of it; and if, on another day, he offends, let him reprove him from the principles explained to him from the book.

When listening to the master's explanations, the scholar must keep his soul from wandering, and pay minute attention.

If the sense and scope of the lesson be not clearly explained in the book, the scholar must come immediately to the master, and inquire particularly: he is not allowed to suppress his having a confused and indistinct understanding of the passage.

In teaching boys, let them first learn cleanliness. Let no refuse ink be accumulated on their ink-stone; no over-night ink left on their pencils; let the pencil be washed clean every evening. The book must be held or lie three inches distant from the body; they must not rub it, or make dog's ears in it, or dot or write upon it.

A boy, when sitting, must be grave and serious; he must not sit cross-legged, nor lay the foot upon the knee, nor lean on one side; he must not in the streets throw bricks or tiles, nor skip, hop, and frisk about, but walk calmly and steadily. Boys must not lay their heads together and whisper; nor pull each other's clothes, nor kick, nor walk with their shoulders together, the arm placed across each other's back, nor point to the east and stare at the west, nor prate on the road about letters, and chatter about fighting.

When a boy meets on the road a superior or a relation, he should immediately stand still, in a composed regular posture, and bending down his head, make a salutation with

with his hands, or a low bow ; he must make his obeisance in a respectful manner to a superior, not bow in a hurried manner, nor in a fluttered manner avoid him. If asked a question by a passenger, he must answer in a composed and easy manner ; he must let him walk before, by no means presuming to walk first.

A boy must bow leisurely, orderly, deeply, and roundly.

In conversation, a boy is required to speak in a low voice, and meek tone ; not jabber high and dispute wide, nor brag of great things, nor crack laughing jokes.

A boy's clothes must be plain and simple, yet neat, as those of a literary man. No finery is to be admitted.

When a visitor comes into the school, the scholars must immediately come down from their seats, and, placing themselves in the order they hold in the school, make a bow :—no whispering, no laughing, no noise and clamour (*heuen-hwa*) are allowed.

Boys are prohibited from learning any useless pursuits, as the following : card-playing, throwing dice, kicking the shuttle-cock, foot-ball, chess, flying kites, breeding birds, beasts, fishes, or insects, playing on musical instruments. These amusements not only are a hindrance to their regular occupations, but enervate the mind : they ought to be guarded against with the greatest attention.

The following are also prohibited as injurious to young persons :—gaming of all kinds ; the reading of light and licentious books ; *poetry* ; intercourse with friends, chattering, talking, going backwards and forwards, &c.

Let eating and drinking be a matter of indifference : a good man occupies his mind about moral science, not about eating.

A lad when eating and drinking must chew small and swallow leisurely ; he must not gobble up his food, nor reach far over to the other side of the dish to take a morsel, nor take meat that he has broken with his mouth and put it back again into the dish.

When scholars receive instruction, obey the rules of the school, get their lessons perfectly, and write their copies well, the master may commend them, confer upon them pencils and ink, and encourage them, and thereby entice others.

Boys who do not learn, &c. must first be admonished and persuaded two or three times ; if they do not reform, then first punish them by causing them to kneel at their own seat, to disgrace them ; if that does not succeed, make them kneel at the door, and greatly disgrace them ; the time is measured by a stick of incense burning. If these means do not make them alter their conduct, then flog them : but take care not to do it after meals, lest you make them ill ; nor yet beat them violently on the back, lest you hurt them seriously.

The author concludes his rules by admonitions to parents and teachers. In the former he observes, how seldom is it seen, that men who clearly understand right reason, and can read, do what is wrong and vicious ! Even farmers (husbandmen) whose occupations are pressing, ought every year, about the tenth moon, to send their sons to school, and let them return home in the spring, about the third moon : thus, in three or five years, they would become men. The advice to the teachers is in these words :—Those who are teachers of others ought to be completely venerable, and should respect themselves ; since they are teachers, they should be singly devoted to the duty of explaining to the scholars ; they must not be lazy nor intermit their duties : thus a master will accumulate virtuous and good deeds, and the children's parents will respect him ; but of late, there has arisen a class of school-masters, who with their own duties connect the practice of medicine, or sell divinations and calculate fates, or write *impeachments* for people, or act as middlemen in bargains, or become sureties, &c., whereby their attention is divided. Such conduct must impede and injure the scholar so that he will never become a man all his life. Not only will such a teacher be viewed with contempt by his employers, but his moral character will be injured. Ye masters ! change your tune and respect yourselves !

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.\*

THE Sandwich Islands are ten in number, and bear the following names, written according to the orthography adopted by the Missionaries, who have given to the people of those islands a written language, viz. Hawaii, Maui, Tahirawa, Ranai, Morokai, Oahu, Taui, Niihau, Taui, and Morokini. They are situated in the Pacific Ocean, between  $18^{\circ} 50'$  and  $22^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and  $154^{\circ} 55'$  and  $160^{\circ} 15'$  west longitude from Greenwich. They are extended in a direction W.N.W. and E.S.E., Hawaii being the south-eastern island. The estimated length, breadth, and superficial contents of each island, is as follows:—

|                           | Length.                        | Breadth.      | Contents.           |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Hawaii .....              | 27 miles.....                  | 78 miles..... | 4,000 square miles. |
| Maui.....                 | 48 .....                       | 29 .....      | 600 .....           |
| Tahirawa.....             | 11 .....                       | 8 .....       | 60 .....            |
| Ranai .....               | 17 .....                       | 9 .....       | 100 .....           |
| Morokai .....             | 40 .....                       | 7 .....       | 170 .....           |
| Oahu .....                | 46 .....                       | 23 .....      | 520 .....           |
| Tauai .....               | 33 .....                       | 28 .....      | 520 .....           |
| Niihau .....              | 20 .....                       | 7 .....       | 80 .....            |
| Taura<br>Morokini } ..... | little more than barren rocks. |               |                     |

Most of the islands are mountainous, and the mountains rise sometimes to a great height. The summits of Mounakea and Mounaroa, on Hawaii, are not less than 15,000 feet high, thus ascending into the region of perpetual congelation. That these lofty piles had a volcanic origin there can be no doubt. The marks of ancient craters are numerous upon them; and on the side of Mounaroa, midway between the ocean and the summit, is one of the most remarkable volcanoes in the world. Hawaii exhibits much to the beholder that is grand and sublime. Most of the other islands, particularly Oahu, Tauai, and Maui, are picturesque and romantic. Some portions of the islands are remarkably fertile; other portions have but a scanty vegetation; and others are nothing but barren lava. Oahu is probably the most luxuriant island in the whole group.

The lands most susceptible of cultivation lie generally within from two to seven miles of the sea. The interior is broken into steep ridges and deep ravines. The chief productions are sweet potatoes, taro, and, in some of the islands, yams; bananas, sugar-cane, water-melons, musk-melons, cucumbers, cabbages, beans, and the cloth plant, together with a few oranges and pine-apples. The population of the islands is estimated at 130,000. Of this number Hawaii contains 85,000, and Oahu 20,000.

The islands are now subject to one government, consisting of a king, and a considerable body of chiefs. The government, in all its branches, is hereditary. The king is regarded as owning all the lands, and possesses unlimited power. The lands are divided among the chiefs, who hold them from the king, on condition of paying tribute. The people again hold the lands from the chiefs, to whom they pay a certain portion of the produce. Within their own territorial limits, the power of the chiefs is absolute. The operation of this system upon the people is said to be very oppressive.

The character of the inhabitants, so far as they are unaffected by the instructions

\* From a memoir of the American missionaries, published in the United States. Vide "Transactions of the Missionary Society," April 1826, p. 163.

structions of the missionaries, is lamentably debased. Theft, treachery, drunkenness, impurity, and infanticide, are awfully prevalent. The social and domestic virtues are little known. Polygamy is common, and murder by poison is believed by the natives to be very frequent.

The system of idolatry, so far as it was connected with the government, was abolished by Rhio-rhio (the individual who visited England), sometimes called Tamehanicha II. the son and successor of Tamehanicha I. This was done in 1819, before Christian missionaries came into his dominions, and was owing to three causes:—*first*, a desire to improve the condition of his wives, who, in common with all the other females of the islands, were subject to many painful inconveniences from the operation of the *tabu*; *secondly*, the advice of foreigners, and of some of the more intelligent chiefs; *thirdly*, and principally, the reports of what had been done by Pomare, in the Georgian Islands. A few of Rhio-rhio's subjects revolted in consequence of this measure; but Karai-moku, his general, defeated them, in a decisive battle, at a place called Tuamoo, and peace was soon restored.

The American missionaries, on their arrival in April 1820, found the language altogether unwritten; and the great prevalence of liquid sounds rendered it exceedingly difficult to settle the orthography. They however applied themselves diligently to the work, and made continual and very encouraging progress. An alphabet was agreed upon, in which every sound had its appropriate sign. Every word is spelt exactly as it is pronounced, and thus the art of reading and writing the language is rendered simple and easy.

In the beginning of 1822, so much progress had been made, that the printing-press, which the missionaries had carried from America, and which is doubtless to become a mighty means of promoting knowledge in the Islands, was put in operation, and the first sheet of a Hawaiian spelling-book was printed. This work was soon in great demand among the natives.

There are now six missionary stations:—on Hawaii, three; on Oahu, one; on Maui, one; on Tauai; one.

At each of these places a church has been erected by the chiefs, and the public worship of God is regularly attended on the Sabbath. Schools are established at the several stations, embracing, in the whole, more than a thousand scholars. In many instances, the more forward pupils have been sent into other districts as teachers, and the ability to read and write is daily extending among the people. Epistolary correspondence among the chiefs has become common. Scarcely a vessel passes from one island to another without carrying many letters, composed by natives in their own language; though, until convinced of the contrary by the missionaries, they regarded the "speaking letter" as a magical operation, quite beyond their powers of attainment.

It is believed that every considerable chief on the islands favours the missionaries, the meliorating tendency of whose influence is already to be perceived in an edict prohibiting infanticide, and in the mildness—altogether unprecedented in those islands—with which the late war on Tauai was conducted. Many of the warriors on the side of the king were from the schools of Honoruru; and the vanquished were not slain, but were sent by Karaimoku to their lands, with injunctions to attend to the "*palapala*," as the system of instruction is denominated. In some instances, the observance of the Sabbath has been enjoined by authority. Marriage has been introduced in a few cases, and also the Christian mode of burial.

## B U D H U I S M.

Or this system, which is spread over such a vast portion of the Asiatic continent, little is yet known to the inhabitants of Europe, or even to those who have passed a considerable part of their lives in our Indian empire. The sacred books in which that system is contained, are not easily accessible, and they are written in two languages, which have, during at least twenty-five centuries, ceased to be oral, and with which few of our most learned orientalists have any acquaintance.

Budhuism is believed in the East to have originated in Ceylon; thence it spread over the eastern coast of Hindoostan, the Burman, and a great portion of the Chinese empire, and all the south-eastern countries of Asia. In that island, then, we may expect to find it in its greatest purity; and, accordingly, the following brief outline of the system has been extracted from the sacred books preserved from time immemorial in the Singhalese temples.

The *Sakwalla*, or universe, has existed from eternity. It is a circular plain, of immense extent: in the centre rises a high rock, called *Mahamera*, which is divided by the sea into two equal parts. The figure of the upper part (that above the water) resembles an *upright* pyramid; and that of the lower part, which is continually under the water, an *inverted* one; so that what we may term the natural bases meet each other at the surface of the sea. The central circumference of this rock is ten thousand yudoons, and the height of each part twenty-one thousand. As the yudoon is about  $13\frac{1}{4}$  English miles, some idea may be formed of the astonishing dimensions of this rock: its whole height, 42,000 yudoons, considerably exceeds half a million of miles! The inverted apex of the part under water, rests on another rock with three peaks, or points, which are so placed as to form the circumference of a circle. Thus, at the depth of more than a quarter of a million of miles is formed a cavity so capacious as to constitute a large kingdom—the abode of evil demons.

Far above Mahamera are eighteen large kingdoms, rising one above another. These are the *Devi-lokayas*, or kingdoms of the gods; and, as we shall hereafter perceive, the abodes, not of the gods only, but also of the good, after passing through their various stages of probation. Higher still are six other kingdoms, or heavens, rising in a similar manner one above another, and called *Brachma-lokayas*, or the high heavens. There is yet another region placed at the highest part of the universe, and called *Nerawāna*; and here is the abode of supreme happiness.

Mahamera has four sides, each of which faces one of the four cardinal points. The sea, which surrounds and divides it into equal parts, is bounded by a circular ridge of rocks. Beyond this is another sea, bounded by another ridge of rocks, and so on to seven seas, bounded by seven ridges: on these revolve the sun, moon, and planets. The sun and moon occupy the ridge nearest to Mahamera; and so also do two planets, whose existence is unknown to Europeans. Of these, the one called *Rahoo*, which has the body of a man, and the head of a serpent, is the determined enemy of the sun and moon. He is continually on the watch for them, and he is sure to assail either the one or the other whenever an opportunity occurs: this explains the doctrine of eclipses. When Rahoo holds the sun or the moon in his round mouth only, the eclipse is *partial*; when he swallows either (which he always does if not seasonably prevented) the eclipse is *total*. But, happily for the universe, the other planet, *Kayattoo*, which has the body of a serpent and the head of a man, is as much the friend as the former is the enemy of the two great luminaries.

luminaries. No sooner does he perceive, by the diminishing splendour, that either is in danger, than he hastens to the relief of the sufferer. On his arrival, he seizes Rahoo by the back, and shakes the latter with so much violence, that the prey is soon released or disgorged, and thereby enabled to proceed in its accustomed orbit.\* When the sun, moon, and planets pass behind that part of Mahamera which is opposite to the earth, they are said, in our language, to *set*.

Beyond the seven seas, with their respective barriers or ridges, is a vast ocean, which surrounds them all, and which stretches towards the utmost limits of the *Chakra-wata*, or visible horizon. At the extremities of this ocean, and to the four cardinal points diverging from Mahamera, are four great continents, each of which has five hundred islands dependent on it. Each of these four groups of islands has been peopled from the neighbouring continent. The continent to the south is called *Jambud-dweepa*, and it is that which we term the *earth*. Its greatest extent is ten thousand yudoons. The portion nearest the ocean, comprehending a space of three thousand yudoons, is the only inhabited part. The same space beyond it is *jungle*, or thick forest. The remaining four thousand yudoons is nothing but *mud*. This continent and its islands are inhabited by persons with *round* faces. The continent to the *west* of the great ocean is called *Apara-godhana*, and is seven thousand yudoons in extent. This, and the neighbouring five hundred islands, are inhabited by persons with *half* faces. The continent to the *north* is eight thousand yudoons in extent, and is called *Ooturokuro-dewana*, which, with its five hundred islands, is inhabited by persons with *square* faces. The last of these continents, with its equal number of islands, is inhabited by persons with *triangular* faces. It is situated to the *east* of the great ocean, and is called *Poorwwe-deha*. The other continents are inaccessible to the inhabitants of Jambud-dweepa.

Such is the universe, according to the Budhuists: but there are also one hundred and thirty-six hells, or *Narakadayas*, which are supposed to be placed far below Mahamera, and the sea which surrounds it. Of these, more will be said hereafter. The whole of the *Sakwalla*, or universe, rests on the back of a huge elephant; the elephant is supported by a crocodile; the crocodile by a tortoise; the tortoise rests on mud, the mud on water, and the water on air!

Most, if not all nations, have some notion of the great flood, which, as we learn from Holy Writ, once covered the earth. By some this flood is said to have been total, by others partial. If the accounts, however, of this great historical fact are found to vary in some slight particulars, among various nations, the fact itself is established by the concurrent and unanimous testimony of all ages and countries. Thus, even in the remote island of Ceylon, evident traces of the deluge are discernible in the traditions of the natives. They inform us that all the inhabited part of Jambud-dweepa was once overflowed with water, and that, in consequence, all the people perished with the exception of a very few who escaped into the jungle, and who, when the waters had subsided, returned to cultivate the waste, and to perpetuate the generations of men.

Deplorably ignorant as the Budhuists are of the true system of the universe, and

\* Some time ago an intimate friend of the writer's, then resident in Ceylon, was observing, with great numbers of the natives, an eclipse of the sun. As the darkness spread over the disk of that luminary, cries of apprehension and even of horror arose: "Alas! Rahoo will devour the sun! What shall we do if Kayatoo be sick?" In a short time, however, the sun emerged from obscurity, and every countenance brightened: "Iluzza! Kayatoo is victorious!"

and absurd as are the dreams in which that imaginative race delights to indulge respecting it, there is reason to think that they were once much better acquainted with that system. They have the six planets known to the ancients, and corresponding to the same number admitted by us: they divide the Zodiac into twelve signs, of which only four differ, and that but slightly, from those of modern astronomy. Thus Gemini is represented by a *husband and his wife*; Sagittarius by a *bow*; Capricornus by a *deer*, and Aquarius by a *water-pot*. The number and names of these signs, as well as of the planets, are doubtless derived from the ancient Chaldeans, the great founders of astronomy. When the ancient languages of India are better understood, and its rich and almost exhaustless mines of literature are better explored, the ancient connexion between the eastern and western provinces of Asia will probably be explained, and much light thrown on the general history of the world.

The Sakwalla is inhabited by gods, demons, and men; and these three orders, like the universe itself, have existed from eternity. No creator or supreme governor is explicitly either acknowledged or conceived. Gods and devils, like man, come into existence by ordinary parturition; and, like him, they are subject to death. The gods are benevolent in their nature, but they have no power over either men or devils. They are too much occupied with the enjoyment of their own happiness in the twenty-four kingdoms above Mahamera, even to cast a thought on the affairs of this world. Hence, since they are unable to procure good, or to avert evil, they are not admitted as objects of devotion. On the other hand, the devils are malignant, and their whole employment and delight consist in punishing the wicked in their native hells, or in causing mischief to the inhabitants of the earth. Sometimes they proceed so far as to make war even on the gods; but they are not able to contend with the latter, and often receive the reward due to their wickedness and presumption. Among both gods and devils, there are numerous degrees of subordination as on earth, and all dignities are hereditary. The chief god, however, whose name is Budhu, was (as will be hereafter stated) once a man, who attained deification by means of his virtue. The chief devil holds his dignity by right of succession: he is inferior in talent, and consequently in power of mischief, to the deceased king, his father. This inferiority is sufficiently accounted for by the circumstance that the prince had only attained his eighth year, and had never been taught to read, when his father died. Thus the "books of might" which the latter left behind him, are unintelligible, and consequently useless, to the former; nor can they be understood by any of his numerous subjects. He has two wives; but whether he has children or not does not appear.

Man, like the other two orders, is an independent being: he is not accountable for his actions to any tribunal: he has no need of a judge either to reward or to punish him; for virtue *inevitably* leads to happiness and vice to misery. He is not indebted to the gods for his enjoyments, either here or hereafter; and his defence against the assaults of a devil consists not in *their power*, but in *his own virtue*. When he dies, he enters the body of some beast, bird, fish, or insect, and the new state of being is also a state of probation. Good men pass into some noble, powerful, happy animal, and are preserved from misfortunes, pain, and violent death, by the necessary force of their prudence and virtue. Bad men, on the contrary, inhabit the bodies of vile animals, and are constantly exposed to suffering. But if the former commit any wicked action, while animals, they unavoidably migrate into one of less dignity and safety; and the latter may, by good actions, rise higher in the scale

scale of being. If a good man dies, and in a subsequent stage of existence loses the virtue which he acquired while under the human form, he descends, like the guilty, to the lower and more wretched gradations of animal being, and can re-ascend only by reformation: so that the wicked man may improve by suffering, and rise to an animal of dignity and happiness. The eastern sages have ever held suffering to be the great instrument of moral improvement; and they apportion the degree of it to the guilt which has been incurred. The greater this guilt, the more weighty the punishment,—or rather, the more poignant the pain which is reserved in another change. The same soul continues its transmigrations for countless millions of years, and in that period often returns to animate the human form. If, during the greater number of the preceding changes, it has advanced rather than retrograded in goodness, it appears in a respectable rank in life, and is inevitably happy: we must not, however, infer that *every* transmigration of a good soul is necessarily through noble animals. It often enters one of little dignity, but then its existence is always happy. Hence the wretched on earth have nothing to blame but their own crimes: they may be assured that in their preceding transformations they have been more wicked than virtuous. The fortunate and the happy (who must, however, always be good or this rule will not apply,) may justly infer the contrary.

Thus, by this system, the wicked have innumerable opportunities of penitence and reformation, and the good of preserving and of encreasing their stock of virtue. After proceeding during so many ages through all the changes which their vice or virtue dooms them to undergo, both the former and the latter finally assume the human form—those to lead a wretched, these a happy life. At the conclusion of this life, those are necessarily conducted to the first hell, and these to the lowest heaven. But here it must be observed, that none are conducted to hell so long as there remains a *possibility* of reformation; none but those whom future discipline on earth would harden in guilt rather than amend.\* When the soul has become so habituated to vice as to have imbibed its very nature,—when this fatal principle has gained the whole ascendancy, then indeed all future probation would be useless; that soul is no longer a free agent, and it is therefore seized by *Yama-rajah*, the king of death, and conducted to the only place for which it is fit. This brings us to some account of those dreadful places of punishment, or rather of expiation,—so dreadful that the human imagination has never in its wildest excursions discovered any thing so horrid,—so overpowering even to the firmest mind.

The *Narakadayas*, or hells, are, as we have before observed, one hundred and thirty-six in number. The first of these is that in which the punishment is the mildest, and its duration the shortest. This hell is a fiery region, in the middle of which arises a tree of immense extent, whose branches are of red-hot steel, and sharp as bayonets, or even swords. On these, the wicked are without intermission tossed by the *Yacas*, or devils, who are themselves free from pain; and there the bodies of the former are continually pierced until the arrival of the time appointed for their removal to the second hell. The duration of punishment in the first is fifty years, each year equivalent to one hundred of ours. At the conclusion, then, of five thousand years, the wicked enter

\* When a soul has become so hardened in iniquity as to bid defiance even to the purifying tortures of life (which, however, is very seldom the case), it joins the society of devils, and becomes one of their number. Some time ago a very wicked native chief expired, whom the priests have raised to a high rank in the infernal community.



enter the second Narakadaya, where they are doomed to remain twice the time, and to endure twice the severity of pain, of the first. In this hell they suffer perpetual amputation, their limbs being perpetually renewed. At the expiration of ten thousand years more, they enter the third hell, where they remain twenty thousand years, and endure double the punishment of the second. Thus they proceed through all the hells, each succeeding one encreasing the punishment and time of the former in a two-fold ratio, until all the torments which the ingenuity of devils can devise, have been exhausted. The time occupied in passing through this succession of hells is beyond the power of imagination to conceive, or of numbers to express: perhaps as many millions of years as there are grains of sand on the sea-shore. By this time the empire of vice is thought to be destroyed,—the inherent depravity to be rooted out, and the soul sufficiently purified for the lowest of the Devi-lokayas. Here it meets with the good who have improved their virtue through their various transformations; and who, on leaving the human body, have naturally and necessarily resorted to this place of happiness. Thus the worst, after their infernal purgation, acquire the same advantages as the best.

The species of happiness enjoyed by the good (under this term may now be comprehended those who have been purified in the hells) in the lowest heaven, differs not so much in kind as in degree from that of the earth. They have here the company not only of men, but of the gods who are natives of the place. Here both gods and men remain until they are so far improved in virtue as to be fit for the second heaven, or Devi-lokaya, which is as superior in happiness as in station to the heaven below. Thus they ascend in dignity as in enjoyment, until they have passed through the eighteen kingdoms. They then enter the lowest of the Brachma-lokayas, a state of happiness far superior to that of the Devi-lokayas. While ascending through these six kingdoms, they throw off not only every remains of moral imperfection, but even of passion and of sensation; so that after abiding for a time in the highest Brachma-lokaya, they are rendered fit for the supreme state of bliss in Nera-wāna. Here is no sensation, no perception: here is total extinction of being; and to this both gods and men are equally subject.\*

Of Budhu, the chief deity, and the founder of this system, the reader will wish to know something. The meaning of the word is *goodness*. There have been several of the name, but they had all entered Nerawana before the deification of the present one. All were deified, not by any superior power, but as an unfailing consequence of their extraordinary virtue in every stage of their existence on earth.

In the former ages of the world men were exceedingly wicked, and deplorably ignorant of the truth. The devils had fixed their abode on earth, had married with the daughters of men, and were become so numerous and powerful that they kept the world in chains. Thus things continued until about two thousand years ago, when there appeared a prince named Goutama, whose father was a powerful king in Jambud-dweepa, and who was destined, as we shall soon perceive, to be the great benefactor of manhind. The life of this prince was one of perfect virtue. He had passed through five hundred and fifty trans-migrations, in all of which he had preserved the same tenor of undeviating rectitude

\* It has frequently been contended that Nerawana is not extinction of being, but of passion, and that Budhus are represented by the Burmans as existing in that blissful region. The proper meaning of the term, however, is, *without life*, and the greater number of the priests, especially those of Ceylon, think that every soul is annihilated on its entering Nerawana. To reconcile these contradictory opinions would be a useless attempt.

rectitude.\* His wisdom and virtue under every change, may be seen in his life, which is comprised in fourteen books, and which, if translated, would require as many ample quartos. His perseverance in goodness during so many millions of years necessarily procured him extraordinary wisdom and power. During his last abode on earth, he continued to exercise himself in doing good. When he had attained his sixteenth year, his father died, and he succeeded to the kingly office. He made all his subjects happy: his kingdom was a little heaven. But his benevolence was too great to be confined within the narrow bounds of any one country: it embraced the whole earth. He therefore resigned his dignity, after reigning thirteen years, and passed the next six as a pilgrim. At the conclusion of his thirty-fifth year, his perfect virtue naturally and inevitably produced his deification, and he became Budhu. He afterwards travelled over the whole of Jambud-dweepa, teaching mankind the truth, making proselytes, and appointing disciples, who diligently committed his doctrines to writing. At length he arrived at Ceylon, but that island was so full of devils that he could not land: there was not room sufficient for the sole of his foot. Budhu challenged them all, on condition that he might be allowed to set one foot on the island. The devils, ignorant of his deification, and probably despising such an antagonist, granted his request. But they had immediate reason to repent of the concession: the god resorted, not to material, but to spiritual weapons, and such was the efficacy with which he wielded them, that he drove away the infernal hosts: not a Yaca could withstand his doctrine. Thus he proceeded in his divine career on earth, until he reached his eightieth year, when he ascended to the lowest heaven.

Through the thick mist of fable and absurdity which surrounds this being, some *real* personage may evidently be seen. Budhu was, beyond all doubt, the founder of the religion which bears his name, but his original simple doctrines must have borne little affinity to the complicated system which his knavish and imaginative followers have invented. The foundation was once simple, and perhaps as secure as uninspired genius could lay it; but the superstructure is enormous in its dimensions, and hideous in its design. Happily this cumbrous, and monstrously disproportioned edifice is giving way: of this the priests themselves are well aware. The zealous labours of Christian missionaries,—labours which are little known in Europe, but which will doubtless be rewarded in heaven, have done much to dispel the gross darkness of the island. In a very short space of time miracles have been effected: schools have been established, and Christian communities formed; and the prevailing force both of civilization and of religious truth, promises to overcome all opposition from the priests of Budhuism, and to render that beautiful island a most valuable appendage of our Indian empire. The progress of Christianity derives considerable support even from the superstitions of its adversaries. Budhu is believed to have passed through all the *Devi-lokayas*, and nearly all the *Brach-malokayas*: he is therefore rapidly approaching the end of his existence, the blissful *Nerawāna*, which he is expected to enter soon after the middle of the present century. A new dispensation of religion will then be necessary, and there is reason to hope that the Christian is that which is destined by an All-wise Providence to supply the place, and to annihilate that monstrous system

\* In one of his transmigrations he became a species of vulture, whose nature is to prey on inferior animals. Budhu, however, overcame every temptation of his natural appetite. One day he perceived a fish which had been left in a pond by the subsiding water, and almost perishing for want of its natural element. The good vulture seized the sufferer, and conveyed it to a lake at some distance from the pond.

system not in Ceylon only, but on the Indian continent, and eventually in all those vast Asiatic regions in which it is prevalent.

We have said that the doctrines of Budhu were originally simple, and that the great mass of absurd fables with which they are accompanied, are the invention of his followers. This will appear evident from the simplicity of his precepts, which are diligently inculcated by his priests, and with which even the most ignorant are acquainted. These precepts are, like the divine commandments, ten in number, but five of them are not applicable to mankind in general, but relate to the discipline of the priests. The five universal precepts are the following :—

First. Pranag'hata nokarawa, Thou shalt not take away life.

Second. Horakam nokarawa, Thou shalt not steal.

Third. Paradarakam nokarawa, Thou shalt not commit uncleanness.

Fourth. Boru nokiyawa, Thou shalt not utter a falsehood.

Fifth. Soori nobewa, Thou shalt not drink intoxicating liquors.

W.

### AFRICAN WAR-SONG.

THE following characteristic verses were taken down in writing by Capt. Clapperton, from the mouths of two bards, who sung them in responses at the head of a body of horsemen belonging to the Governor of Katagum, in Central Africa :—

Give flesh to the hyenas at day-break :

Oh ! the broad spears.

The spear of the sultan is the broadest :

Oh ! the broad spears.

I behold thee now—I desire to see none other.

Oh ! the broad spears.

My horse is as tall as a high wall :

Oh ! the broad spears.

He will fight against ten, he fears nothing :

Oh ! the broad spears.

He has slain ten—the guns are yet behind :

Oh ! the broad spears.

The elephant of the forest brings me what I want :

Oh ! the broad spears.

Like unto thee—so is the sultan :

Oh ! the broad spears.

Be brave ! be brave ! my friends and kinsmen :

Oh ! the broad spears.

God is great !—I wax fierce as a beast of prey :

Oh ! the broad spears.

God is great !—To-day those I wished for are come :

Oh ! the broad spears.

## ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN THE INTERIOR OF SUMATRA.

UNTIL within a very few years, the interior of the great island of Sumatra has remained almost entirely unknown to Europeans, although they have traded for three centuries on its coasts; that part of the country, in particular, which is on many accounts the most interesting, has been till lately covered, as it were, with a veil of the deepest obscurity; namely, the centre of the island, once the chief seat of the great Malay empire of Menangkabau, the authority of which was anciently recognized over the whole of Sumatra, and even in many of the adjacent countries.

This region was never visited by Europeans until the year 1818, when Sir Stamford Raffles, at that time the chief British authority on Sumatra, accompanied by Lady Raffles, and a large suite, first crossed the lofty mountains that had till then formed an insurmountable barrier to European research in that quarter, and penetrated into the Menangkabau country; thus effecting an undertaking before considered impracticable.\*

But for circumstances which it is needless to mention here, the writer of this would have made one of the first party of Europeans that entered the country in question, which had long been to him an object of curiosity. It fell, however, to his lot, three years afterwards, to contribute to the establishment of European influence there; in the performance of which duty he made some stay in a region, the physical and political condition of which had till then been only the subject of conjecture.

Among the interesting observations which the writer had thus the opportunity of making was, the eruption of a great volcanic mountain, named by the natives (*par excellence*) *Gunung Ber Api*, or the Fiery Mountain, which took place while he was a few miles from its base, near Pagar Uyong, once a city of importance, and the capital of Menangkabau.

This mountain is situated in the formerly rich and populous province of Tana Datar, or the *level country*, which, in the year 1821, was annexed to the Netherlands possessions on Sumatra. It does not form part of a continued chain, but stands alone in lofty grandeur, its base only being connected with another high mountain; its summit, which may be seen from sea at a great distance, is estimated to be upwards of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea: a thick forest covers nearly the whole of the mountain, except towards the base, where it gradually shelves off towards the plain, in gentle slopes, which, having been cleared of wood, are covered with cultivation and the dwellings of the natives. It forms, altogether, a most grand and beautiful picture, combining at one view the sublime and solitary magnificence of nature, with the humbler, yet pleasing appearances of human habitation and industry.

The volcano has now but one crater, which is situated at its western extremity, very near the summit; this is said constantly to emit smoke, although it is not always perceptible, the top being frequently enveloped in clouds. Subterranean noises are often heard to proceed from it, but an eruption rarely happens.

That witnessed by the writer took place on the 23d July 1822, soon after six o'clock in the morning, when the column of smoke, which for some days  
previous

\* A very interesting journal of this tour, from the able pen of Sir Stamford Raffles himself, may be found in the third number of the *Investigator*, published in January 1821. It contains the only correct description of the country that has hitherto appeared in print.

previous had been larger than usual, was suddenly observed to increase considerably; the sky at this time was remarkably bright and unclouded, affording a clear uninterrupted view of the whole outline of summit; the smoke, which is generally white or of a light colour, now became darker in hue, as it increased its volumes, mixed with ashes, and spread itself in large masses on all sides, until the entire upper half of the mountain, and the sky above it to a great height, were covered with immense rolling clouds of smoke and ashes, of a very dark grey colour; these partially concealed the flames, which, however, could be distinctly seen through them at intervals, in appearance something like vivid and continued flashes of lightning, but of a dark red colour. Showers of stones, some of them of great size, were at the same time thrown up to an immense height in the air, and fell down the sides of the mountain. During this first stage of the eruption, the volcano never ceased to emit a sound resembling that of heavy artillery, or rather of a tremendous thunder-storm at some distance; the combined effect of the whole was grand and awful, and presented a striking contrast with the peaceful beauty of the surrounding country, partly glowing with all the splendour of a tropical sunrise, which was gradually dispersing the fleecy clouds of vapour that still hung their snowy veil over the lower vallies.

All these symptoms lasted with unabated violence for about a quarter of an hour; when the projection of stones and the subterranean sound began to decrease, and continued to subside, very gradually, during the next two hours. At about half-past eight they ceased entirely; but the thick dark smoke and clouds of ashes continued to be emitted during the whole day, and part of the following night; while, at times, the red gleams of fire were again discernible, particularly after dark.

During the subsequent days, the column of smoke was larger, and darker in colour than usual; and at night glimpses of the flame were often observed, for a moment, rising above the crater. It was nearly a week before these symptoms entirely subsided, and the column of smoke again presented its usual appearance.

The weather had been remarkably dry for some time previous to the eruption, though a little rain had fallen two nights before it occurred; the days had been exceedingly hot, and the nights very cold: the thermometer, in the shade, had generally risen about twenty degrees between sunrise and noon; ranging, at six in the morning, from  $65^{\circ}$  to  $68^{\circ}$ , and at twelve o'clock from  $85^{\circ}$  to  $87^{\circ}$ : just before the eruption, however, it had reached  $71^{\circ}$ , which was unusual at that hour.

This eruption caused no such dreadful calamities as those which occasionally follow similar ones on the neighbouring island of Java, where large villages, extensive plantations, and thousands of human beings have sometimes been destroyed by these convulsions of nature. It is true that the population, generally-speaking, is not so dense on Sumatra; but the spot in question forms an exception, the declivities and base of the mountain being thickly studded with villages, and covered with fields of rice, coffee, &c.; the crops on some of these were destroyed or injured by the showers of pumice-stone and volcanic ashes, or rather dust, which fell on the ground in immense quantities, and were carried by the wind to a great distance; this dust was nearly impalpable, of a whitish-grey or dun colour, with a sulphurous smell.

A short time after the eruption, sickness became very prevalent among the troops stationed in the country, and also, but in a less degree, with the natives, which by some was considered as a consequence of that event, in the supposition

tion that the atmosphere had become impregnated with the sulphurous dust and vapours.

A few days before the eruption, a detachment of Netherlands troops had posted themselves on a hill near the volcano, where they were occupied in erecting temporary barracks, &c. when it took place; they retreated, on the alarm being given, to a short distance; but as no injury was done to their buildings, they soon returned.

In clear weather, after the eruption, a distinct change was visible in the external formation of the peak in which the crater is situated: this might be accounted for by the accumulation of stones and lava, or the partial falling-in of the earth, or by the burning of the woods; perhaps all these causes were combined.

The writer of this was desirous of making an attempt to ascend to the crater, in order to observe the effects of the eruption more nearly and in detail; but the natives, whose assistance was indispensable, were very averse to join in the undertaking, which, whether from superstitious motives, or their characteristic apathy, they declared to be impracticable: this difficulty might perhaps have been surmounted, had it been the only one; but, unfortunately, it was combined with the disturbed state of the country, owing to the civil war then raging, a press of official and private occupations, and a very bad state of health, which altogether deprived the writer of the means of satisfying his curiosity.

According to the accounts of the natives, there had been no eruption for fifteen years preceding, when a similar one occurred, about the commencement of the revolution in Menangkabau, caused by the Padries. Of that event, and the subsequent wars and calamities, the preceding eruption was, agreeably to Indian superstition, considered an omen; while that here described was looked upon by many as a token of the approaching cessation of those ravages, which for years had desolated a most beautiful and fertile country.

About two months after the eruption, an earthquake took place, the most violent witnessed by the writer during his stay in the east: it was much more severe, and of longer duration, in the Menangkabau country than in the maritime districts, and particularly so in that tract of land lying near the Gunung Ber Api and between that and the Gunung Tallang, another volcanic mountain at some distance, in the province of Tiga Blas. It is this circumstance that induces the mention of the earthquake here, as it may possibly furnish an illustration of the connexion supposed by some to exist between these phenomena. In the tract alluded to, the shocks were sensibly felt, at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half, during nearly a whole day and a night, accompanied by a strange deep subterranean sound, which seemed to proceed from the two volcanoes alternately; no eruption, however, took place on this occasion from either of them: it must be remarked that the Tallang only emits smoke at times, and that no eruption has occurred from it for a considerable period. In the neighbourhood of the sea, only three severe shocks, and some slighter ones were experienced, which caused no injury; while, in the interior, some of the stockades and temporary fortifications thrown up by the troops were considerably damaged, the rivers were swollen to a great height, large trees were thrown down, the earth opened in several places, and in one spot an isolated native dwelling, with its surrounding patch of garden, was entirely swallowed up.

The Ber Api furnishes pure sulphur in abundance, of which the natives avail themselves in the manufacture of their gunpowder. Several rivers and

streams have their sources in this mountain, and mineral springs, supposed to proceed from it, are found in many parts of the neighbourhood; the most remarkable of these are found at Priangan, situated between Pagar Uyong and the Ber Api, but nearer to the latter. Two of these springs \* are hot, and the water has a strong smell of sulphur, with an unpleasant sickly taste. Unfortunately the writer had no means of analyzing their contents, but they appeared to be strongly impregnated with iron. The water issues, in a steaming state, from apertures in the rock, and falls into a rude kind of basin, which has been roughly hewn out of it: close to these runs a stream of very cold and clear water.

These springs are used by the natives as a remedy for various disorders, the water being sometimes taken internally, but more frequently applied as a bath; the effect of the warm springs, in this way, is very weakening to the patient, partly, perhaps, from his being carried to the spot down a rather steep declivity, at the bottom of which the springs are situated. The place derives from them the names of *Ayer Angas*, or Warm Water; *Panchúran Tjúú*, or the Seven Conduits; and *Mandiyan Rajo*, or the King's Bath. The latter seems to confirm the general supposition, that, in times of remote antiquity, this was the site of the capital, and that here was founded the empire of Menangkabau, which afterwards became so powerful, and is considered the parent stock of all the Malay nations and tribes now dispersed over the Indian Archipelago.

J. D. P.

\* They are mentioned in Marsden's History of Sumatra.

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## ORIGIN OF THE HAMASA.

THE origin of the Hamasa, a collection of more than 800 Arabic poems, many of them supposed to be more ancient than the era of Mahomet (an edition of which is preparing by Professor Freytag), is thus stated by the Arabs:—

Abu-Tammam Habib ben-Aus, born A.H. 190, or, according to others, A. H. 192, undertook a journey to Khorasan to present some of his poems to Abd-Allah ben-Thaher, governor of that province. The latter was an admirer of poetry; and he ordered two poets of his court to examine the merits of those who might wish to gain his favour, and enjoy his protection. Abu-Tammam, on his arrival in Khorasan, recited a poem which he had composed, in presence of the two poets, Abou Amaitsal, and Abou-Said Aldherir; and having been recommended by them to the favour of Abd-Allah, he received a present of a thousand denars. On his return, he passed through the town of Hamadan, where he was received in a very flattering manner by Abou Wefa ben-Selamah. Abou-Tammam wished to continue his journey without delay; but being prevented by a deep snow which had fallen, he found himself obliged to stay, against his will, at Hamadan. Abou Wefa, desirous of amusing his guest, conducted him to his library. This stay at Hamadan was the source of many works, of which the Hamasa was the most distinguished; for the Arabians themselves have said, that Abou-Tammam shewed himself a greater poet by his collection of the Hamasa, than by his own poems. The Hamasa, which was considered for a long time a sacred treasure by the family of Abou Wefa, after the ruin of this family, fell into the hands of a man of the name of Abou-Awadsib, who took it to Ispahan, where it soon attracted the attention of all the literary men to such a degree, that all other books of the same kind were entirely neglected.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR: The correctness of the principle on which the transfer of European officers to the 9th and 10th regiments of Light Cavalry, lately raised in Bengal, has been made, having been called into question, and an appeal against it made to the Hon. the Court of Directors, a few observations on the subject will not, I trust, prove devoid of interest.

From the information I have received, I am led to conclude that, in the transfer of European officers to the new regiments of cavalry, the lieutenants holding the brevet rank of captain have been allowed the benefit of their army rank, the propriety of which arrangement is questioned by those lieutenants whose interests are affected by the measure. This, then, I assume to be the point at issue, upon which the decision of the Court of Directors has been solicited. The simple question, therefore, to be determined is, whether, when the Hon. Court granted the brevet rank of captain to their subalterns of fifteen years standing, it was the Court's intention that such army rank was to have any effect beyond that of saving the officers receiving it from line supersession; a question which, of course, the Hon. Court is alone competent to decide, and the parties may rest satisfied that the decision will be founded upon an enlarged view of the subject.

It will, no doubt, be urged as an argument against the brevet-captains, that the brevet rank of major, granted by his Majesty to Company's officers, to guard them from supersession by officers of the King's army serving in India, is not allowed to influence their rise in their own service; their promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel being regulated by their standing as regimental major; from which it will be inferred, that the same principle ought to prevail in the case of the brevet-captains, who would have no reason to complain if (like the brevet-majors) their army rank were restricted to the sole object of saving them from line supersession, without being permitted to interfere with the regular promotion of the service. To this it may be replied, that there is so material a distinction between the two cases, as to preclude the one from furnishing any rule for the other.

The brevet rank of major, received from another service, is granted by his Majesty to protect the Company's officers against supersession in the line, by King's officers, and cannot with propriety be allowed to influence promotion in the Company's army; whilst, on the other hand, the brevet rank of captain is granted by the Company to their own officers to guard them against supersession by officers of their own service, and therefore no necessity exists for limiting its operation by any restrictive rule. To which it may be added, that the transfer of officers from old to new regiments is a *line arrangement*; and consequently, that, in removing officers, they are entitled to the benefit of their army rank.

Having considered this part of the question, we may proceed to another objection, which may be urged against allowing the brevet rank of captain to have any weight in the transfer of officers from old to new regiments, namely, that it would be a striking anomaly to permit the rank of captain to regulate the posting of lieutenants to new corps; and even admitting that the transfer arrangement is founded on line rank, still it is the rank of lieutenant only which can with justice be looked to; and that no ingenuity of reasoning can  
support



support the inconsistent claim of the brevet-captains, whilst classed and drafted as lieutenants, to have the benefit of their army rank of captain.

If the regimental rank of officers is to regulate the transfers, the claim of the brevet-captains must of course fall to the ground; but if the transfers are (as I believe they always have been) to be made with reference to army rank, the brevet-captains would, as a matter of course, be classed before the lieutenants, and consequently be placed above them in the new corps. There may be an apparent inconsistency in posting officers to new corps as lieutenants, with reference to their rank as captain; but if the measure is in itself correct, the mere matter of form must not be allowed to deprive the brevet-captains of the advantages which their rank entitles them to expect; for in classing officers according to their army rank, their standing in the army cannot be overlooked without incurring an inconsistency, to say the least, as glaring as that noticed on the other side of the argument. In short, the brevet-captains may say that their army rank may justly be considered as an index, shewing their original position in the army, lost to them by the irregular operation of regimental promotion, and which the augmentation to the army gives them an opportunity of regaining. In this they can see no injustice: if they supersede now, they formerly suffered supersession; and now once more the parties stand relatively to each other, as they did when they first entered the service.

I have thus endeavoured to state, as impartially as possible, the arguments which the different parties might bring forward on the occasion, and which, it appears to me, must influence the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors. In such arrangements, some persons' expectations will generally be disappointed; but individual cases, where no injustice has been done, form no guide for the deciding authority, whose judgment must be founded on those general principles which are most likely to lead to the best general results.

SEES.

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## ELEGY

FROM THE HAMASA.\*

JUST when the world, where merit's slowly spied,  
 Resounded with his praise, Ben Zaïd died.  
 Yet till the tomb had wrapped him from our view,  
 Scarce half his virtues and his worth we knew.  
 He whose vast soul, formed for all human kind,  
 Found seas too small, and deserts too confined;  
 He who, when living, spurned all bounds,—to-day,  
 Lies pent within a narrow room of clay.—  
 I'll weep for thee, till grief my eyes shall drain;  
 Still shall my bleeding heart its grief retain.  
 Since thou, who mad'st life pleasing, art no more,  
 Joy charms not,—pain torments not,—as before.  
 Nor greater gloom around us we should see,  
 Had death ne'er struck, and sorrow mourned, but thee.  
 The great, alas! have died, and still must die;—  
 Then wherefore shed the tear and heave the sigh?  
 If now his loss our mournful lays inspire,  
 His glory did our grateful verses fire.

## ARABIAN MORALS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY OF ABU EL KASSAM EL HAREËRY,  
ENTITLED THE SASSANITE ASSEMBLY.

[*Translated from the Arabic.*]

EL HARETH BEN HAMMAM relates, that, according to report, when Abu Zaid was near dying, he directed that his son should be brought into his presence, and spoke to him in the following terms:—

“ My son, the time is at hand, when, passing from this life to another, I shall cease to exist. Thou wilt be, by the grace of God, my successor, and the chief of the Sassanites.\* It is not expedient that a man like you should be beaten with a cane;† and it is not by throwing stones at such a person that we ought to awaken his attention;‡ but it is at all times necessary that men should speak of their respective duties one to another, for that polishes the mind. I will now, therefore, recommend to thee that which Seth did not recommend to the Nabateens, nor Jacob to the tribes. Observe what I am going to prescribe, and be careful not to disobey me; do exactly what I tell thee, and catch rightly the sense of my parables; for if, availing thyself of my intelligence, thou shouldst make my counsel the rule of thy conduct, thou wilt lead a gentle life; thy well-being will be permanent, thine house abound in good, and thy roof be seen smoking; but if, neglecting my admonition, thou shouldst reject my counsel, the cinders of thy hearth will diminish, and thy family will loosen their attachment to thee.

“ My son, I have learned by experience every thing to its foundation; I have known vicissitudes, and have remarked that men derive consideration, not on account of their extraction, but their riches; that they make researches, not on nobleness of spirit, but on the means of acquiring wealth. I had heard that one could gain his livelihood by magistracy, by commerce, by agriculture, by trade: now, having embraced these four states, in order to ascertain which of them is the most eligible and convenient, I found none of them worthy of praise, not one that procured amply the conveniences of life!

“ In fact, the opportunities of obtaining authority, which one man derives from another, are like confused dreams; passing as a shade which darkness absorbs, they cause a pain as bitter as that of servitude. The wealth of the merchant is exposed to danger; a prey to depredation, it disappears like the birds which lose themselves in the air. The culture of fields and the labour of sowing are a torment to the body; they are shackles which prevent motion: besides, the labourer has rarely a tranquil mind. Trades do not give to those who exercise them a sufficiency to live at ease; they are not at all times lucrative; and artizans, for the most part, when they have reached the extreme of life, feel the sting of hunger! I therefore see nothing which is an easy prize, a savoury aliment, a pure drink, and a considerable gain, unless it be that state, the principles of which have been founded by Sassan, and of which he has

\* That is to say, the chief of those who follow the precepts of *Sassan*, the celebrated Muhammedan mendicant.

† A proverb, the origin of which, according to several commentators, is as follows:—An Arabian judge, very old, whose mind had been weakened by age, recommended to his children to correct him whenever he should pronounce an incorrect sentence; accordingly, when the latter found their father defective, they apprized him thereof, that he might recollect himself, by striking on a glass with a switch; since that time they say, strike a person with a switch, to signify, *Inform him that he is in error.*

‡ Another Arabian proverb, to which an anecdote similar to the foregoing one has been attached.

has made many kinds or divisions ; a state, which, spreading from the east to the west, has been embraced by all the poor. I have exercised myself in this state in a distinguished manner, and I was well satisfied with it ; being a traffic that never ceases, an inexhaustible source, a flambeau round which many in the world collect, and which lights the one-eyed and the blind.

" Those who profess the state above described, are the happiest and most respected of men ;\* they are not exposed to violence, nor are they alarmed by sword or poison. They depend neither on those near them, nor on those afar off ; neither lightning nor thunder disturbs them ; they care not for him that is elevated, nor for him that is abased ; their conversation is innocent, and their art is contentment ; the repast which they partake of is soon prepared, and the life they lead is agreeable ; wherever they stop they collect ; wherever they introduce themselves they glean ; they adopt not the manners of any country ; they fear not the powerful, and differ in no respect from birds, which, although hungry in the morning, are satisfied at night."

" Father," replied the son, " what thou hast said is very true, but thy expressions are mysterious ; thou dost not speak openly. Teach me, how I ought to gather the vintage ; and where I ought to begin to eat the shoulder."†

" This state," replied Abou Zaid, " requires activity, ingenuity, vigilance, and impudence. Be more errant than a *coutroub*,‡ more active than a locust, more lively than a skipping deer at moon-light, and more enterprising than an enraged wolf. Procure provisions by thine own assiduity, and thus become the maker of thine own fortune by the sweat of thy brow. Scour every road, plunge into all seas, feed in all orchards, and throw thy seal into every one's basin. Be not weary in seeking, and refuse not to employ thy efforts whenever necessary ; for it was inscribed on the staff of our Sheikh Sassan, *He that seeks finds, and he that stirs about obtains his end*. Guard thyself carefully against idleness ; since idleness is the root of misfortune, the garb of adversity, the key to poverty, the seed of griefs, the companion of weak minds, and character of those who commit to others the management of their affairs. He that delivers himself up to idleness gathers no honey ; and the hand of him who indulges in repose is never full. Shew thyself resolute, even in the presence of a lion ; because courageousness of heart smoothes difficulties, relieves the tongue, procures happiness, and effects the acquisition of fortune. In like manner, timidity, the sister of idleness, renders man pusillanimous, slow in action, and a frustrator of his own hopes. Hence that proverb, which says : *The bold prospers, and the slothful despairs*. So that I exhort thee, my son, to be early like the crow, impudent as a frog, a deceiver like the wolf, greedy as a hog, light as a roebuck, sly as a fox, patient as a camel, mild as a

screach

\* It is well known by those who have frequented Muhammedan countries, that beggars are greatly respected, particularly when they act under the cloak of insanity or imbecility ; because persons so affected are thought to be under the protection of Allah. The writer of this note saw one of these Sassanites — on a bashaw whilst he presided in his court of audience : the bashaw, feeling himself wet, rose from his seat, shook his hayk (or garment), and, looking at the poor man, exclaimed *Akhai Mbarak* ! Oh, fie, Mbarak ! The Sassanite was entreated to go away, and the bashaw resumed his seat. These people owe this privilege to the Koran, which strongly recommends alms, particularly the

10th verse of the 93d chapter, viz. " As to the beggar, do not ill-treat him."

وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

تنهر.

† An Arabian proverb ; that is to say, " In unravelling an intricate matter, where is one to begin ?"

‡ An active animal ; never quiet.

screech owl, and as changeable as a *Bou Beraquish*.\* Endeavour to impose by a golden tongue, and to seduce by the charm of eloquence; collect information respecting a market before you spread your stall therein; before you milk feel the pap; inquire of travellers respecting a country, before you determine to seek your livelihood in it; and before you go to sleep, spread your bed by your side. Observe with due care all kind of omens, and give attention to the exterior of men; for a practised physiognomist has always a smile on his countenance, whereas he that judges ill of physiognomies, suspends his judgment, and delays to seize his prey. Be not importunate; avoid a sullen mien, and seek not much drink. In default of a heavy rain, be satisfied with little; attach value to a straw, and give thanks for what is of no value. Regard it not as improbable that water should drop from a rock; let not a refusal discourage thee; and *never despair of the mercy of God, for none but infidels despair of that mercy.*† When thou hast to choose between an atom that is presented to thee and a diamond that is promised, prefer the former; and choose the present day in preference to the absent morrow. Procrastination is pernicious, and for this reason,—a project contains but the beginning of an enterprize; we promise to perform something, and afterwards violate our promise. Besides, in the interval that happens between a promise and its fulfilment, obstacles intervene, and what great obstacles! Thou must clothe thyself with the patience of the patriarchs, and with the affability of men endowed with prudence. Be careful not to acquire a violent character; but, on the contrary, adopt a mildness of disposition. Keep thy treasure locked up, and mingle expense with economy. *Keep not thy hand attached to thy neck, neither extend it to its utmost.*‡ If thy residence in a country is not approved of, or if some unfortunate event shall there happen to thee, relinquish thy hopes, depart from thence, and give a slack bridle to thy camel: the best of all countries is that which allows thy residence. Let not journeys annoy thee, and evince no repugnance in going from one place to another; for the chiefs of our profession and the most ancient among us have agreed, that activity produces abundance, and that novelty is a bill of exchange; despising him that thinks journeys are unfortunate, and transportation of goods painful, they have added that even that is the excuse of a man who is pleased with a thing of little value, who is satisfied with bad dates and a false measure; and when thou shalt have resolved to undertake a journey, and hast prepared for that purpose thy staff and thy knapsack, choose useful companions before thy departure, since it is necessary to know thy neighbours before engaging a house,§ and fellow-travellers before beginning a journey.

“Receive instructions which no one has given before me; which are the quintessence of the finest thoughts, expressed without preparation by a man who has refined upon counsels by employing therein his whole mind. Adopt the conduct which I have just traced out,—it is that of the wise man who walketh in the right way,—that people may say of thee: ‘This is the young lion of that other lion.’”

Then said he unto him, “O! my son, I have expressed to you my will, I have said enough; if thou followest my advice, happiness will be thine inheritance;

\* أبو براقش. the name of a bird of various colours, which changes its appearance in divers ways.

Golius in vocs النعال

† Koran, ch. xii, v. 37.

‡ Koran, ch. xvii, v. 29.

§ *Shufe jar, la tahufe dor*, Arabic proverb; that is to say, “In choosing a house be careful respecting the neighbour rather than respecting the house.”

heritance; but if thou dost not conform thereto, woe be to thee! I leave God to be a father unto thee after my decease, and hope thou wilt not falsify the opinion which I have formed of thee. May no evil happen unto thee!"

I have been told, adds Ben Hammam, that when the Sassanites had heard the above precepts, they preferred them to those of the wise Lokman; and they observe them as they observe the first chapter of the Koran: so that, even to this day, these are the first precepts which they teach their children, and which they consider of more value than presents of gold.

## SIND.

THE particulars which we gave (p. 367) respecting the government of Sind, may be augmented by our publishing the following facts, from a Bombay paper, written, it is stated, by a person "who perhaps knew more of the countries bordering on the Indus than any person who ever visited India."

"The military force of the Ameers of Sind is composed of levies from the Mahomedan tribes, which are more remarkable for their numbers and variety than for their prowess in war. These tribes are subject to chieftains of the same family, who hold a certain quantity of land for the support of their followers. The jaghires are exposed to change with the pleasure of the Ameers, who make transfers, frequently annually, and in some cases not for ten years. The names of the soldiers belonging to the chieftains, at least those of the Bellooches, are registered, with their descent, which is carefully preserved as a mark of distinction: by which means, if any are discharged by the Jaghiredar, they have only to complain to the Durbar, who redresses their grievances; and at the same time, this usage enables them to check the abuses consequent on the system of never mustering their retainers.

"The Jaghiredars seldom or never pay their followers in cash, but each man has a certain quantity of grain allotted to him, which he receives at the different periods of harvest. Under the Kulora government there were four principal Jaghiredars, who were the heads of different military tribes, viz. the Talpooras, Jogeeas, Leekees, and Khosahs, and all the military force of the state was included under their respective banners. The Talpooras, however, have adopted another and better system; for they cautiously prohibit any excessive jaghire; and no Sirdar of that description has now more than 1,000 or 1,200 followers. The Khosahs are excluded entirely, as are the Leekees, from their supposed attachment to the Kuloras, and the number of Jogeeas, retained as servants, is reduced to an officer and 100 or 200 men, with 300 of the tribe of Nomerdee, of both of which the Talpooras are exceedingly jealous. The number of household troops, the only force on permanent duty, does not exceed 4,000 men.

"On occasions of necessity, when an army is requisite, orders are despatched throughout the province for the Jaghiredars to assemble with their armed followers. Three days suffice to spread the intelligence, and fifteen to effect the assembly of about 35,000 men; two thirds and upwards of which are cavalry. The country people boast that the Sindhi levies amount to 100,000; but there is every reason to believe that, including 12,000 of Meer Tharras, who are not federals of Hyderabad, the state of Sind could not levy above 50,000 or 55,000 fighting men.

"This military assembly is composed of different tribes of Mahomedans, amounting to several hundreds, but generally commanded by Bellooches, and in particular by Talpooras, in whom the Ameers naturally confide, and whom they have until lately favoured, to the injury of all their other subjects. The troops are armed with swords, shields, and matchlocks; and independent of the established allowances from their respective chiefs, receive from the Ameers' treasury, each footman three dokras, and each horseman double that sum, per day, as long as they are employed. The Sirdars also receive a daily allowance, correspondent with the rank which they hold in the list of officers. The artillery of the Sindis is notoriously wretched; they seldom have more than three or four guns with the army, and as this powerful arm is looked down upon by the soldiers, the equipments of these few pieces are uncommonly bad."

## CASE OF CURSETJEE MANACKJEE.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR : In your last Journal, you have seen fit to revive the case of the Bombay merchant Cursetjee Manackjee, by giving a statement received by you from Bombay, "in answer to what has appeared respecting that individual in a contemporary publication."

On the appearance of what you refer to and now profess to answer, I found it necessary, in consequence of the use made of my name, to request the favour of the editor of that publication to find room for an explanation on my part of some passages in which I could not but think some miscomprehension existed. This he politely conceded.

From the like cause I find it expedient to ask the like favour of you ; and I hope I shall not have occasion to trespass on your columns to a very inconvenient extent.

It is correctly stated that, at the period in question, I held the office of garrison store-keeper ; one of receipt and issue only. As such "I was debarred from making supplies." In respect to the purchases from or through Cursetjee Manackjee, and to others of great extent, I did not act as garrison store-keeper, but as confidential agent to the Governor. No such *appointment* exists, or ever did exist, by name : it is not known to the establishment of Bombay. It arose out of times and circumstances of great emergency, and (approved meanwhile by the Governor-General) ceased with those times.

After the lapse of more than twenty years, events, from their nature not likely to dwell in the memory, must be called to recollection in a qualified manner. I will not, therefore, speak confidently of some points which I may have occasion to state.

When I received the order to execute the requisition for supplies for General Wellesley's army (then moving on Poona under political and military circumstances of great delicacy and importance) I think I can recollect telling the Governor that the right to supply the rice might be claimed by the contractor—his contract price being then higher than the market price. As to your communicant saying, that "had Captain Moor referred the question to the Military Board, or to Governor Duncan," &c. I may answer, that it was the Governor's pleasure that the nature of the movement of General Wellesley's army should be altogether unknown. The reason is sufficiently obvious : and it certainly was for some time known to but two individuals in Bombay—in General Wellesley's camp probably to only one.

If the Governor had seen fit, he would have sent the order to me through the Military Board, the usual channel on ordinary occasions : but my referring to that Board a question on which the desired secrecy of the measure wholly hinged, is, to say nothing farther, absurd. If your communicant was in Bombay at the time, and much about the Government-house, or knew much of Mr. Duncan, he must know that, pending important services, his anxiety was such, that few hours of any day, sometimes for weeks together, passed without intercommunication between the Governor and me ;—I mean where the details of such services were conducted by me.—The question, I may safely say, required no reference to Governor Duncan : it was discussed at the moment, and often after.

The gist of the argument of your communicant at Bombay seems to be, that I prevailed on Cursetjee Manackjee to *wave* his contract—meaning by the

term *wave* an abandonment or relinquishment of his rights under it. I do not understand it so. C. M. had the contracts for the supply of rice to both the military and marine departments. It was eligible to receive it from him for several reasons—one reason was, not to excite the attention by another large purchaser going into the market and raising the price to the detriment of both. I, therefore, wishing to obtain the rice through him, advised him, as it appears, to *wave* his claim of supply under his contract, and induced him to do so by several persuasions, as stated by your communicant.

But I cannot suppose, that either he or I understood, at the time or since, that waving his claim was abandoning it, if, under a critical inspection of his contract his right was manifest. The strictly legal construction of that legal instrument would be left to the law officers of Government. Meanwhile, as it was the contractor's advantage to make the supply on the terms of market-price, and mine that it should be so made, no great demur arose at the time. A reference even to the passages of my reports to Government, as quoted by your communicant, will, I think, evince that such was the contractor's and my view of the matter.

I think I may farther venture to tax my recollection in stating, that when I received the order for the supply in question, I had never seen the contract between Government and Cursctjee Manackjee. It was not at all necessary that I should ever have seen it. At this period, then, or rather at the next step of the proceeding, I judge it was that I first saw the contract—produced by C. M. in support of his wish and claim to make the supply as contractor at his contract price. I have a more distinct recollection of this fact than of some others. On inspection I had doubts, as it would appear by the persuasions that I made use of to induce the contractor to wave or postpone the consideration of his claim; and those doubts, whenever they first arose, were assuredly communicated to the Governor, and to him only, under the circumstances of secrecy with which the extensive supplies required for the approaching army of Madras were to be provided.

Your communicant asks, "Was this *agreement* binding on honourable men? if not, was not Captain Moor deceived in the character of his agent? Had that officer adopted the simple precaution of indorsing on the contract Cursctjee's relinquishment of whatever right he possessed to supply the troops of another presidency," &c. Here, I think, the sense of the term *agreement* is extended beyond its fair construction. I have endeavoured to show the agreement was only considered as a postponement of the consideration of the legal question; not decisive on it. As to my "adopting the simple precaution" above-mentioned, it is really idle, at this time of day, to write or think in such a manner. How dared I tell the contractor any thing about "the troops of another presidency?" Besides, I repeat, there was no relinquishment made, or, as I believe, intended, of any right.

But let us admit, for argument's sake, that the contractor, on my examination of his contract and assurance that the supply was for "purposes unconnected" with it, had had sufficient confidence in my assurance and opinion to have even allowed of the "simple indorsement," may it not be a question how far he would be debarred, either in law or equity, from reassuming the relinquished right, if it should afterwards have appeared that the simple indorsement had been induced by erroneous or defective information, and that the supply was "for purposes connected with his contract?"

And this, in fact, is the simple and narrow question at issue—not my construction of it. It is evident that I *must* have told him something substantially equivalent

equivalent to what is stated, *viz.* that the supply was "for purposes unconnected with his contract," otherwise it would necessarily have been made under it. When the time arrived for the contractor to be told what the purpose actually was—namely, for General Wellesley's army, "the native turns to his bond," as your communicant is pleased to call it (but there is no necessity for quoting poetry; plain fact is better), and questions my construction of it. Then follow his applications to the Military Board, and to Government, for remedy of what he deemed a breach of his contract. The question is, as a measure of course, referred to the law officer of the Government, and his opinion is against the contractor. I do not mean to attach any blame to the Advocate-General; his opinion was, no doubt, an honest one: but I may be allowed to question the wisdom of his saying, "that a reference to the preamble of the contract puts the limitation *beyond the possibility of doubt*; for it is there said, the contractor is to supply such rice as may be wanted for the service of the Company's *military department at Bombay*." So far from the *impossibility of doubt*, doubt *had* arisen on that very preamble. If it had not, the Advocate-General would not have been troubled for his opinion. The contractor alleged that the supply of rice was actually for the "military department at Bombay," was there required, and was there made.

I am not advocating the contractor's cause. I am no party in it. He has, indeed, considered my opinion and reports as injurious to him; but while he laments their effects, he is just enough to believe that I have not wilfully injured him. My object in now addressing you, Mr. Editor, is to correct what I think miscomprehension. The question being, I fear, in course of appeal to the King in Council, it were better, perhaps, suffered to rest *pendente lite*. "*Fear*," I say, because under the "glorious uncertainty," as your communicant says, an adverse decision will absolutely and utterly ruin a deserving man and his family. In all contests where the merits are doubtful, one cannot help wishing the weaker to win. The issue, if adverse, to the East-India Company, will be but a drop in the ocean of their expenditure.

And here I must ask leave to advert to an expression in your communicant's statement injurious to Cursetjee Manackjee, and, as I think, uncalled for. There is no generosity in vilifying the character of an opponent in a question involving no moral consideration whatever—it being merely the legal construction of a legal instrument. The passage to which I allude is this: "There were those belonging to the Military Board and about the Governor, as much in his confidence as Captain Moor, who knew Cursetjee Manackjee better than to trust to any agreement to which he only *verbally* pledged himself."

The general assertion as to the confidence of the Governor we may pass over; but on this particular occasion no one in Bombay, save the Governor and his confidential agent, knew of the intended movement of General Wellesley's army across the Toombudra and on Poona.

"Captain Moor was too confiding," your communicant says. I do not think so, and I never did. I had confided in Cursetjee Manackjee's word to the extent of many lakhs of rupees, to the best of my recollection, before this transaction and after; and had never occasion to repent such confidence. On the occasion in question, indeed, he "confided," and he may perhaps think "too much" in me. I do not think any one of the Military Board knew Cursetjee Manackjee better than I did; and I deem it no more than my duty here to repel the insinuation against him, by declaring, that in all my intercourse with natives of India, I never knew one whom I deemed more voracious than

Cursetjee



Cursetjee Manackjee. He never once deceived me, nor, that I am aware of, told me a falsehood.

This is not the testimony of one man in behalf of a participator in any transaction. C. M. and I were opposed to each other in this matter. I knew him first as a public contractor with Government. This brought him into frequent contact with me officially, and our intercourse for some years, perhaps, was almost daily. I was a check on him, and exercised that check vigilantly. His punctuality, veracity, and honour, won my esteem. Except in the course of my official duties, we never had any transactions together to the extent of a rupee, to the best of my recollection.

I was somewhat startled at reading, in the communication under reply, that "Cursetjee Manackjee allowed a period of twenty years to elapse without prosecuting his claim. He at length instituted a suit in the Recorder's Court of Bombay." I was startled at this, because my notion of the matter was and is, that he has been for twenty and more years incessantly prosecuting his claim. So far from its having lain dormant for twenty years, I question if as many days have elapsed consecutively in all that time without the poor man's prosecution of his claim, as well as he could, in one way or other.

If, indeed, the word *prosecute* be restricted to its legal sense, the above passage may be less wide of truth—still, unintentionally so no doubt on the part of your communicant, very wide. First, he immediately petitioned the Bombay Government; and this over and over, until he trod on, or within, the verge of importunity. The same may be said, of his memorials to the Court of Directors, by whom he has been offered different, but, as he thought, inadequate, measures of redress. His cause has been thrice, it seems, tried in the Recorder's Court at Bombay; where, with increase upon increase, the measure of redress was deemed by his opponents to be heaped too high—and hence has resulted the final appeal to the King in Council.

The fact that "Sir Arthur Wellesley indented for Mangalore or Canara rice, a cheap commodity compared with the description of rice contemplated in the contract," and that "this was lost sight of by the Court," is new to me. I will not say that the facts are not so: but I think if Sir A. W. had so expressly indented, his requisition would have been complied with, if possible, to the letter. Nor do I see that it, one way or other, bears on the merits of the question.

I am concerned, Sir, to have had occasion to trespass so long on your columns and on the patience of your readers. I can have no sinister view in it. I cannot help feeling it unkind and unfair to endeavour to raise or extend a prejudice against an unfortunate and deserving, and, as many think, an ill-used man; especially when his cause is in course of appeal to the highest tribunal, the decision of which must be final; and must, if adverse to his hopes, utterly ruin him and his family, and injure many others who have large demands on him.

Repeating my hope that you will obligingly endeavour to find early room for this letter,

I have the honour to remain, &c.

March 1826.

EDW. MOON.

P.S. In the 2d line from the bottom of page 342 of your number for March 1826, in a quotation from a report of mine, the word *grain* should, I think, have been printed *gram*—a vetch on which horses are commonly fed on the western side of India.—E. M.

## CURIOUS OCCURRENCE AT CANTON.

DURING the last year, an occurrence took place at Canton, which, though noticed in our last number (p. 531), deserves to be more fully and minutely detailed. There is generally something so ludicrous in the mock gravity and absurd solemnity exhibited in frivolous matters, which our intercourse with the Chinese authorities reveals to us, that to relate such transactions with absolute seriousness is next to impossible.

It is pretty well known that foreigners in China are permitted to reside only at Macao, and without the city of Canton; and that such is the horror which the Chinese government affects to entertain towards foreign females, that not a single individual, let her be old or young, handsome or ugly, married or single, is allowed by the laws of China to set foot upon its soil, except that small portion of the little island of Macao which was allotted some centuries ago to the Portuguese missionaries.

From this and other causes, foreigners are compelled to pass and repass frequently between Canton and Macao, especially such as have families and reside at the latter place, and whom business calls to the former. To go from Canton to Macao, a foreigner is obliged (unless a ship takes him there) to procure a *chop*, or license, for which the Chinese authorities modestly charged 400 dollars; but have lately been contented with 300. He is besides restricted from proceeding in any other than a boat of the country, for the hire of which thirty dollars is charged. Thus the journey costs 330 dollars, or about £80, which is equal to twenty shillings or a guinea per mile, in a country where water-carriage is boasted to be the cheapest in the world!

If the traveller attempts to evade this imposition by going clandestinely in a *fast boat*, which costs about fifty dollars, he is liable to be detected by the police, treated with great personal indignity, and fined perhaps 1000 dollars.

Attempts have been made to obtain relief from this burthensome tax, but in vain: the English merchants, however, determined to make another strenuous effort; and convening a meeting of all the foreign traders at Canton, a petition to the Tsong-too, or Viceroy, was drawn up, setting forth the evil, and praying a reduction of the charge for the chop.

The Hong or security merchants are the authorized channel for the transmission of petitions to the Government; but it is so notorious that these individuals dare not, in some cases, and in others, will not, transmit complaints to the Viceroy, resorting to the meanest subterfuges to disguise their deceit, that foreigners now proceed to the city-gate, and deliver their memorials to any officer who may be in attendance there.

It was the intention of the merchants, in the present instance, to proceed at once to the Viceroy's palace, and accordingly a deputation repaired to the city; but finding the gate closed, they were obliged to be content with handing their petition to an inferior mandarin, and returned to their factories.

The petition, it appears, reached its destination; for the Hong merchants were summoned before the Viceroy, who interrogated them, and afterwards referred the matter to the Hoppo, or Mandarin of Customs. By direction of this officer, the Hong merchants came to the foreigners, and inquired the extent of their wishes. They were told that fifteen or twenty dollars for the chop, besides the usual hire of the boat, would not be objected to; and they promised that the matter should be taken into consideration.

*Ibi omnis effusus labor:* day after day passed without any answer to the application,

application, and the merchants became persuaded that the fraternity of the Hong, instead of endeavouring to promote their object, were really labouring to defeat it. After waiting patiently for eighteen days, they resolved to make another attempt to get access to the Viceroy himself.

A second meeting was convened, and a second petition drawn up and signed: it was an exact copy of the first, with the addition of a memorandum, stating that, as the former had not been answered, the petitioners apprehended it had not been presented to his Excellency.

Directly this petition was signed, thirty-seven merchants present at the meeting repaired in a body to the city, and from the celerity of their movements, they reached it before the gate could be closed: they instantly rushed through it, and did not halt till they arrived at a house which they supposed to be the Viceroy's, and entered it without opposition. It proved, however, to be what is called a *joss-house*. They soon discovered their awkward mistake, and observing a soldier run out of the building, they concluded, very naturally, that he was proceeding to the Viceroy's palace to report what had occurred, and they determined to follow him. After a short but sharp pursuit, they saw him enter a great house, which, from the large lanterns placed before it, and the number of soldiers in the court-yard, they confidently judged to be the mansion they were in search of; and congratulating themselves upon their success, they made their lodgement in it good, after *levelling* one man who opposed them. It was not long, however, before they discovered themselves to be again deceived; they were in the residence of the Kong-heep, or commandant of that quarter of the city. Their intrusion happened to be most unfortunately timed, for, in the inner apartments of the palace, there were some females of the mandarine's family. It was immediately determined, from a becoming sense of decorum, and an unwillingness that this accidental encroachment on a private dwelling should be construed into an insult upon the owner, to retire; but as the concourse of people assembled in the street had become so great, that further progress towards the Viceroy's palace would be impracticable, the design was abandoned, and they remained where they were. They had the satisfaction to find that they had not intruded into a private room: the apartment was an open hall, facing the street. The party were further reconciled to their mishap by reflecting that the Kong-heep was an officer of rank, and would either cause them to be conducted to the proper place of audience, or receive their memorial himself.

In about an hour after their arrival, the second linguist came from the Kong-heep to learn the cause of such an unexpected visit. The messenger, after hearing the statement of the merchants, explained to them their mistake, and entreated them earnestly to leave the house, and forthwith depart the city. The merchants replied they would do so the moment their petition was received; and the linguist went away. About half an hour afterwards came the Hong merchants, in the greatest consternation, with the head linguist. They testified their grief at the *outrage* which the party had committed, and entreated them to remedy it by leaving the city. The Hong were told that they were, in fact, the cause of the *outrage*; that the party were grieved at the mistake they had made in regard to the house, but were determined not to quit the city until their petition had been received, either by the Viceroy or the Kong-heep. The Hong endeavoured to shake their resolution by threats of punishment; but the merchants remained firm, and the former withdrew.

A loud shouting now announced the approach of some personage of rank; and the party had scarcely time to seat themselves in order before the great doors

doors were thrown open, and two mandarines entered, the Quong-chou-foo, or chief-magistrate of the city, and the Kong-heep. The English merchants rose immediately, and continued standing, as did the mandarines, during the conference.

The Quong-chou-foo was the orator; he vociferated for five minutes, his tone, expression, and gesticulation, being obviously intended to impress his auditors with dread. He declared his astonishment at the *outrages* which the foreigners had committed, first, in forcing their way into the city, and then intruding into the house of a mandarine, and that mandarine the Kong-heep; and he desired them to depart. The interpreter was desired, in return to this oration, to represent the extreme regret of the party at their having trespassed, unwittingly, upon the Kong-heep; that their entrance into the city was occasioned by their petition, given to an officer to be presented to the Viceroy, remaining so long unanswered; that they consequently wished to place another petition in the hands of his Excellency himself, but would willingly deposit it with the Quong-chou-foo, or the Kong-heep, and immediately return to their factories.

The mandarines, upon this, communed with each other, and the Quong-chou-foo seemed to intimate a readiness to receive the petition. The linguist, accordingly, desired the gentleman who held the paper to advance, which he did, and tendered it. The Quong-chou-foo, however, refused it, the bearer of the petition retraced his steps, the former roared out something (not understood) with the voice of a Stentor, and both mandarines, with their suite, quitted the hall.

After this scene (which must have been farcical enough) had been supposed to have produced its proper effect, the merchants were again assailed by the Hong and the linguist, who employed every argument to persuade the party to retire, without effect. The merchants resolved not to budge a foot; and the messengers returned to the mandarines. •

Another step was taken, probably *in terrorem*: the linguist came and took down in writing the names and countries of the members of the deputation. They were then left for nearly an hour in the hall, which was half-full of unarmed soldiers and domestics.

About five o'clock, the Hong and the linguist came again, apparently with a serious desire of bringing the affair to a close. They represented that the petition could not possibly be received; that there was no precedent for such a circumstance, and that the mandarines dared not create one; and finally intimated their apprehension of the consequences which the obstinacy of the party would bring upon them. They were coolly told that nothing but an overwhelming force should deter the deputation from remaining where they were, until some attention was paid to their petition.

After some consultation together, the Hong took four English gentlemen aside, and inquired what was the least they would be satisfied with? The latter replied, that all they required was, relief from the exactions in going to Macao. A warm debate then took place; after which, the security merchants, collectively and individually, engaged that *no charge whatever* should be levied henceforward upon foreigners for the chop; that if the Iloppo still insisted upon something being paid for it, they (the Hong merchants) would pay it themselves.

The party, being now satisfied, prepared to depart; but they proposed, previously, to write an apology to the Kong-heep, expressive of their concern at having invaded his dwelling. This proposal, originating in a very laudable

motive, was not perhaps, under all circumstances, very discreet and advisable. The Hong merchants eagerly seconded so unexpected a resolution (judging probably that a convenient use might be made of such an apology), and communicated it to the Kong-heep. The approbation of that officer was accompanied by a proposal, doubtless suggested by the former, that the party should *bow respectfully* in passing the Quong-fou-choo and Kong-heep, who, the Hong merchants stated, were "sitting in state" near the outer gate.

The foreigners could not gracefully decline offering this mark of civility; they moved forward, and were soon in the presence of the mandarines, in a place crammed with armed soldiers. Here they were stopped, and were compelled to endure another *hârangue* from the Quong-chou-foo, which was interpreted by the linguist, kneeling on one knee. The foreigners, he said, were to take notice, that they escaped with impunity because they were supposed to have erred through ignorance; but that whosoever should be again caught within the gates of the city, would be put to death.

The Kong-heep now stepped forward, and placed his hand upon the shoulder of a gentleman, as if to address him impressively: in an instant he raised his voice, and passed his hand round the gentleman's neck, as it were, to signify that he ought to lose his head. The gentleman instantly expressed his indignation at this action, and it was feared would return the compliment upon the person of the Kong-heep; but instead of doing so, which would have produced serious consequences to the whole party, with great presence of mind, he caught hold of the linguist, and twice repeated upon him the Kong-heep's ceremony: this produced no remark from the mandarines.

The deputation reached their factories in safety. Two days after the occurrence, the Hong merchants desired that all those who had gone into the city would assemble to hear a communication from the Viceroy, which imported that his Excellency was extremely shocked and exasperated at what had occurred, and to prevent the repetition of such a disgraceful proceeding, he had doubled the city guard, who had received the strictest orders to put to death every foreigner caught within the gates.

The Hong merchants were, in return, told, plainly and frankly, that they were the authors of all that had happened; that instead of aiding foreigners, they invariably neglected them; and that in spite of what had just been communicated, if a similar occasion occurred, a similar course would be pursued.

It is impossible not to remark, even in this trifling occurrence, the mixture of timidity and insolence which characterizes all the Chinese ministers. It is evident that the two mandarines were at first daunted at the firmness of the merchants, and but for the spontaneous offer of an apology, would have suffered them to retire unmolested and unadmonished. Had the personal indignity offered to one of the merchants by the Kong-heep been retaliated on that officer, however much it might have been regretted, the act could scarcely have been condemned had the consequences been ever so serious.

It will be seen, from a paragraph in our last number (p. 532), that the Government has relaxed, but not removed, the burthen complained of.

## ROCKETS IN INDIA.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SOME remarks, respecting the claims that Capt. Parlbj may have to a share in the invention of the Congreve rocket, having appeared in your work, I think that question will be set completely at rest, if you will have the goodness to insert the following extract from a letter of Capt. Parlbj's to Sir William Congreve, which has appeared in a printed appeal lately made by the latter gentleman to the Court of Directors, on the subject of rockets.

In consequence of Capt. Parlbj's pretensions, Sir William Congreve felt called upon to lay before the Court of Directors, in 1824, a correspondence which took place between Capt. Parlbj and himself in 1817; one letter of which, dated 6th September in that year, contains the above-mentioned passage, which is quite sufficient to prove the unwarrantableness of these pretensions. This correspondence originated, in consequence of Capt. Parlbj having attended one of Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket experiments, at Woolwich, in 1817, in company with Mr. Bebb (then chairman of the East India Company) and several other Directors. At these experiments were exhibited the improvements, then lately made by Sir William Congreve, in placing the stick in the centre of the rocket; and in allusion to the common defect\* in the construction of all rockets, previous to this period, in having the stick on one side, Capt. Parlbj writes thus:—

"This defect, with an ingenuity which could only be expected from you, Sir, *you have now overcome*; and I beg to assure you, I have not experienced so much delight for a long period as during the exhibition on Thursday."

Now, Sir, let me ask, what more is required, than this passage, to prove not only who was the author of this improvement, but to shew when and where Capt. Parlbj first saw and learnt it? And yet this gentleman is now exhibiting rockets in India, which he modestly calls "*PARLBj ROCKETS*," having the stick *placed in the centre, precisely by the same construction* as in the rockets shewn to him at Woolwich in 1817, many thousands of which have been since sent to India by Sir William Congreve.

But Capt. Parlbj does not stop here: he further gives out that these improvements would have been brought forward by him in 1815, if the Marquess of Hastings had not prevented him. This (to say the least of it) reprehensible insinuation will be duly appreciated, and appears in a Calcutta Journal of 1823, as follows:—

"The state and service at large can be no less interested in a practical question of this kind, extending, as it does, its importance to science in general; and our regret is proportionably awakened at knowing, *that this experiment, submitted to our late noble Commander-in-chief, so long back as 1815, and before the Congreve-Rocket reached India, should not earlier have been put to the test.*"

Had Capt. Parlbj contented himself with saying that he could make Sir Wm. Congreve's Rockets, this might have been understood; but that, after writing such a letter, he should claim priority of invention, and, still worse, that he should impugn the Marquess of Hastings by a highly indecorous insinuation, is an excess of plagiarism and presumption quite inconceivable.

Now the fact really is, that Capt. Parlbj cannot manufacture these rockets:  
all

\* Capt. Parlbj writes, in the same letter, that *he* had attempted to remedy the same defect, by placing two or three sticks round the rocket.

all the experiments that have been made in India prove that Capt. Parlbys rockets are but a miserably feeble imitation of Sir Wm. Congreve's: in fact, they have not half the force or range. Thus, in an official account of an experiment at Dum-Dum, on the 31st May 1824, it appears, that, with the same calibre, while Sir Wm. Congreve's rockets ranged 1,600 and 1,800 yards, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of elevation; Capt. Parlbys, at  $13^{\circ}$ , did not range more than 850 yards. So, also, those of Sir Wm. Congreve, which were fired at  $45^{\circ}$ , ranged 3,000 yards; while Capt. Parlbys, with two degrees more of elevation, ranged only 1,700 and 1,800 yards,—little more than half way.

Capt. Parlbys, indeed, does not attempt to deny this inferiority; but he contends that his rockets preserve a steadier flight: this steadiness, by the way, is the mere effect of the comparative weakness of their composition. He takes credit also for giving them a rotary motion on their axes; but this has been practised by Sir Wm. Congreve, from the first of his improved construction; and, in fact, depends entirely on this improvement,—that is to say, in the placing of the stick in the centre, with the vents around it; and the simple mode in which Sir William effects this, is by causing the fire to issue obliquely.

April 4, 1826.

A FRIEND TO SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE.

*Note.*—In common candour to Capt. Parlbys, we are bound to lay before our readers the following letter relating to the statements in Sir Wm. Congreve's "Appeal," which has been published in a Calcutta paper.—*Editor.*

*To the Editor of the India Gazette.*

SIR: As a printed "Appeal from Sir William Congreve, Bart., to the Court of Directors," &c. has made its appearance in a public journal of this presidency, in which the author has stated, that in the "year 1817, Capt. Parlbys, being then in England, first proposed to the Company to manufacture my rockets in India, after having been admitted by me into the rocket works, confidentially, and without reserve;" I feel it a duty, as an officer of this army, to deny, in the most public and explicit manner, my having ever been in Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket works.

Also, I declare that to this day I am without any knowledge whatever, either by inspection or by description, of the nature of the machinery employed by that person.

Also, that my offer to the Hon. Court was made *previous* to my first visit to Woolwich, when on furlough in 1817, and not *after*, as stated by Sir William Congreve. Also, that my visit to Woolwich was in obedience to a summons from the chairman of the Hon. Court, to attend at the India House on a certain day, to accompany the Directors to an inspection of the Royal Arsenal, and that Sir Wm. Congreve during the day fired a few of his rockets on the public artillery range in the old Warren, which includes all I saw of the Congreve Rocket while in England.

Also that I never was forbidden, by any other authority than Sir William Congreve, to proceed in my "adventure."

My first offer to make war-rockets in India was in a public letter to Major Doyle, Military Secretary to the Earl of Moira, dated Patna, 11th September 1815, and was made several months before the Congreve Rocket reached India, and before I knew of their being even sent for.

Also I further declare, that I never examined the composition of one of Sir William Congreve's Rockets, and that I never minutely inspected one of them, *until after the late experimental trial at Dum-Dum*, at which examination (and Capt. Graham, commanding the rocket troop, will, no doubt, declare the same) a very material difference in the formation of the two rockets was discovered.

And I further declare, that the peculiar composition and formation of my rocket is entirely derived from my own invention.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SAMUEL PARLBYS, Capt. Bengal Artillery.

*Allahabad: Powder-Works, 8th Sept. 1824.*

## ON THE DIFFERENT RACES OF THE HORSE

## IN THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.\*

THE first observation which occurs touching the natural history of the horse, in the countries described in the title of this notice, is, that the full-sized animal is not to be found within them : a circumstance which, as far as we know, applies to every country lying east of the Burrampooter, and south of the Tropic. The race, however diversified, in short, is little better than a pony. This fact, after quitting Bengal, is first noticed in the countries of Cassay, Ava, and Pegue. Here the horse seldom equals thirteen hands high, but is active, spirited, and well-formed. Such as are sent abroad are all castrated, and therefore inferior in style and beauty to the ponies brought from the islands. They are used in war—never for carriage, and not often for burden.

As we proceed to the south and east, the horse becomes more diminutive ; and those of Lao, Siam, and the southern provinces of China, are inferior in size and beauty to those of Ava and Pegue. The Siamese and Cochinchinese have no cavalry, and make no use of their ponies except for riding on ordinary occasions. Even for this last purpose they are not esteemed, the elephant being always preferred, as a more respectable and dignified mode of conveyance.

It will appear at first sight a little singular, that the horse is not naturalized in any part of the Malayan peninsula ; but this is accounted for by the character of the country, and the habits of the people : there are no plains or roads ; and the inhabitants living almost exclusively on the low and woody banks of the rivers, naturally substitute their canoes and boats for beasts of carriage and burden.

Proceeding eastward, in the Malayan islands, the horse first occurs in the interior of Sumatra ; and here we have two of the best breeds known in these countries—the Acheen and Batta, both very spirited, but small, and better suited for draft than the saddle.

Of all the countries of the Archipelago, the horse is most frequent in the island of Java. The Javanese pony is generally larger than that of Sumatra, and has more the form of a horse ; is more temperate, but less gay and handsome. Two distinct races may be described : that of the plains, and that of the mountains. The first of these is somewhat coarse, somewhat sluggish in disposition, and so large as occasionally to reach the height of thirteen hands and an inch ; the second is small and hardy, and, as in the case of the Kunningan, a breed in the interior of Cheribon, sometimes very handsome. The horse is used in Java for the saddle, and as a beast of burden, but never by the natives in agricultural labour, or any species of draft. Europeans use them extensively in their carriages ; and on the level and well-constructed roads of Java, the traveller is conveyed at the rate of twelve, and even fifteen miles an hour, in a carriage drawn by four of these little animals. We must take this opportunity, however, to remark, that there is no advantage whatever in the employment of this diminutive breed of cattle, but the contrary ; and that they must of necessity give way, in the progress of improvement, to a larger sized and more efficient one. This is a fact which might easily be proved by many examples ; one will be sufficient. A pair of good English post-horses will go a stage of fifteen miles, on such roads as those of Java, without difficulty.

To

\* From the *Singapore Chronicle*.



To perform the same distance in a carriage of the same weight requires twelve Javanese ponies; one horse, therefore, is equal to six ponies; and as, at the utmost, a full-grown horse will not consume above double the food of a pony, the charge of maintaining him, in proportion to the work he is capable of performing, is no more than one-third. The first cost of the full-sized horse may be argued against this statement; but even here there is an advantage, for the price (the animal being, of course, once acclimated and become hardy) would depend upon the expense of rearing, and this on the quantity of food consumed: a horse, therefore, ought to cost no more than double the price of a pony. In other matters, the inutility of the pony needs scarcely be insisted upon. He is but poorly fitted for carrying burdens, and useless for the plough, the cart, or the purposes of cavalry. When the English arrived in Java, in 1811, there were only three large horses on the island, and those worn out, and of very inferior cast. Since that time, a considerable number of large horses have been introduced, and even some progress made in rearing them. This is a subject which deserves the attention of the Batavian government; and we may hint, that the proper plan for the encouragement of breeding horses is the institution of premiums and races, and not the formation of an extensive stud, as established in Bengal.

The horse, but of a very inferior breed, is found on the islands of Bali and Lombok. Passing over these, we come to the island of Sambawa, which produces two different races,—that of Tamboro and that of Bima. The last, especially those of Gunung Api, are by far the handsomest breed of the Archipelago, and are extensively exported. The Bima ponies possess strength, symmetry, and beauty; and at first appearance bear some resemblance to the Arab; upon a closer examination, however, it does not appear that they are entitled to be considered as possessed of the qualities designated *blood* in the language of the turf, and which is only to be found in the Arab and his descendant, the English race-horse. The limbs, indeed, exhibit this character, but it is wanting in the skin and coat, which are thick and harsh; and it is not even present in the shape and expression of the head, although very pretty.

After passing Sambawa, the horse is traced to Flores, Sandal-wood Island, and Timor; but no where farther to the east, being unknown in the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the neighbouring islands. Next to Java, the horse is found in the greatest abundance on the island of Celebes. Upon the whole, we consider this to be the best breed of the Archipelago. In beauty, indeed, it is inferior to the Bima pony, but unites, beyond any of the other races, the qualities of strength, size, speed, bottom, and action. Accordingly, when the English in Java indulged their natural propensity for horse-racing, the prime runners were the ponies of Celebes. The natives use them for war and in the chase, but put them to no purpose of useful labour.

In the great island of Borneo the horse is found only in its north-eastern extremity, opposite to the Suluk cluster, where also, as well as in the group of the Philippine Islands, it is frequent. The Philippine pony bears some resemblance to that of Celebes; but, judging from the specimens we have seen, is somewhat larger than this, and in figure and beauty inferior to the breeds of Sambawa, Java, and Sumatra. We do not imagine that it contains any admixture of the Spanish blood, although this has been suspected.

Within the Archipelago, as in other parts of the world, the colour of the horse is singularly connected with quality, temper, and locality. The prevailing colour of the Acheen ponies is pyc-ball, which becomes rarer as we proceed

proceed eastward. A Bima pony of this colour is as rarely seen as a black Arab. The prevailing colour of the Batta pony is bay and mouse-colour. In Java, the best horses are those of the most prevalent colours, *viz.* bays, and greys; and roan and mouse-coloured horses are very generally good. The worst colours are black and chestnut. The Javanese have such a dislike to the latter colour, that chestnut horses are not permitted to appear at their public tournaments. Bays, greys, and duns are the best and most frequent colours in the Bima ponies; blacks and chestnuts are not frequent, but they are not considered inferior. Greys and bays prevail amongst the ponies of Celebes and the Philippines, nearly to the exclusion of all others.

There is one interesting question which deserves a few words. Is the horse a native of the Indian Archipelago? This is a point involved in as much difficulty here as in every other part of the world, America excepted. Looking to the physical character of these islands, seldom containing grassy plains fit to pasture the horse, we should not at first view be disposed to consider this animal indigenous. This would seem to be confirmed, if Mr. Marsden's derivation of the most common native term can be relied upon. This word, *Kuda*, he derives from the Indian word *Ghora*, from which it appears that the islanders derived the horse from the country of the Hindus. But this, most probably, would equally be the case if the Hindus instructed the islanders in taming and breaking in the horses; so that etymology leaves us just where we were. The horse is found wild only in the plains of Celebes; but it so happens that this is just the country which etymology seems to decide is not the native place of the horse, for the name which he bears in the dialects of that island is borrowed from the Javanese; and, indeed, by one idiom he is designated the "buffalo of Java."

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## EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR: At this time, when colonial slavery engages so much attention, and especially as the additional duty on East-India Sugar forms a topic of conversation, some of your readers can perhaps inform the public more fully respecting the cultivation of sugar in the Company's territories; for whilst the friends to the abolition of slavery, on the one hand, state East-India sugar to be produced by free labour; the West-India planters, on the other, maintain the contrary: we know that slavery exists in the Mauritius; but the question to be answered is this;—in Bengal, is sugar—that which is generally known in our shops by the name of East-India sugar—cultivated by free men or slaves? A reply to this question, with any further particulars on this subject, will prove interesting to

Yours, &c.

*Bath, April 8th, 1826.*

INQUIRER.

## L I N E S

SPOKEN AT THE FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE HEAD SCHOOL,  
IN THE NEW BUILDING, AT ST. HELENA.

"*Ingenuus didicisse fideliter artes*  
"*Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.*"

O BLISS Instruction ! through this favoured isle  
Thy temples rise, and Science deigns to smile ;  
Within these walls thy blissful seat retain,  
And lead thy sons in Virtue's happy train :  
Hence, like the rays that gild the opening morn,  
Thy radiant beams shall shed their earliest dawn  
On infant minds, to riper youth impart  
The truths of Science and the charms of Art.  
Instruction ! fairest plant of heavenly growth,  
O, shed thy sweetest influence o'er our youth ;  
Within their bosoms fan the sacred fire  
Which Virtue, Truth, and Liberty inspire :  
The virtuous thought, the ardent mind reveal,  
And teach their hearts the generous flame to feel.

May each glad parent of our sea-girt isle  
Exulting view this dedicated pile,\*  
And as he views, with grateful bosom prize  
His name, who bade it from its ruins rise,†  
And like the phoenix, with resplendent ray,  
Spring from its ashes into brighter day.

And you, ye rising hopes of Afric's rock,  
Which stands impervious to the ocean's shock,  
For you Instruction opes th' immortal page  
Of Sacred Truth, to imbue your tender age ;  
For you, Rome's classic beauties she displays,  
That gave their lustre to Augustan days ;—  
Invites to shades, where Science holds her seat,  
Or leads your footsteps where the Muses meet ;  
Your noblest faculties delights, improves,  
And points to joys that Heaven itself approves.

A nobler monument than Grecian fame  
E'er raised to celebrate " young Ammon's " name ;  
Or Cæsar's trophies, won through fields of blood,—  
Awaits the memory of the just and good.  
And he, who bids the human mind expand,  
And fosters genius with a liberal hand ;  
Whose soul, benevolent, delights to trace  
Each blest improvement in the human race ;  
Whose name, revered from India's distant bounds‡  
To Britain's senate, with applause resounds ;

That

\* The new school was dedicated by the Rev. R. Boys, senior chaplain, 8th September 1835, in presence of the Hon. the Governor and Council, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

† The present noble structure is erected on the site of the old school-house, which was a very dilapidated and inferior building.

‡ Alluding to Brigadier General Walker's persevering and successful exertions in abolishing the horrid practice of female infanticide in the north of India.

That name shall live ; it's never dying fame  
 Shall thousands, yet unborn, with joy proclaim :  
 Nor deeds like these oblivious shall go down  
 To future times, devoid of fair renown ;  
 Their influence benign shall late descend,  
 And far and wide to climes remote extend,—  
 Far as the billows roll that lave our shore,  
 Eternal as the Rock round which they roar.

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## CORRUPT CHARACTER OF NATIVE SERVANTS IN INDIA.

THE want of principle amongst native Indian employees is a lamentable fact: there are few altogether trustworthy, or in whose integrity implicit confidence can be placed. Under the native princes, the gangrene of corruption infects almost every rank of the ministerial body, from the premier to the bhectie.

We have heard of an instance in which the menial servant of a native prince asked no other compensation for his services, than the privilege of being occasionally permitted to speak to his master in public: a privilege of which he availed himself to make the people believe he was in the prince's confidence, and thereby to sell his supposed influence at a large price.

Europeans have frequent experience of the unprincipled character of certain classes of native servants; but perhaps there does not exist a more deplorable example of the consummate artifice of these persons, and of the unaccountable credulity of the dupes to it, than was displayed in the case of the native judicial servants of the judge and magistrate of the zillah of Canara (Mr. Wilson) about thirteen years ago:—as the occurrence is perhaps but little known, we shall abstract from the official records the prominent features of the case. It affords a striking proof of the vigilance demanded from the European officer, and of the purification which the native character requires before it is adapted to the purposes of uncontrolled administration of justice to the people.

It appears that the two head civil and magisterial native servants of the Zillah Court of Canara, the Sheristadar and the Foujdarry record-keeper, whose names were Pootapah and Maudapah, soon after their appointment, organized an extensive system of fraud and corruption, to enrich themselves through the credulity of the people, by taking bribes from parties whom they induced to believe they could influence the decision of the court in their favour; by instructing complainants in trifling cases to cite wealthy persons as witnesses of facts of which they knew nothing, merely to enable these officers to extort a fee to release them from attendance; by procuring adjustments of suits, and exacting fees from both plaintiffs and defendants, &c. To secure their malpractices from discovery, they seem to have admitted the whole of the magistrate's native servants to a participation in their unjust gains; and many of the native commissioners, and other public servants, throughout the province, secretly aided and abetted their atrocious plans. With a refined degree of cunning, the two principals affected to entertain a violent animosity towards each other, which became so troublesome, that public business was sometimes impeded thereby. The magistrate, conscious that the interests of the public were often served by the watchful jealousy which one native servant exercised towards another, was not displeased at this enmity, which he endeavoured

voured to moderate, not to suppress: so that he was blinded by his own policy. There was nothing either in their demeanour, their appearance (which was plain and unostentatious), or their mode of living, calculated to excite the least suspicion: they were, moreover, remarkably exact in the performance of their duties. The magistrate was acquainted with the Canarese, the Concan, the Mahratta, and the Hindustanee languages, and was in constant contact and communication with the suitors of the court, even those who had paid bribes and were acquainted with all the villanies going forward; yet not a syllable was ever spoken by them, nor a suspicion excited. The discovery\* does not appear to have been made through the disclosures of any sufferer; neither were the complaints, which subsequently amounted to 158 (comprehending charges of bribery, corruption, oppression, preventing and perverting the due course of justice, intimidating and threatening the people), preferred at first by the parties who gave the bribes, but by others cognizant of the transactions. In one case the influence of these ministers was sufficiently powerful to stifle inquiry into a murder perpetrated by one of the commissioners, brother to Pootapah, at Sedashegur. When the people attended to give information of this murder at the Zillah Court, they were taken to Maudapah's house, by a vakeel of the court, where it was hushed up. The complaints gradually developed every kind of iniquity and persecution which the most wicked tyranny, or the most insatiable avarice, could suggest, and extended to other public servants besides the two principal offenders, namely commissioners, vakeels, darogahs, &c.; and the amount of bribes known to have been paid amounted to 62,800 rupees.

As the regulations permitted the prosecution of the offenders only by civil process, at the suit of the parties who had paid the bribes, it became necessary to give every possible encouragement to them to come forward; for such was the power and influence of these men and their confederates, that the parties they had defrauded refused in many cases to prosecute, through fear of their resentment. A large majority of the cases was therefore abandoned; the sufferers declaring that, rather than encounter subornation of perjury, the chance of being cast in damages and costs, and the persecution from the offenders or their abettors, they preferred quietly to endure the loss they had sustained through their own folly. In the prosecution of those cases in which the parties had the firmness to appear, the conduct of the defendants was most audacious. The Judge, whose character they attacked by groundless accusations to the Government, stated, in his official report, that "it is difficult to describe their various expedients to insult and bring into contempt the proceedings of the court, to intimidate, to perplex, and confound the opinions of their enemies, and to retard and prevent all process against them: they are contemptuous in court, they arraign my character to the guards about them, they proclaim their determination to appeal every single cause that shall be decided against them, and they cite witnesses from the most distant parts of the country." The Judge was compelled to fine and imprison the brother of one of the offenders on a complaint of intimidation practised by him.

The following details of some of the cases, in which decisions were obtained against these individuals, will show the aggravated nature of their proceedings:

1. A native named Shetty Alva, was accused, at the instigation of Pootapah, the Sheristadar, of the murder of his own wife, who had fallen into a well

\* The discovery was made by Mr. Gabagan, the Register and Assistant Magistrate of the zillah, soon after his appointment in March 1813.

well three years prior to the accusation. Pootapah extorted from Shetty Alva 800 rupees for pretending to procure his release from the Cutwall's choultry, whereas the release was under an order of the register, including all prisoners confined on certain charges.

2. A person named Gurusidapah had been summoned to court to answer a charge of carrying off and detaining another person's wife. Maudapah, the other head ministerial officer, told him that the charge was of the most serious character; that he could not be permitted to remain at large; and that he must be sent to the Cutwall's choultry until the business was settled. The unfortunate accused, under this intimidation, paid Maudapah 1,000 rupees to procure his dismissal from Court. The original complaint was adjusted amicably, and the circumstances which then occurred strikingly evince the credulity of one party and the influence of the other. After the bribe was given, Gurusidapah found himself detained at Onore for two months, contrary to the positive assurances he had received, and in direct violation of the conditions under which the bribe was paid. At the end of this period, he had a conversation with the Judge himself on the subject of the complaint, in which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the adjustment; the person who complained against him signed the counterpart of the agreement in the Judge's presence, without either mentioning a syllable which might lead to a suspicion that any imposition had been practised against them.

3. Sheobussapah was maliciously accused, at the instigation of Maudapah's brother, of forcible occupation of a neighbour's property, and paid Maudapah 200 rupees for the purpose of expediting his return, and that of his family, from court, whither they had been summoned. This was a case more remarkable than the last. Upon inquiry before the Judge (after the bribe had been paid) the vexatious nature of the suit and the malignity of the complainant were so apparent, that the Judge fined him. Yet, favourable as the opportunity was to a disclosure of the illegal demands made upon the accused, he observed the most profound silence.

In this cause, Maudapah, the defendant, refused to attend the court, although summoned; he appeared in the middle of the trial, and conducted himself with such insolence and open violence, that he was turned out of court.

4. The next case was that of an extortion practised by Maudapah upon one Antanshitty, who paid the former 400 rupees to prevent his being confined on a charge of causing a person's death. It appeared that the Judge, being about to leave Mangalore for the upper country, and uncertain when he should return, obviated the inconveniences to which prisoners would be exposed by long confinement, previous to trial, by giving notice that all prisoners, except those charged with heinous offences, might be liberated on sufficient security for their attendance at a given period; and he directed Maudapah, the Foojdarry record-keeper, to ascertain who were able to produce this security, and to cause the attendance of the parties in court. This humane measure was, by that individual, converted into an instrument of oppression and corruption.

5. This case offers another instance of gross credulity. A female named Pursiby was heiress to an estate, and commenced a civil suit to recover it from the person in possession. Pootapah offered to get it settled to her satisfaction, provided she paid him 600 rupees; alleging that her adversary had offered him 1,200! She paid him 600 rupees; and after such payment, Pootapah urged her to agree to an amicable adjustment, as the suit would

inevitably go against her ! The suit was undecided up to the period of the discovery !

6. The uncle of a person named Shivapa was placed in custody by the Judge under a suspicion that he was connected with a banditti in the country above the ghauts ; but no positive proof of the delinquency being established against him, he was released. It appears that Maudapah threatened that he should be taken to Mangalore, and he obtained from Shivapa 1,000 rupees to procure his uncle's dismissal.

7. In this case, jewels to a considerable amount had been sent into court by one of the Thannadars, as belonging to a person who had died intestate. Rachi, a dancing girl, set forth her claims to the property by petition, and received it, in the Judge's presence, on giving security to restore it should a nearer claimant appear. Previous to petitioning she had applied to Pootapah, who demanded two-thirds of the jewels as the price of his *interference* ; and actually received property to the amount of 1,280 rupees. She had several times conversed with the Judge on the subject of the petition, but never disclosed this fact.

8. In this case, Pootapah threatened to accuse a person named Ramkustnia of practising sorcery against him, and to have him put into confinement, unless he paid him 1,000 rupees, which he afterwards reduced to 400, and was subsequently satisfied with 283. This was an extraordinary instance of infatuation. The individual accused was in the constant habit of attending the court, had been a principal in no less than fourteen suits, and was well acquainted with the regulations of Government (by which no such crime as sorcery is punishable), as well as with the forms of judicial proceeding.

9. This was an aggravated case. A person named Shankapashitty had an estate adjoining one held in mortgage by Pootapah ; and the latter threatened to *demand* it unless the other paid a bribe of 200 rupees, which he did, though unconscious of any ground of demand, and though he resided near Mangalore, and had therefore every facility for stating his grievances.

10. A commissioner, named Shamia, had a claim on the court for fees on petty suits decided by him. The Sheristadar, Pootapah, it appears, contrived to supersede the orders of the court, given regularly every month for the payment of these fees, and to obtain a bribe of 100 rupees from the commissioner for procuring the orders, although application to the court would have led to the discovery.

11. This is a remarkable case. The merchants of Mangalore, persons of opulence and respectability, were sent for by the Judge, and consulted on the propriety of rescinding a prohibition on the export of grain, which had been imposed in consequence of a scarcity. Arrangements were accordingly made, and the export of a limited quantity of rice was permitted. The whole of the intercourse was direct between the Judge and the merchants ; nor was the Sheristadar employed in any part of the ministerial process for carrying the measure into effect ; yet he contrived to obtain of the merchants 5,336 rupees for procuring the order : his demand was made to the principal merchant, who had the management of the affair, and who communicated to the rest the Sheristadar's demand, stating that he insisted on the payment of two pagodas per corge before he would *apply* for the order. The silence of the merchants during their repeated conversations with the Judge seems unaccountable.

12. Manjaurey, potail of a village near Mangalore, a man of great respectability and wealth, held an estate on mortgage : Pootapah rajoled him into relin-

relinquishing this estate, on certain conditions. Not satisfied with this, he demanded the produce of the estate for the preceding year, and placed a man over him to induce his compliance. The potail paid him ten corges of rice. The same individual also paid Pootapah a bribe of sixty rupees to be released from attending the court in a cause in which he was a witness, owing to ill health. The order was issued on the application of the party on whose behalf he was summoned; but the Sheristadar made it appear as his own act.

13. One Ooman was defendant in a suit for the recovery of an estate. He paid 252 rupees for a decree in his favour to Pootapah, who, moreover, stipulated that Ooman should have a share in the estate of the party who sued him ! After the payment, Pootapah obliged him to agree to an amicable adjustment, telling him he must otherwise lose his cause. Ooman attended personally in court, and declared his perfect assent to the agreement, without signifying any disappointment at Pootapah's failure in his stipulations. What is more remarkable, Pootapah obtained from the other party, Deaomally, 250 rupees as a bribe to procure the decision in his favour. Both parties were therefore duped, yet both remained silent.

14. Extraordinary infatuation was here visible. The house of a native named Timia had been plundered of property to a very large amount. He applied to Pootapah, who demanded 500 and received 300 pagodas, to procure restitution. Some persons were taken up on suspicion, but no property was ever recovered; yet he made no disclosure, although told by the Judge to return home and endeavour to discover the robbers.

15. Two head-men of some districts above the ghauts, named Ramia and Coopia, had been summoned as witnesses on the trial of an Aumildar, accused of levying contributions on the inhabitants on the plea of furnishing supplies to troops passing through the country. They had delivered their evidence, and on applying to the Sheristadar for leave to depart, he charged them with having deposed falsely, and refused his permission till they paid him 640 rupees. In this case, the parties knew the demand was unjust, and the very errand they came upon must have convinced them that malpractices of this sort in public officers would be punished by the court; yet they never complained.

16. Ganapia Beged and Shivarania were accused of robbery (an accusation since discovered to be groundless), and applied to Pootapah, who promised to procure their release on security, and received a bribe of 2,000 rupees. The whole party charged with the robbery, including the two individuals, were released, after inquiry, by the Judge himself.

17. In this case, Bomia Shitty, his wife and his nephew, were accused of carrying off a neighbour's property. Maudapah threatened to procure a summons to apprehend them all, and send them to the Cutwall's choultry; to prevent which Bomia paid him 200 rupees. Now the complaint, as the party ought to have known, was not of a nature to admit of such summons: the particular summons prescribed by the regulations was issued; and although the bribe was paid, it is difficult to perceive how the party could fancy his interests were promoted.

18. A person named Soobia, who had several suits pending in court, received a message from Pootapah, stating that his marriage had been very expensive, and demanding 500 rupees, or he would get all the pending causes non-suited, Soobia prevailed upon him to be satisfied with 200 rupees.

19. The next case reveals an example of complicated oppression. Soobia-bundary, a potail, was induced by the threats and intimidations of Pootapah, to procure him ten corges of rice, at fifteen or sixteen pagodas per corge, when the



the grain was selling at twenty-six or twenty-seven pagodas. The rice was sold, and Pootapah received the proceeds, amounting to 400 rupees. In order to accomplish this object of the Sheristadar, it appears that the potail himself became an oppressor; he apportioned the demand amongst the ryots under him, exacting from them the whole quantity required. The character of the native officers is here strongly shewn. The potail, a man of opulence, thought it easier to retaliate the gross extortion which he underwent upon those below him, than to complain to the tribunal, which, he must have known, would have protected him from the Sheristadar's rapacity.

The potail was proceeded against by the judge for his oppression of the ryots.

20. This case is of a rather amusing kind. Two individuals, Apoobunga and Kantoobunga, charged each other with robbery, and were so violent in their recriminations, at their appearance in court, and so deaf to recommendations of amicable adjustment, that they were committed to the Cutwall's choultry, till they could procure security for their re-appearance. After they had remained there a few days under restraint, they grew more tractable; and although nothing more was required to procure their release than an adjustment, or a security for their re-appearance, Maudapah contrived to exact from them 300 rupees for the boon, under the very conditions at first prescribed.

21. Some ryots having been apprehended on a charge of aiding a revolted Poligar of Bilghi, Pootapah was applied to by several of the inhabitants of Bilghi to prevent their being apprehended. He demanded 4,000 rupees, and received 2,376\* as the price of his interference. Upon investigation, the Judge found that the parties who paid the bribes had been apprehended and released; but as the inquiry into their conduct was performed by himself, it was impossible to discover how the Sheristadar could have rendered the assistance stipulated. In this as in other cases, the parties had ample opportunities of disclosing the imposition they were subjected to.

22. In this case, Sooba Alva was plaintiff in a civil suit for the recovery of an estate. Pootapah promised to expedite it for 400 rupees, which he received. Sooba Alva, however, was induced, afterwards, to withdraw his suit. He presented a petition for that purpose in person, to the court, and frequently attended it since the transaction, yet never mentioned a word of the gross knavery practised upon him.

The other cases are similar to the foregoing, which are examples of the varieties.

In surveying such a regularly organized system of fraud and oppression, conducted by judicial servants, and aided by the vakeels and gomashtahs immediately about the court, the police officers and court peons, and even the native commissioners for the trial of civil suits, one cannot help being appalled at the universality of this want of principle in the Hindu character, as well as convinced of the inexpediency of entrusting the natives with large judicial powers, as some have recommended.

\* It subsequently appeared that 5,591 rupees was extorted from these ryots.

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## HINDOO PANTHEON.

It has been suggested to us that our correspondent T. I. M. (p. 482) has committed a mistake in referring to *Orme's* "Hindoo Pantheon;" and that he probably intended to write *Moor's* "Hindoo Pantheon," the only work with that title.

## INDIAN ARMY.

[*From a Correspondent.\**]

IN the Court of Directors' General Letter of 1806, published to the army in India in 1807, officers were debarred from the rank of colonel, except by his Majesty's brevet, for two reasons therein assigned: first, that lieutenant-colonels of his Majesty's service might not be superseded; and secondly, that lieutenant-colonels of the Hon. Company's service might not supersede each other.

In what follows, it is proposed to shew, that neither reason secures the expected advantage; or otherwise, that it is equally attainable without infringing on the orders of 1796, and usage of ten subsequent years.

1st. If the 20,000 troops of his Majesty's service in India were permanently stationed there, the officers of the higher ranks might be jealous of occasional supersession, as it would affect them for the remainder of their military career; but when it is considered that the different regiments remain in India only ten or fifteen years, and experience during that period frequent changes in their field officers, the point cannot be estimated as of much moment to his Majesty's army generally: moreover, if an officer of the Company's service, after forty-two years' service (which is the standing of the many whose promotion is stopped now), should occasionally supersede a lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's service, the latter might not be at all affected by it, as would be the case if he were serving under a different presidency, or even on a different station; or otherwise a reference to the ensign's commission of both would generally find the officer of the Company's service the older soldier; in which circumstances the superseded party could not have real cause for complaint. If, however, the supersession of lieutenant-colonels of his Majesty's service must at all events be guarded against (although without any security it would be but of rare occurrence), the local rank of colonel might be given; as that of captain is to subalterns of fifteen years standing, to prevent supersession by those of the Company's service.

2dly. With reference to the second reason, the Company's army could never have desired restraint upon the whole, to prevent the better fortunes of a few, when either branch had equal chance of advancement, and each perhaps thought its prospects better than those of another. There is also more the appearance than reality of equity and justice in it: for these ends could only result from its being a uniform system from the lowest grade, and not by a chequered plan of regimental rise to majority—line promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and then an indefinite stop of years to the advancement of those who would otherwise be colonels, and aspiring in due time to be generals by his Majesty's brevet, when their services to the state would be rewarded at the end of their career with the twofold advantage of rank and emolument as heretofore:—but as circumstances now are, the officers for the highest commands will only be of the rank of lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant-colonel commandant: and as promotion to colonel in his Majesty's service during peace in Europe must be very slow, that to general cannot be looked forward to by the present seniors of the Company's army, who are, in reference to  
advance-

\* This communication was received too late to be placed in juxtaposition with the former under the same title.—*Ed.*

advancement, but lieutenant-colonels, though nominally lieutenant-colonel-commandants. The general effect of the present system may be further surmised and established from the practical result exhibited in the Bengal Army List, or East-India Register, for September 1823, when there were three lieutenant-colonel-commandants (cadets of 1781 and 1782), viz:—

Dewar, of infantry, lieutenant-colonel of August 1811—lieutenant-colonel-commandant of March 1823.

Carpenter, ditto, lieutenant-colonel of October 1811—and lieutenant-colonel-commandant of April 1823.

Caldwell, of artillery, lieutenant-colonel of March 1812—lieutenant-colonel-commandant of May 1820.

It will be observed that Caldwell is only seven months junior to Dewar and five months junior to Carpenter, as lieutenant-colonel; so that his becoming a colonel before them could not have been considered extraordinary good fortune. He must, however, according to the present system, wait till they are promoted; and as a brevet, embracing lieutenant-colonels of 1811, would probably exclude those of 1812, they may be colonels *many years* before the check to his promotion would be removed, without that general advantage to the service calculated upon in the second reason assigned for it by the Hon. Court; for if cotemporaries of ranks respectively (above that of major) do not preserve their relative position by it, its ostensible and only legitimate object is not attained, nor can it be more attainable by it than by the usage before 1807, which, as being more agreeable to the army, and equally advantageous to the state, will, it is to be hoped, be ere long reverted to and re-established.

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### THE CARAVAN.

SEE yon feeble fainting band  
 Slowly tread the burning sand !  
 Parched their lips, their eye-lids red,  
 Every sinew lax with dread.  
 Oft a heavy look they cast  
 O'er the dismal waste they've passed ;  
 Oft with drooping heart explore  
 The dismal waste that lies before.  
 Yet they utter not a word ;  
 Sighs, and sighs alone, are heard.  
 From behind those hillocks, lo !  
 Sudden darts the lurking foe.  
 Shouts of triumph fill the air ;—  
 Groans of horror and despair.—  
 Lances glitter, sabres gleam ;—  
 Hark ! I hear the victims scream—  
 Mercy !—Ah !—'twas but a dream !

## MR. MOORCROFT.

It is well known that this enterprising individual has been for some years employed, with daring yet prudent spirit, in persevering efforts to visit every interesting part of Central Asia, and to make researches into the geography, science, literature, manners, and commerce of that secluded portion of the world. We have from time to time collected scattered accounts of his progress and discoveries, and have long indulged the expectation of seeing the result of his labours published in England. Our hopes on this head are, we fear, frustrated by the death of this distinguished traveller. Reports of the event have reached Calcutta by several channels, and it seems, indeed, put beyond a doubt by the following copy of a letter which appears in a Bengal paper :—

*Extract of a Persian Letter from Aga Hussein to Moollah Shukoor, dated Umrutsur, 22d of the Month of Rubhee, A.H. 1241 (corresponding with the 4th November 1825).*

I have had an interview with Meera Mul and Assa Nuna, bankers, at Shekarpoor, who mentioned that they had received a letter from Cabul, from the contents of which it appears that Mr. Moorcroft, who had been to Bokhara, had proceeded to a town near the city called Ankho, to purchase horses, and had died there a few days after his arrival. The chief of Ankho seized nine horses, and all the property belonging to the deceased. The other gentleman who was in company with Mr. Moorcroft [Mr. Trebeck] had gone to Balk, and remained there in a sickly state, having sent information of the conduct of the chief of Ankho to the King of Bokhara.

It is superfluous for us to express our deep and pungent regret at the loss of a person, who seems to have been in every respect so well qualified for the career upon which he had entered.

Just previous to the reports to which we have adverted reaching Calcutta, a letter had been received there from Mr. Moorcroft, dated at Bokhara, June 6th, 1825, giving a long detail of his adventures in Toorkistan. The substance of this communication was published in the Government Gazette, and we think it cannot fail (especially since we have reason to believe the writer of the letter is no more) to inspire our readers with interest. At the time of writing, Mr. Moorcroft was awaiting the return of the King from a campaign against his rebellious subjects, when Mr. M. proposed to cross the Amoo.

“ Mr. Moorcroft and his party, having quitted Peshawur, arrived at the city of Bokhara on the 27th of February 1825. He had been previously warned against the attempt to proceed thither, by his Dooranee friends, on account of the distracted state of the intervening country, and the rapacity and cruelty of the hostile tribes inhabiting the line of his intended route. But nothing could deter him from the prosecution of his favourite enterprize, and the ardour with which his friends endeavoured to make him abandon his purpose, seemed only to increase his eagerness to surmount every anticipated difficulty. Strengthened by the concurrence of his friend and fellow-traveller, Mr. Trebeck, and by the general devotedness of the party, he resolved to pursue his object to the utmost of his power.

“ When Sultan Mohammed Khan was informed of this determination, he lent Mr. Moorcroft a small escort (fifteen horsemen) under the command of a confidential person, provided another considerably larger from Dost Mahommud Khan, and sent along with him an able man to make suitable arrangements should any difficulty arise on the frontier. Mr. Moorcroft was also supplied with a letter of introduction to the King of Bokhara, and another to Mahommud Morad Begh, the chief of Koondooz, into whose country he would

have to enter after passing through Bameean and the adjoining country of the Hazarehs. To Morad Begh Mr. Moorcroft wrote himself, stating his objects, and the motives for the journey. Through the latter province the party passed without the slightest molestation. On the frontier of Ak Roobat, or the White Serace, they were met by 200 horsemen, commanded by Mahommud Alece Begh, the Tajik chief of Sykan, formerly a servant of Meer Kuleeah Alece Khan, but now compelled, through the fallen fortunes of his master's house, to become a tributary to Morad Begh, the chief of the Kuttaghun Ozbuks, whose principal residence is at Koondooz, in ancient times a part of Budukshan, joining the eastern frontier of Khorasan. Morad Begh, after the death of Meer Kuleeah, had subjugated the whole of the countries on the line of the great caravan-road from Ak Roobat, and extending through Sykan up to the eastern foot of the pass of Muzar.

"In the towns from the Hazarch frontier up to Tash Koorghan, the population consists almost wholly of Tajiks, or, as they occasionally call themselves, Chagataees; but that of Tash Koorghan is composed of a mixture of Tajiks, Ozbuks, and Caubulesc. The party were received and treated by the Tajiks with much civility.

"To Mr. Moorcroft's letter Morad Begh returned a civil answer, with the assurance that he should be treated as other merchants. At Tash Koorghan, however, there arose strong suspicion of a very different line of conduct. After some delay, Mr. Moorcroft and Meer Izzut Oolah Khan were summoned to attend the chief at Koondooz, a distance of about eighty miles, across a tract of country almost wholly desert, and without water, except rain collected at three different stages in a circular reservoir covered by a dome of brick-work. These wells, still invaluable to the traveller, though going rapidly to ruin, were constructed by Abdullah Khan, the munificent Khan of Kashkar, who was a contemporary and relation of the Emperor Akber. After two interviews with Mahommud Morad Begh, who was not devoid of civility, Mr. Moorcroft was dismissed, in company with a Hindoo, who was deputed to settle the amount of the duty to be levied on his property.

"After the duties (at a heavy rate) had been adjusted, the money paid, and the party on the point of departing, an embargo was laid upon all persons, on the plea of political precaution, to prevent the communication of pending preparations for a foray, directed by Morad Begh against the Hazarehs.

"At this period Meer Izzut Oolah Khan was attacked with a bilious remittent fever, produced on the march to Koondooz by marsh effluvia, and the disease, Mr. Moorcroft says, 'is probably not exceeded by the yellow fever of America, or the fever of Walcheren, though happily the cause, or combination of causes, is limited to a small locality.' As soon as he was sufficiently convalescent the Meer was permitted to return to Hindoostan.\*

"Instead of obtaining leave to proceed on his journey, as expected, on the completion of the expedition, Mr. Moorcroft was summoned to Koondooz, and on his arrival there, learnt that his party had also been sent for, together with the whole of the property under his charge. It was then openly asserted by the chief, that Mr. Moorcroft had visited the country merely as a spy, and that he and his party should be detained till a reference could be made to Caubul and to Bokhara, to ascertain whether his views were commercial or otherwise. The answer from Caubul was favourable, and disappointed the chief, who only appeared to want a pretext for confiscating the property. At length, at the cost of a very large fine, the party were permitted to depart. But this was only a prelude to further treachery and extortion; for whilst

loading

\* See p. 471 -- *Id.*

loading the camels to leave Tash Koorghan for Muzar, his progress was again arrested by an order to convey him with all possible speed to Koondooz.

"The cause of this fresh interruption was the voluntary evidence of a certain Moollah, who had been in the service of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone at Peshawur, and who subsequently accompanied that gentleman to Calcutta. In this deposition Mr. Moorcroft was charged with having political designs, which induced Morad Begh to demand two lacs of rupees. The purpose of the Begh was now obvious, and it became a vital question how to counteract his intentions. In this difficulty, Meer Wuzeer Ahmud suggested to Mr. Moorcroft, that if he could undertake at one stretch, in the disguise of an Ozbuk, a journey of about 140 miles, he might reach the residence of Kasim Jan Khaja, in Talikan, and by personal application possibly succeed in interesting that individual in his favour.

"Kasim Jan Khaja is a syjud, descended through a family in Samurkund, from Jenghis Khan, united by ties of a double marriage with Mahommud Morad Begh, and exercising over him the influence which belongs to the head of the priesthood among the Kuttaghuns.

"Mr. Moorcroft's tent was pitched upon the bare plain, and a considerable body of Ozbuk horse had been stationed round it. Towards evening they retreated to the distance of thirty or forty yards in front and rear of the tent, but near enough to see every thing that occurred. Other horsemen patrolled upon the roads, the gates of the town were shut at an earlier hour than usual, and every avenue to escape was guarded, except the road to Caubul. At the close of day, Mr. Moorcroft shewed himself outside of his tent in European attire, which, to that period, he had constantly worn, and, on re-entering, dressed himself quickly in the habit of an Ozbuk, concealing the lower part of his face in the last folds of his turban. Thus disguised, he quitted the tent alone, without detection. Dipping into a ravine, he followed its course along its bed, and by a few windings, reached a burying-ground, where two guides, with horses, provided by Meer Wuzeer Ahmud, were waiting for him.

"They took the road to Caubul, but soon, by long detours, got into the right direction, and after having travelled for two nights, and until four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, without giving rest to their horses (which had only taken one feed of barley, earried on the saddles), they reached in safety the house, or rather camp, of Kasim Jan Khaja, situated on the right bank of Furkhar, and in the valley of Talikan: distance probably 150 miles. Talikan, as in the time of Marco Polo, is still distinguished for its mines of salt, and its large produce of wheat.

"A letter from Meer Wuzeer Ahmud introduced Mr. Moorcroft's business to the patriarch of the Kuttaghun Ozbuks, and contributed to his kind reception. Finding the door of a large mud-walled court open, he entered, and sent one of the guides to the Peerzada, to whom he was speedily ushered through a crowd of attendants, surrounding a circular house, or tent, made of reeds and mats, with a high dome-roof of the same materials, resembling a gigantic bee-hive. Within this structure he found the Peerzada sitting on a wolf-skin, placed upon a thin cushion of brocade of crimson satin and gold. As instructed by Meer Wuzeer Ahmud, he placed the presented right hand of the Peerzada between his own, and slightly bowed over it; on which he received a welcome, and was desired to sit down. A present, according to the custom of the country, being placed before the Peerzada, Mr. Moorcroft took hold of the skirt of his robe, and stated at length the purpose of his visit. His object, he said, was to introduce the merchandize of the country to which

he belonged into Toorkistan, and to purchase and take back horses into Hindoostan. He gave a brief account of his journey; of his being delayed in Tibet through want of money, occasioned by an unexpected expenditure; of the Chinese authorities of Yarkund having consented to his visiting that city, and afterwards retracting their promise, through the intrigues of the Cashmeer merchants, jealous of competition; of his party reaching Cashmeer, and being detained there in some measure from a desire of procuring shawls as a safe remittance to Bokhara, but principally in consequence of the contest in Afghanistan between Runjeet Sing and the Doorances; and of his having traversed Afghanistan, and ultimately having arrived in Toorkistan.

"He further observed, that Morad Begh had conveyed to him the fullest assurances of safety, instead of which he had been detained three months, had suffered unreasonable exactions, and was threatened with the loss of property and life unless he would immediately pay an enormous sum as the price of his liberation. The Peerzada pledged his word to prevent, as far as might lie in his power, any further injury to Mr. Moorcroft, or his affairs. Our traveller was then hospitably entertained, and treated with attention and respect. In one of their conversations, the Peerzada informed him that a native of Enderab, named Moollah Mahommud Ameen, had brought against him very grave accusations before the chief, and was surprised to learn that the Moollah was unknown to him. Next day the Moollah made his appearance at Talikan, accompanied by a Hajee, and demanded to be admitted to a durbar of the Peerzada, which happened to be that day very largely attended. His request being granted, he made a long speech, highly injurious to the interests of Mr. Moorcroft, alleging that the Europeans would speedily overturn the religion of Mahomet, and that their conquests were approaching the holy city of Mecca itself. Allusions were made to certain expeditions against Algiers and Mocha, and so strong an impression was produced against our traveller, that, on being informed, though imperfectly, of the proceedings at the durbar, he instantly claimed, as a matter of justice, to be allowed to enter upon his defence at once. On being introduced to the durbar, the Moollah was pointed out to him. Mr. Moorcroft then put to him the following questions:—

"Q. What is my name? *A. Metcalfe.* Q. What is my occupation? *A. That of a general.* Q. You say that I am a general, what number do I command? *A. You are the head of the whole army.* Q. Do you mean that I am the officer known in Hindoostan by the title of Sipur Sala? *A. Yes.* Q. How long have I been absent from Hindoostan? *A. Seven or eight years.*

"Mr. Moorcroft observed to the Peerzada, that his accuser was wholly unacquainted even with his name, and that the idea of a commander-in-chief descending to the humble occupation of an itinerant merchant, and absenting himself from his army for seven or eight years, was too ridiculous to require any comment! The Moollah was not to be put down. He poured forth other charges which, for a time, made a deep impression upon the Peerzada, and seemed to ensure a victory. Mr. Moorcroft, however, repelled them successfully, and the Moollah was so mortified and enraged, that he threatened to assail him with accusations at every stage on his journey to Bokhara, for the sole purpose of frustrating his views. 'If you will not listen to my first advice,' said he to the Peerzada, 'at least make him go back, for if you do not, Toorkistan will inevitably fall into the hands of the English.'

*(The remainder next month.)*

## Review of Books.

*Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, in the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824.* By MAJOR DIXON DENHAM, and CAPTAIN HUGH CLAPPERTON, the Survivors of the Expedition. London, 1826. 4to., pp. 671.

No work, perhaps, for many years, has been looked for with more eagerness and impatience than this. The few details which had been published in an authentic shape, respecting the perils encountered by the travellers, in the desert and in the field of battle, and the more recent reports of the discoveries made during their three years' exploration of regions which excite, on many accounts, peculiar interest, amply justified great expectations. We will not say that these expectations are altogether disappointed; but we lament that they were so inordinately raised by misrepresentation or misapprehension. The contents of this work are extremely interesting; the discoveries they disclose are valuable; the narratives of the two surviving travellers are highly creditable to them, both as actors and relators (for they are written in a sensible yet unpretending style); but we can find no details of the wonders we were promised:—the mighty kingdom in the interior, the centre of an immense traffic;—flourishing and populous towns, built but a few miles apart from each other;—a civilized nation of black complexion, with a large military force clothed in complete armour, part wearing “the perfect hauberk mail of the Norman knights,” and part the Roman armour, “exactly conformable to the specimens handed down from antiquity!” Whoever examines the work expecting to realize these accounts, which have been repeatedly obtruded upon the public as the results of this expedition into Africa, will search in vain.

It is well known that Dr. Oudney fell a victim to the climate, which accelerated the progress of a pectoral complaint he had carried out with him from England. He appears to have been very early incapacitated from those scientific offices for which he was the only individual of the three fully qualified. His ardour, however, never deserted him; he even hastened his death by his exertions. His contributions to the work are, therefore, few.

Major Denham's portion consists of an introductory chapter, detailing the particulars of the journey from Tripoli to Mourzuk, which had been reached by Mr. Ritchie and Capt. Lyon, as well as Hornemann; and of an excursion to the westward of Mourzuk; also the narrative of the expedition from that city to Bornou, from the capital of which, Kouka, he proceeded to Mandara, in conjunction with a *ghrazzie*,\* or marauding party, who, in attacking the town of Musfcia, sustained a total overthrow; by a series of astonishing escapes, Major Denham succeeded in getting back to Kouka. This officer, consequently, penetrated nearly 300 miles more to the southward than his companions; namely, to the 9th parallel of north latitude.

Capt. Clapperton's narrative gives an account of an excursion from Kouka to the westward, performed by that officer and Dr. Oudney, who died on the journey, 12th January 1824, at a place called Murmur. From hence Capt. Clapperton proceeded alone to Kano, and thence, still in a westerly direction inclining to the north, nearly as far as the 6th eastern meridian, to Sackatoo.

A large portion of the tract visited by these travellers had never, probably, been

\* We here recognize the same term (*Grassiah*), applied to a marauding tribe in India.



been trod by natives of Europe, at least in modern times; the inhabitants had never seen, scarcely heard of, Europeans. It is amusing to read the statements which Major Denham gives (as Mungo Park had done before) of the astonishment, and even horror, which his white skin inspired wherever he went. Some ran away as at a spectre; others shrieked; market-women tumbled over their own merchandize to escape his look; the ladies of rank were never weary of examining his hands, opening his bosom, &c.; but the sudden removal of his turban, and the exposure of a bald white pate, would startle, perhaps overturn, a whole assembly. His black friends would say, with a look of pity, "why are you white?"

It is, at the same time, pleasing to find, from the concurrent testimony of Major Denham, Dr. Oudney, and Capt. Clapperton, that there does not exist that animosity towards Europeans which has been believed to prevail in these regions. Even the Arab merchants allowed Englishmen, though Kaffirs, to rank next to their own nation. Major Denham states (p. 328), that wherever El Kanemy, the sheikh of Bornou, (the only important power in Central Africa, besides that of the Felatahs, whose chief is actuated by almost similar sentiments) has authority, "Europeans, and particularly Englishmen, will be kindly and hospitably received." In respect to dress, the travellers found the advantage of wearing their own costume instead of that of Musulmans; and the writer last quoted observes, that though they were the first travellers in Africa who had resisted the persuasion that disguise was necessary, and were determined to appear as Britons and Christians, their conduct in this particular seemed to excite confidence instead of jealousy. He adds (p. xviii), "I am perfectly satisfied that our reception would have been less friendly had we assumed a character that could have been at best but ill supported."

Throughout their journey they had repeated evidence, not only of the horrors attending the slave-trade, but that this dreadful commerce, encouraged by Europeans, is the most formidable obstacle to discovery, and to the introduction of civilization and legitimate traffic in these vast tracts. Hundreds, nay thousands of human skeletons lay strewed in the desert between Mourzuk and Bornou, victims of want and fatigue. Every few miles, a note of Dr. Oudney (p. 8) informs us, a skeleton was seen; at Meshoo, the ground was strewed with them: one hand often lay under the head, and frequently both, as if in the act of compressing the head—symptoms of the torture which these unhappy objects of brutal avarice undergo, ere death releases them! Capt. Clapperton found, whilst at Kano, in the territories of the chief of the Felatahs, that his projected journey to Nyffee was prevented by the intrigues of the Arabs, "as they know well, if the native Africans were once acquainted with English commerce by the way of the sea, their own lucrative inland trade would from that moment cease." P. 88.

They arrived at Kouka, the capital of Bornou, February 17, 1823. This was a momentous day: they came in contact with a people who were utterly unacquainted with Europeans; and the contradictory accounts the travellers had received respecting the power of the sheikh (some representing his force to consist of a few ragged negroes armed with spears; others describing his troops to be not only numerous, but to a certain degree well trained) created additional interest and curiosity. As they approached the town, they were surprised to see, drawn up steadily in line, a body of several thousand cavalry, under the sheikh's first general, a negro of noble aspect. At sight of the travellers the troops moved rapidly to meet them, and the tact and management in their movements, Major Denham says, astonished him.

The sheikh's negroes, as they are called, meaning the black chiefs and favourites, all raised to that rank by some deed of bravery, were habited in coats of mail composed of iron-chain, which covered them from the throat to the knees, dividing behind, and coming on each side of the horse: some of them had helmets, or rather skull-caps, of the same metal, with chin-pieces, all sufficiently strong to ward off the stroke of a spear. Their horses' heads were also defended by plates of iron, brass, and silver, just leaving sufficient room for the eyes of the animal. P. 64.

This description is elucidated by a portrait of one of the body-guard of the sheikh, as well as representations of the various parts of the armour, so that antiquaries will not be at a loss to discover how far the assertions respecting the *perfect* Norman and Roman armour are accurate.

Kouka, the travellers, those who survived at least, made their head-quarters for eighteen months (Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton left it August 16, 1824); in the meantime they were joined by another companion, Mr. Toole, who soon fell a sacrifice to the climate. At their departure they left Mr. Tyrwhitt at Kouka, as British resident, who has, however, subsequently followed Dr. Oudney and Mr. Toole to an untimely grave.

El Kanemy, the sheikh of Kouka, of whom the travellers afford us a very favourable picture, is the real sovereign of Bornou; but the nominal sultan is still in possession of all the shadowy attributes of sovereignty, and resides at old Birnie. Like the relation between Stephano and Trinculo, in the "*Tempest*," the sultan is the sovereign, and the sheikh the "*viceroy over him*." The travellers paid a visit to this sultan at Birnie, which, like Kouka, is a town with mud walls; the houses are huts, generally circular, built for the most part of mud, sometimes of straw, or of coarse mats. The description of the sultan's court reminds us of the puerile extravagancies which abound in English pantomimes. We quote Major Denham's words:—

Large bellies and large heads are indispensable for those who serve the court of Bornou; and those who unfortunately possess not the former by nature, or on whom lustiness will not be forced by cramming, make up the deficiency of protuberance by a wadding, which, as they sit on the horse, gives the belly the curious appearance of hanging over the pommel of the saddle. The eight, ten, and twelve shirts, of different colours, that they wear one over the other, help a little to increase this greatness of person: the head is enveloped in folds of muslin or linen of various colours, though mostly white, so as to deform it as much as possible; and those whose turban was the most studied, had the effect [*i. e.* their turbans had the effect] of making the head appear completely on one side. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the appearance of these people, squatting down in their places, tottering under the weight and magnitude of their turbans and their bellies, while the thin legs that appeared underneath but ill accorded with the bulk of the other parts. P. 79.

Angornou is the largest town in Bornou; it contains at least 30,000 inhabitants; it is not walled, but the huts are larger and more commodious than at Kouka. Here is a weekly market, attended (the natives say) in peaceable times by 80,000 or 100,000 persons. Linen is so cheap here, that most of the males indulge in the luxury of a shirt and pair of trowsers. Major Denham was much amused at the mode of imploring charity employed by some beggars in the *fsug*, or market-place. They exhibited a shirt as well as the rest; but holding up the tattered remains of a nether garment, kept exclaiming, "*breeches there are none! breeches there are none!*"

From the sheikh of Bornou the travellers experienced great courtesy and liberality. "*It is quite impossible*," says Major Denham, "*to describe the value of his kindness to us on all occasions.*" Learning that their funds were low,

low, he sent word that any money they stood in need of he would immediately furnish them with. Nor is this an isolated example: the same traveller, at the conclusion of his narrative, speaks of the natives of the countries he traversed generally in these terms:—

If either here or in any foregoing part of this journal it may be thought that I have spoken too favourably of the natives we were thrown amongst, I can only answer, that I have described them as I found them, hospitable, kind-hearted, honest, and liberal. To the latest hour of my life I shall remember them with affectionate regard; and many are the untutored children of nature in Central Africa who possess feelings and principles that would do honour to the most civilized Christian. P. 311.

Some of the wild and savage tribes who inhabit the mountains, and the borders and islands of lake Tchad, are of course to be excepted from this general description. The Kerdy tribes, who dwell upon the hills which overlook the capital of Mandara (the limit of Major Denham's advance to the southward) are depicted in terrific colours. They feed upon horse-flesh; their aspect and dress are strikingly wild and savage. The Biddomahs, who inhabit the islands in the Tchad, and subsist upon the plunder of the neighbouring people, are scarcely less savage. Their personal appearance is excessively repulsive: they have large mouths, and long necks; the upper part of the face is very flat; they are sulky and reserved; they never salute strangers, as the other negroes invariably do.

The black beauties of Central Africa seem to have made a strong impression upon Major Denham: he speaks in several places of their personal charms with a sort of rapture. He contrasts the beautiful forms, expressive eyes, pearly teeth, and excessive cleanliness of the true negro ladies with those of a lighter hue at Mourzuk, whom he describes as follows:—

Wrapped in a woollen blanket, with an under one of the same texture, seldom changed night or day until it drops off, or that they may be washed for their wedding; hair clotted, and besmeared with sand, brown powder of cloves, and other drugs, in order to give them the popular smell; their silver ear-rings and coral ornaments all blackened by the perspiration flowing from their anointed locks; they are really such bundles of filth, that it is not without alarm you see them approach towards you, or disturb their garments in your presence. P. 300.

It is time, however, that we should advert to the more important discoveries which have rewarded the efforts of these travellers. Of these the discovery of the large state of Bornou is not the least remarkable: although heard of, it may be truly said to have been less known before their visit than Timbuctoo itself. We must not, however, exaggerate the importance of our connection with this state. The present effective ruler appears to be a man of sense as well as courage: yet his authority is not co-extensive with his nominal possessions. When Major Denham petitioned to be suffered to survey the eastern shore of lake Tchad, the sheikh replied, "It is not in my power to send you to the eastward, or you should not want my assistance. You have seen enough of the dispositions of the inhabitants of the countries towards me, and their power, to know that this is true. It has pleased God to grant me a victory now, which may lead to quieter times." The discomfiture of the expedition from Kouka against the Felatahs, shows what consequences the change of character or of fortune in the ruler of Bornou may produce.

The information which the travellers collected respecting Timbuctoo, and the course of the rivers, though not verified, are valuable additions to our former stock. From Abdel Gassam, the son of a Felatah chief of D'jennie, who had come from Timbuctoo on his way to Mecca, Major Denham procured much

much curious intelligence respecting the destruction of Mungo Park and his party (which is confirmatory of preceding accounts), and concerning the city of Timbuctoo. A Moor, named Khalifa, told the Major that Timbuctoo was now governed by a woman (a statement confirmed by two letters received from Timbuctoo, which Major D. afterwards saw at Tripoli); and that the term *wangara*, hitherto supposed to be a state, is merely a title applied to gold countries: Bambara is therefore called Wangara. There is a camel-road from Sackatoo to Timbuctoo, but infested by the Kafirs of Cobee.

The most splendid discovery is that of the great lake Tchad, a vast body of fresh water, without an outlet, upwards of 200 miles from east to west, by about 150 miles, in the broadest part, from north to south. This lake is situated between the 14th and 17th eastern meridians, and between  $12\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  and  $14\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  of north latitude. It was explored by Major Denham, except on its eastern and north-eastern sides: the only rivers he found communicating with it were the Yeou, on the west, the course of which is very short from the south-west (running into the Tchad at the rate of three miles an hour); and the Shary, on the south, which, according to information given to Major Denham, communicates with the Kowara, which passes Timbuctoo. The Yeou is called by the Arabs *the Nile*, a term which, in this part of Africa, denotes all *sweet running water*.

The account which the inhabitants on the borders of the lake give of it is, that it once emptied itself into the Bahr-el-Ghazah by a stream which had dried up, but the bed remained; and that it wasted itself in an immense swamp. At four days' journey was, they said, another lake, called Fittre; not still water like the Tchad, but it received a river from the south-west, forming, in fact, the lake, which was also called Darfoor water, and Shilluk.

The disturbed state of the country on the eastern borders of the lake prevented Major Denham from completing his survey of it; Barca Gana, the sheikh's general, encompassed it, however, four several times, in the course of his operations against the tribes in this quarter; and as he had a force of from 400 to 800 cavalry with him, the passage of a river or running stream could not, as Major D. remarks, have escaped his observation.

The accessions to our geographical knowledge of Africa, which these travellers have contributed, conduct us but a little way towards a solution of the problems concerning that continent. We trust the efforts of Capt. Clapperton, now on another expedition thither, will carry us still farther.

We have been able to afford the reader but a slender and imperfect idea of this work, which is one of the most interesting of the kind we have met with for some years. The narrative is unlaboured; the travellers appear to represent things just as they saw them; and there is quite as much scientific information as could be expected, under the peculiar circumstances of the expedition. The conduct of the travellers generally appears to have been judicious, and to have made its proper impression upon the natives. We are not disposed to blame the instance of *excess* exhibited by Capt. Clapperton, who, on finding that Dr. Oudney's grave had been outraged by a party of Arabs, under the eye of the Governor of Murmur, sent for his excellency, and applied a horse-whip to his shoulders!

## VARIETIES;

## PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee on Wednesday the 2d Nov.; the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the chair.

At this meeting the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Mr. J. Paxton, Captain T. Macan, and Mr. Conolly, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Present, for the Museum. The impression of the foot of Gautama, by Dr. R. Tytler.

A live Snake, the Boa Constrictor, from Saugor, and a hammock, or litter, used in Nepaul, by R. Hunter, Esq.

Six images from Hammirpore, by M. Ainslie, Esq.

A series of specimens illustrative of the strata in the coal field of New South Wales, by D. Ross, Esq.; with a descriptive sketch of the mineral basin as existing at the north-eastern end of Pontypool, Monmouthshire, referring to the substances enumerated.

For the Library. Copies of all the oriental works published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, since October 1814, by the Council of the College.

A Sanserit manuscript, the moral sentences of Chanakya, with a Nevuri translation, by H. B. Hodgson, Esq.

A coloured map of Benares, by James Prinsep, Esq.

Several Burmese manuscripts, by F. P. Strong, Esq. in the name of Captain Wilson.

The Secretary read a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel V. Blacker, on the geographical boundaries of India. This paper abounds with curious matter, and interesting illustrations, but we understand, that its communication to the Society was premature on the part of the Secretary, the intelligent author, not having yet, in his own estimation, fully developed the subject. We must therefore refrain from citing its substance beyond adverting to a point which we think the author has indisputably made out, that the river Indus cannot be considered either geographically or politically as the western barrier of Hindoostan.

The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Moorcroft, dated Cashmeer, the 8th of February, 1823, but owing to the difficulties of transmission from that remote quarter, it was not received before the 2d of November 1825. The letter contains a sketch of the language of Tibet, illus-

trated by drawings of the various alphabets employed in that country. Mr. Moorcroft has sent at the same time some stereotype line engravings of mythological and real personages, and a few pen-drawings executed in a similar style. These productions are to us quite surprising, as exhibiting a degree of taste and skill in the art of design which could not have been expected from Tibet. The Grand Lama, seated on a chair of state, is gracefully formed, and the drapery well arranged. A figure at his feet is very happily managed in a kneeling posture, and the two deities in the clouds, with halos round them, equally well conceived. The drawing of a beautiful Lama is also admirably executed, and the multitude of surrounding figures, depicted with the same taste and spirit. But the death of the mortal part of the Prophet Zacheamoonce is, perhaps, the finest in point of composition. The figures surrounding the reclining Saint, are numerous, and the expression and attitudes of grief, well varied. These outlines remind us of Flaxman's Homer, by their freedom and simplicity, but, of course, in an inferior degree. Mr. Moorcroft, however, says, that they are merely the common productions of the country, and that those of a higher description are not procurable, being deposited in the temples, and in the houses of men of opulence.

Mr. Moorcroft has given an account of every variety of letter used in Tibet, for familiar and religious purposes, and the enumeration is certainly curious.

No. 1. Is termed the *Lantsa*, the letter of the Lhas, or Angels. It is used for inscriptions in the Temples, or Monasteries, and the sacred sentence of "*Om ma nee put me hang*," is usually written with it. This character is frequently met with in a line perpendicular to its present direction, accompanied by several ornamental strokes, or bars, to the right.

No. 2. The *Wurtoo*, the letter of the Genii (*Looees*) or the guardian spirits of springs, rivers, mountains, &c. It is found at Lhasa in some religious books, but few persons understand it well, and it is seldom made use of.

No. 3. The *Gyager Kamate*. The first of these words is the name given by the Tibetans to Hindoostan, and the second is that of the place to which the letter is peculiar.

If it really exists, at present, it will probably not have escaped European research.

No. 4. Is the *Surchoo Pookhung* character. This also belongs to Hindoostan, and it need only be observed that the first word signifies "East," and that the second is the name of the district, or town in which it was employed.

No. 5. The *Tchaklo*.

No. 6. The *Skongkur dozhe*. This and the preceding belong to Tibet, but they are as little studied and as little used as the Wurtoo.

No. 7. Is the *Oomet Brootsa*. The first of these words is applied to every description of the vulgar, or common letter, of which this is a variety, sometimes, though not most frequently, used for works on subjects unconnected with religion, as medicine.

No. 8. The *Mootaghe Oochun*.

No. 9. The *Shinpoee Oochun*. These are merely the established Ecclesiastical letters, with the omission of a few of the vowel signs, and the addition of a line betwixt some of the syllables, intended, as it is said, to prevent the writing being readily decyphered.

No. 10. The *Sunscreet*.

No. 11. The *Oomet Peih*, more generally used than the *Brootsa*.

No. 12. The *Oochun*, or the character in which the Kangyoon, the Koghliur of Georgi, and every book treating of religion is either written or printed.

No. 13. The *Oomet Chookyik*, the vulgar letter in general use.

No. 14. The *Thor*. This name, with the addition of *Po*, is used to designate a race of Tartars supposed to inhabit a country bordering upon the north of Tibet, near the sources of the great Yangtse Kiang, and included between the frontier of Khoten, and the tract of country, through which passes the great commercial road from Lhassa to Siling, or Siningfoo. These people are distinct from the Kalmuks, who are named Skpo. They are, perhaps, a tribe of the Eluths, but oriental research may be sufficiently advanced to recognise them. The character resembles that of China, in being written in a line commencing at the top of the page and proceeding downwards. The Seal of the Grand Lama affords a specimen of it.

Mr. Moorcroft observes that the incorrectness of the present maps of Asia may give rise to a suspicion that the country of Thor touches upon the boundary of Ladak. But the unexplored territory of Khoten extends far to the East, along the face of the Mooz Tagh, connected by irregular groups with Kantesees, or Kuelas, and the line of the ancient thoroughfare, between Kashkar and India, was through its capital and Roodokh, formerly the summer residence of the chief of Ladak.

"Tibet," says Mr. Moorcroft, "ap-

pears to have offered a secure asylum to refugees of different religious persuasions at different periods, and it is presumed that the Manichean and Nestorian Christians have profited by the tranquillity of the country, and the liberal, unpersecuting, spirit of its inhabitants. And from what I have myself seen of the indifference with which all classes of Lamaists behold an individual, born in their faith, embracing the doctrines of Mahomet, a suspicion is forced upon the mind, that if the missionaries who were domiciliated at Lassa, had confined their operation merely to making proselytes, and had not insulted the people by vilifying and degrading the national religion, they would not have been expelled from the country. But the same tolerating spirit does not exist among the Chinese who have now usurped the government of Lassa."

Mr. Moorcroft has been led to believe, from what he has seen, that the libraries of Lassa abound with matter, which, considering the insulated situation of that country, would surprise the learned in Europe, were they accessible to European research. The Kangoor, or Kagh-yoor, a book found in all the principal monasteries, consists of one hundred and eight folio volumes, each two feet six in length, and six inches and three-quarters in breadth, the first volume containing 1,088 pages.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

*Meeting of February 6.*—The following persons were admitted members:—Messrs. Biart; A. H. Brucé, geographer; Gros, professor at the Royal College of St. Louis; Pacho, a traveller late from Cyrenais; P. Wynch, in the service of the English East-India Company.

M. de Hammer communicated to the Council, certain fragments relative to Masoudi, and the origin of the Thousand and One Nights.

M. Klaproth communicated the contents of a work which he proposes to publish on the ancient Turkish dialect, called Coman.

M. Jouannin, of Constantinople, transmitted to the Council, a memoir of M. Ruffin, for insertion in the *Journal Asiatique*; also the design of an ancient monument found in a valley near Nicomedia.

M. César Moreau transmitted from London some tables relating to the commerce of the English East-India Company; also a donation of a Chinese celestial planisphere, of which M. Abel Rémusat will give an account at the ensuing meeting.

Some passages were communicated of a letter from Count Rzewouski, of Warsaw, relative to the labours of M. Majewski on the Sanscrit language, and announce

ing the transmission of a work by the latter.

A passage of a letter from M. L. Van Alstin, of Ghent, to Messrs. Dondey Dupré was communicated, offering the means of making scientific researches in different parts of Asia.

M. Abel Rémusat made a verbal report of the reasons which prevented M. Klaproth and himself from making known to the Council the means of composing a Japanese vocabulary, and on the plan of a work of the same kind which he proposes to publish conjointly with M. Landresse, after the great Chinese and Japanese Dictionary recently obtained by the King's library.

The President delivered a report of the presentation made to the King on the 31st January of the first six volumes of the *Journal Asiatique*. The following speech was addressed to his Majesty by the President:—

"Sire: The Asiatic Society has the honour to offer the first volumes of the Journal which it publishes. Founded in 1822, under the reign of the monarch who established amongst us, instruction in the languages of China and India, its object is to multiply and extend our acquaintance with the countries and the people of Asia, ancient and modern. No nation of Europe has done so much as France for oriental studies. The Asiatic Society will contribute its utmost to maintain this superiority. If your Majesty deigns to grant your august protection, it will feel assured of success, as well as obtain in advance the most flattering recompense."

The King's Reply.

"I will always protect with pleasure, labours like yours, gentlemen, useful to the public. I am well satisfied with them, and urge you to continue them."

#### LAWYERS IN CHINA.

No attorneys are authorized by law in China; those self-constituted, are thus defined and described by a Chinese classic writer: "Villainous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond of making a stir, and who, either by fraudulent and crafty schemes, excite discord; or by disorderly and illegal proceedings, intimidate and impose upon people!"

#### CHESS.

A work has been published at Paris, by M. Villot, keeper of the records of that city, to prove that the game of chess took its rise from the study of astronomy among the Egyptians. "The author," says the *Revue Encyclopédique*, "by a series of researches which he had undertaken upon the subject of the astronomy of the Egyptians, discovered that calendars or astronomical tables are to be met with on a

great number of monuments, in the form of chess-boards. His object in the present work is to point out the remarkable coincidence which exists between the game of chess and the rules by which the various combinations of hours, days, months, and years, are arranged in the triple Egyptian calendar."

#### EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS.

The Emperor of Austria has just purchased a splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities, now at Leghorn; the cost is 25,000 francs. The collection contains 3,000 articles. There are colossal sphinxes; the monolith sanctuary of Philœ, a royal sarcophagus, taken from a tomb at Thebes; the famous numerical wall of the palace of Carnac, entire; an immense bas-relief, relative to the conquests of Sesostris; nearly eighty MSS. on papyrus, Egyptian, Greek, Coptic, and Arabic; many articles of gold, and precious stones; beautiful Greek and Egyptian inscriptions; the entire frescos of an Egyptian tomb at Thebes; several portraits of the times of the Greeks on pannel, and one on canvas.—[*French Paper*.

#### OWHYEE LAP-DOG.

Few of the Hawaiian females are without their favourite animal. It is usually a dog. Here (at a place called Kapapala), however, we observed a species of pet that we had not seen before. It was a curly-tailed pig, about a year and a half old, three or four feet long, and apparently well fed. He belonged to two sisters of our host.—[*Ellis's Tour in the Sandwich Islands*.

#### CAPTAIN COOK.

The dagger with which Captain Cook was killed, is in the possession of a literary gentleman of the Blonde, who has collected many new, interesting, and curious particulars relative to his death, and of the past history of these interesting islanders.—[*Hampshire Telegraph*.

#### BURMESE ANTIQUITIES.

Captain Coe, late commander of the squadron in the East-Indies, has presented to the university of Cambridge an alabaster statue of a Burmese idol, taken from the sacred grove, near Ava; and two religious books, beautifully executed on the Palmyra leaf, to which none but the Burmese priests are permitted to have access.

#### A NEW ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

In July last, the Pollux Dutch sloop of war, Captain Eeg, discovered a new and well-peopled island in the Pacific, to which the name of *Nederlandich Island* was given: its latitude and longitude laid down at 7° 10' S., and 177° 33' 16" E.  
from

from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves, and, from their shewing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with the effects of fire-arms.

#### NAPOLEON WORSHIPPED BY THE CHINESE.

An English missionary in Java states, that in the village of Buitenzorg, in the vicinity of Batavia, where there is a colony of 2,000 Chinese, he found in one of their houses a European picture of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, to which the people offer incense, and pay their morning and evening vows!

#### HORSES FED ON MILK.

Major Denham says, that the horses of the Tibboos, in Central Africa, are fed entirely on camels' milk, corn being too scarce and valuable an article for the Tibboos to spare them; they drink it, he observes, both sweet and sour; and animals in higher health and condition I scarcely ever saw.

#### BUDHISM IN CHINA.

The author of Ching-tszé-t'hung states that the religion of Füh (or Budhu), entered China during the 7th year of the reign of the Emperor Ming of the dynasty Han, about A. D. 50. The compilers of Kang-he's Dictionary deny this, and say, that some of the Sha-mun, or priests of Füh, came to China during the dynasty Tsin. The first Emperor of that dynasty, Che-hwang, who reigned about 250 years B. C., imprisoned those priests on account of their being foreigners; but, it is said, a golden man broke open the prison-doors at night. In the time of Woo-te (B. C. 150) an image of Füh was obtained, and the images of the present

day are according to that model. They allow, however, that it was during the reign of Ming that this religion entered China more effectually, in consequence of a dream of the emperor's, in which he saw a golden man flying about the palace.—*Dr. Morrison.*

#### NEW MAP OF ASIA.

M. Klaproth, of Paris, has had a map of the part of Asia that lies between 21° and 31° north latitude and 89° and 101° of east longitude, engraved for the second number of his *Magasin Asiatique*, which is about to be published in Paris. From a specimen of this map received in London, it appears, that it will be much superior to any map of that part of Asia already published, as M. Klaproth has availed himself of the Chinese and Mandchu maps of the countries east and north of Bengal, which are much better than those compiled by European geographers. What makes this map and the memoir that will accompany it peculiarly interesting at the present time, is, that it lays down the sources and course of the river Brahmaputra, about which there has lately been much speculation; and that it gives the course of the Yaru-dzangbo-tchu, or river of Tibet, which Major Rennel has erroneously connected with the Brahmaputra.

The courses of these rivers, as laid down by M. Klaproth, afford strong confirmation of the opinion expressed by Capt. Lachlan, of the 17th Bengal regt., in a memoir on the Brahmaputra read before the Royal Asiatic Society about eighteen months since, namely:—"That the Sanpoo, or river of Tibet, is not connected with the Brahmaputra, but is probably connected with the Irrawaddy, or river of Ava."

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### MEDICAL APPOINTMENT ABOLISHED.

*Fort William, Oct. 6, 1825.*—With reference to the advertisement published in the Gov. Gazette of the 11th Sept. 1823, notifying the appointment of Mr. Surg. W. P. Muston, to afford medical aid to the native officers in the employment of government at the Presidency in the civil department, &c. Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon. the Governor General in council has been pleased in conformity to orders received on the subject from the hon. the Court of Directors to

abolish the appointment in question from and after the 31st Inst.

##### AUGMENTATION FOR THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

*Fort William, Oct. 6, 1825.*—An augmentation of 1 Jemadar 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 40 privates per company, is authorized as a temporary arrangement for the corps of sappers and miners.

##### ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

*Fort William, Oct. 7, 1825.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an allowance of Sonat Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty per mensem, and the usual allowance for one horse, to be



be drawn by the several officers who have been appointed second in command with the six extra regiments of Nat. Inf. the same to commence from the date of joining their respective corps.

#### NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

*Fort William, Nov. 11, 1825.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General having been pleased to nominate W. B. Bayley, Esq. one of the senior merchants in the service of the hon. Company, to supply the vacancy in the council of Fort William, occasioned by the death of the hon. John Fendall, Esq., the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, has called the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. to take his seat in council accordingly, and the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. has in obedience thereto, taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Fort William, under the usual salute from the ramparts of the Fort.

#### RELIEF OF TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Nov. 11, 1825.*—On the arrival at Chittagong of the 1st and 2d Light Inf. Bats., the Light Inf. brigade with the south-eastern division is to be broken up, and the brigade appointments to cease from the date of publication of these orders at that station.

The 1st and 2d Light Inf. Bats. will then proceed to Dinapore by water, where they will be broken up and the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the several companies composing those battalions, are to be allowed from six to eight months' leave of absence according to the discretion of the officers commanding those corps, and with reference to distance previously to being required to rejoin their respective regiments.

The 3d brigade of Infantry in Cachar to be broken up, and the appointments connected therewith to cease from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of the brigade.

The appointment of 2d in command to the troops on the Sylhet frontier to cease, and Brig. Gen. Dunkin will join his regiment on its return to Bengal. The 7th N.I. will continue to occupy its position on the Sylhet frontier; the 22d N.I. will proceed by water to Berhampore; and the 44th by water to Dacca, where it will receive further orders.

On the departure from Arracan of H.M.'s 44th and 54th Regs., the 1st and 2d brigades with the south-eastern division will also be broken up, and the staff appointments connected therewith will cease.

The following movements of corps are directed to take place:

The left wing of the 1st L.C. will proceed from Boglipoore to Sultanpoore, Be-

nares, where the regiment is to be stationed, until further orders.

The 54th N.I. to proceed from Kishengunge to Assam, for the relief of the 57th N.I. which latter corps will proceed by water to Dinapore.

The left wing of the 28th N.I. lately arrived with treasure in Calcutta, will proceed to Barrackpoore, where the regiment is to be stationed.

On the arrival of the 22d N.I. at Berhampore, the right wing 28th N.I. will march to Barrackpoore.

The 13th N.I. will proceed to Assam. On the arrival of the 13th in Assam, the 46th N.I. will proceed by water to Dinapore.

The 2d local horse, now in Arracan, will proceed to Kassgunge, and the 3d local horse at Commillah will proceed to Bareilly.

*Head Quarters, Nov. 18, 1825.*—On the return to Bengal of H.M.'s 44th foot it will proceed by water to Ghazepore, where it will be stationed until further orders.

The following regiments about to quit Arracan, are to be stationed as follows.—The 26th N.I. at Cawnpore; the 42d N.I. at Cawnpore; the 49th N.I. at Benares; and the 62d N.I. at Benares.

The 44th N.I. now at Dacca, will proceed by water to Cawnpore.

#### CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

*Fort William, Nov. 18th, 1825.*—As a particular mark of approbation of the meritorious conduct of the Governor-General's body guard, in volunteering their services beyond sea, at a moment when cavalry were not conveniently available from any other quarter, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, with advertence to the extensive promotion which has recently taken place in the regular cavalry, is pleased to direct, that one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, and four naicks be added to the guard, and promotions bearing date the 1st of June 1825, made accordingly.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers who may be promoted by the operation of these orders, will be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the body guard until otherwise provided for.

#### TEMPORARY STATION HOSPITALS.

*Fort William, Dec. 9th 1825.* At the recommendation of the medical board, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in council is pleased to authorize the establishment of two temporary station hospitals, one at Barrackpoore, and the other at Chittagong, for the reception of the sick belonging to regiments employed on service to the eastward, or who may have been

been left at either station on the departure of their corps.

An establishment of hospital attendants will be fixed for each, subject to occasional augmentation, when the medical board consider any additional servants indispensable, with reference to an increased number of patients.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Govan is appointed to the charge of the hospital at Barrackpore, and Mr. Assist. Surg. Graham to that at Chittagong.

#### THE EXTRA LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

*Fort William, Dec. 9th, 1825.*—The two extra light cavalry regts. directed to be raised in G. O. of the 13th May last, are, under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, permanently added to the regular native cavalry branch of the army of this Presidency, and are to be numbered the 9th and 10th regts. of light cavalry—commissions dated the 13th May, 1825, will be issued to the European and Native officers of the two corps in question.

#### INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

*Fort William, Dec. 16th, 1825.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract of a military general letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 3d Aug. 1825, communicating the appointment of an inspector and two deputy inspectors of hospitals to his majesty's forces serving in India, be published in General Orders :

*Para. 12.*—"His Majesty's government having determined that medical inspecting officers should be attached to the staff of H. M. army in India, for the purpose of furnishing to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Army Medical Board, reports on the health of the king's troops, and the state of their regimental hospitals, we have to advise you of the appointment of an inspector of hospitals to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of a deputy inspector of hospitals to that of the Commanders-in-Chief at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.

13.—"The duties of these officers are defined by instructions which they have received from the Army Medical Board in this country. A copy of those which were issued to Dr. Burke, on the 1st of March last, is transmitted for your information, from which you will perceive, that the charge of these officers is strictly confined to whatever may relate to H. M. forces serving in India, and does not extend to any employment which might interfere with the medical regulations of our service."

The undermentioned medical officers

have been appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to the situations above-mentioned : viz.

Inspector of Hospitals.—Dr. W. A. Burke, Bengal.

Deputy Inspectors.—Ebenezer Brown, Madras, and Dr. James Strachan, Bombay.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

##### General Department.

Dec. 1. Mr. C. Lushington, chief secretary to Government.

Mr. H. Shakespear, secretary to Government in judicial department.

##### Territorial Department.

Oct. 6. Mr. J. W. Sherer, third member of board of revenue in lower provinces.

Nov. 3. Mr. H. Lushington, assistant to secretary to board of revenue in ditto.

Mr. W. Ogilvy, ditto ditto in western provinces.

##### Political Department.

Nov. 11. Mr. E. M. Gordon, political agent in Bangur and Kauntul.

Capt. J. Sutherland, Bombay L. C., first assistant to resident at Delhi.

Lieut. W. Hislop, 30th Bengal N.I., extra assistant to ditto.

##### Judicial Department.

Oct. 13. Mr. F. O. Smith, judge and magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto ditto of Meerut.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, third judge of provincial courts of appeal and circuit for division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Crocraff, fourth ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Monckton, judge and magistrate of district of Etawah.

Mr. H. M. Pigo, ditto ditto of city of Benares.

Mr. W. Wollen, judge of district of Purneah.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, judge and magistrate of district of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Dale, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, magistrate and collector of Jungle Mehals.

Mr. J. W. Templer, magistrate of district of Tirhoot.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, ditto of Jessore.

Mr. J. C. Brown, register of Allahabad, and joint magistrate stationed at Futtehpoore.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, ditto of 24-purgannahs, and joint magistrate stationed at Baraset.

27. Mr. W. H. Tyler, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Allyghur.

Nov. 10. Mr. E. P. Smith, register of Zillah Court of 24-purgannahs at Sudder station.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, register of Zillah Court of Hooghly.

17. Mr. F. Gouldsbury, register of Zillah Court of Sarum.

Mr. B. Golding, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. T. Taylor, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Meerut.

24. Mr. H. T. Robertson, register of Zillah Court of Juanpore, and joint magistrate stationed at Azemghur.

Mr. R. Barlow, register of Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore, and joint magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Dec. 8. Mr. A. Ross, a pusine judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamat Adawlut.

15. Mr. D. B. Morrieson, register of Zillah Court of Dacca Jelapore.

Mr. R. Neave, second register of Zillah Court of Behar.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Fort William, Sept. 30, 1895.*—10th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Thomas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Fenton to be lieut., from 4th Sept., in suc. to Macdonald's dec.

27th N.I. Ens. L. W. Gibson to be lieut., from 29d Sept., v. Browne dec.

Capt. Cheap, corps of engineers, to survey and report on state of new Juggernaut road, with a salary of 800 sicca rupees per mensem.

Mr. T. Clemishaw admitted an assist.surg.

*Commissionariat Department.* Capt. T. A. Mein, assist.com.gen., from 2d to 1st class. Lieut. J. G. Burns, dept.asst., to be an assist.com.gen. of 2d class. Capt. S. P. C. Humphreys, dep. assist.com.gen., prom. from 2d to 1st class. Capt. W. Buriton, sub-assist., to be dep. assist.com.gen. of 2d class. Lieut. T. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., and Lieut. H. R. Osborn, 54th N.I., to be supernum. sub-assist.com.gen.

Capt. Moseley, sub-assist.com.gen., and Lieut. Body, agent for timber at Nauthpore, permitted to exchange appointments.

Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, commanding H.M.'s 87th foot, to be a brigadier with force serving in Ava.

*Temporary Appointments.* Capt. C. D. Applin, assist.adj.gen. to staff of army assembling for service in upper provinces, with advanced rank of dep.adj.gen. Capt. H. Ross, 42d N.I., to be a second extra assist.adj.gen., to supply place of Capt. Applin at presidency. Lieut. G. Twenlow, still, to have charge of Expense Magazine and Laboratory School at Dum-Dum during absence of Capt. Cartwright.

*Head-Quarters, Sept. 23.*—Lieut. Prole to act as adj. to left wing of 3d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 10th Sept.

Lieut. R. Campbell directed to join 43d N.I.

Ens. W. P. Milner to do duty with 12th extra N.I.

*Medical Department.* Assist.surg. Dennis directed to place himself under orders of superintend.surg. at Benares. Assist.surg. Craigie appointed to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum. Surg. E. Phillips posted to 9th extra regt. Assist.surg. Pullar posted to 67th regt.

Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, 38th regt., permanently attached to corps of pioneers at Almorah.

Maj. N. S. Webb to command artillery at Kur-naul.

*Sept. 24.—Removals and Postings in Horse Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. W. Geddes from 1st to 2d tr., v. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Wakefield from 2d to 1st tr. 3d brig. 1st-Lieut. T. P. Ackers from 4th tr. 3d brig. to 3d tr. 1st brig. 1st-Lieut. W. Anderson from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 1st tr. 2d brig. 1st-Lieut. H. Garbett from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 4th tr. 2d brig. 1st-Lieut. G. Maclean from 4th tr. 1st brig. to 4th tr. 3d brig. 2d-Lieut. F. B. Boileau from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 4th tr. 3d brig.—*Foot Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. C. W. Humphreys from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. A. P. Begbie from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. J. Brady from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. E. Buckle from 19th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat. 2d-Lieut. C. S. Reid from 15th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat. 2d-Lieut. F. A. Miles from 12th comp. 6th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. 2d-Lieut. G. R. Birch to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. Cock to assume charge of Sirhind frontier on departure of Brig.Gen. Adams.

Lieut. and Adj. Barberie, Patna prov. bat., to have charge of detachment of nat. invs. at Patna; date 25th Aug.

9th N.I. Lieut. C. Field (Interp. and quart.mast.) to be adj., v. Beckett app. interp. and quart.mast.

40th N.I. Lieut. R. R. Margrave to be interp. and quart.mast., v. Corbett prom.

*Orissa Prov. Bat.* Lieut. C. Commeline, 13th N.I., to be act. adj.

*Sept. 27.*—Capt. and Brig. Maj. H. Hay appointed to Bareilly, v. Capt. Taylor rem. to Bundelcund.

Capt. T. J. Anquetil, 44th N.I., is to have command of corps of pioneers, v. Wilkie nominated to charge of clothing agency at Futtehgurh.

Lieut. Davies to act as adj. to right wing of 32d N.I.; date 7th Sept.

*Sept. 28.—Ensigns (lately arrived) appointed to do duty.* Balders with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. E. Mayberry, H. Wilkinson, J. G. Ellis, F. E. Griffith, and J. V. Snook, with 28th do., at Barrackpore. R. Crawford with 28th do. at Allypore. T. Walker with 29d do. at Allypore. G. A. Brownlow and J. C. Drummond with 41st do. at Muttra. W. G. Beek, C. R. Griffith, F. C. Marsden, and J. Mathias, with 6th extra N.I. R. B. Alcock and J. D. Wilson with 24th N.I. at Delhi. Hat-chell posted to 1st extra regt. at Futtehgurh.

*Pioneers.* Lieut. J. Ludlow, 6th N.I., to be adj., v. Earle prom.

*Goruckpore L.I.* Lieut. A. Arabin, 7th N.I., to be adj., v. Webster prom.

*Bareilly Prov. Bat.* Lieut. B. Boswell, 2d N.I., to be adj., v. Griffiths who resigns situation.

*Sept. 29.—Removals and Postings. Light Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. Com. F. Johnston to 2d regt. Maj. Gen. Sir T. Brown from 2d to 1st regt. Maj. Gen. J. Gordon, from 1st to 8th regt. Lieut. Col. Hawtrey to 1st extra regt. Lieut. Col. S. Reid from 8th to 2d regt.—*Native Inf.* Lieut. Col. Com. Burgh to 15th regt. Maj. Gen. Calcraft from 15th to 55th regt. Lieut. Col. Ryan to 15th regt. Lieut. Col. Bowyer to 60th regt. Lieut. Col. Moxton from 60th to 26th regt. Lieut. Col. Leys from 56th to 29th regt. Lieut. Col. Baddeley from 29th to 67th regt. Lieut. Col. Collyer from 87th to 56th regt. Lieut. Col. A. Richards from 46th to 34th regt. Lieut. Col. J. Clark from 7th to 44th regt. Lieut. Col. C. Peach from 16th to 7th regt. Lieut. Col. T. Wilson from 44th to 16th regt.

Assist.surg. Chalmers to have medical charge of 3d extra N.I., and Assist.surg. Macfarlane to have medical charge of 38th N.I.

*Sept. 30.*—Lieut. Winter to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 2d L. Inf. bat. during absence of Lieut. Boscawen; date 9th Sept.

Lieut. Palmer to officiate as adj. to 39th N.I.; date 16th Sept.

Lieut. Moss to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 14th Sept.

Surg. Nicoll removed from 68th regt. and app. to 12th extra regt.

*Fort William, Sept. 30.*—Assist.surg. T. K. Spencer to perform medical duties of civil station of Backergunge.

*Oct. 7.*—4th N.I. Ens. R. Stewart to be Lieut. from 4th Sept., v. Ross dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. J. Blair to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Jack to be lieut., from 28th Sept., in suc. to Whinfield dec.

30th N.I. Ens. S. R. Wallace to be lieut. from 16th Sept., v. Ridge dec.

Assist.surg. J. B. Clapperton to be surg. from 8th Sept., v. Grant dec.

*Cadets admitted.* Mr. E. Sunderland to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. D. Nisbett, M. Kitzoe, J. Ramsay, S. G. Johnston, and C. J. Richardson to inf., and from to ens.

Lieut. J. C. Maclean, 17th N.I., to be barrack-master of Fort William, v. Costley.

*Head Quarters, Oct. 1.—Medical Department.* Assist.surg. Craigie directed to relieve Assist.surg. H. P. Saunders (sick) from charge of 67th N.I. Assist.surg. Dennis app. to 68th N.I. Assist.surg. Oliver app. to artillery serving in Ava. Assist.surg. Spencer directed to join H.M.'s 87th regt., and to proceed with it to Rangoon. Assist.surg. Brown directed to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum.

*Oct. 3.* Lieut. Glen, acting adj. to regular and mugh pioneers, to officiate as adj. to mugh pioneers on being relieved by Brev. Capt. Earl; date 7th Sept.

*Oct. 5.*—Capt. W. Bacon, 68th N.I., directed to proceed to his corps at Penang.

Lieut. Kinloch to act as adj. and interp. and quart. mast. to 3d extra regt., v. Brev. Capt. Ramsey app. fort adj. at Delhi; date 14th Sept.

Capt. G. H. Hutchins, 20th N.I., 2d in command of mugh levy, permitted to return to his former situation of commandant of political agent's escort on Nerbudda.

*Fort William, Oct. 7.*—Lieuts. G. Thomson and J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, withdrawn from duties of survey department and placed as engineer-officers at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

*Oct. 14.*—*Regt. of Art.* 2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to be 1st-lieut. from 5th Oct., v. Greene dec.

14th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. S. Brownrigg to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. H. Shepherd to be lieut., from 5th Oct., in suc. to Dudgeon dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. M. Nicolson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. C. Campbell to be lieut., in suc. to Davidson dec., with rank from 28th Sept., v. Whinfield dec.

Capt. T. C. Watson, 2d Europ. regt., to command Sylhet local bat., v. Dudgeon dec.

Assist.surg. G. Simms to perform medical duties of civil station of Commercilly.

*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. J. Free and E. B. Connolly for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs. G. Wilcox, B. Marshall, W. D. Littlejohn, A. Macdonald, J. Marshall, T. G. Dundas, T. R. Dalrymple, and W. H. Rickards, for inf., and prom. to ens.

Surg. A. Dickson appointed to situation of superintendent.surg., to fill a vacancy occasioned by demise of Mr. W. L. Grant.

Maj. I. Malling to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William during absence of Lieut. Col. Vaughan.

Mr. Hoffbower, surg., admitted temporarily to do duty as an assist.surg.

Assist.surg. Twining to act as superintendent of Eye Infirmary during absence of Assist.surg. Egerton.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 5.*—Lieut. Col. Com. Hetzler, of artil., to have general command of artillery serving within Cawnpore and Meerut divisions.

*Oct. 6.*—1st L.C. Lieut. G. R. Crommelin to be adj., and Lieut. J. F. Bradford to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Thornton and Bon-teln prom.

*Oct. 7.*—Lieut. and Acting Adj. Robe to officiate as quart.mast. to 28th N.I., from 9th Sept.

Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Knox.

*Oct. 8.*—Assist.surg. D. Stewart to do duty with 5th L.C. at Sultaupore, Benares.

Capt. Eckford, 6th N.I., relieved from arsenal committee, and directed to join his regt.

*Oct. 10.*—Act. Assist.surg. Hoffbower directed to place himself under orders of superintendent.surg. at Arracan. Assist.surg. O'Dwyer appointed to 2d Europ. regt.

30th N.I. Lieut. W. Palmer to be adj., v. Ridge dec.

*Oct. 12.*—2d-Lieut. G. T. Greene, of engineers, appointed to corps of sappers and miners. Lieut. Fisher, of 34th, and Lieut. Gibb, of 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

*Fort William, Oct. 14.*—57th N.I. Ens. W. Hopper to be lieut. from 24th Sept., v. Kerr dec.

*Temporary Appointments.* Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, H.M.'s service, to general staff of Indian army. Col. M. McCreagh, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to be a brigadier gen. with force serving in Ava.

Capt. H. Tanner, inv. estab., to officiate as regulating officer to Bhaugulpor invalid thannah on departure of Lieut. Col. Franklin.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 17.*—Assist.surg. Grieg to do duty with 48th N.I. at Saugor.

Ens. T. Walker to do duty with 38th instead of 23d N.I. as formerly notified.

Surg. Govan to have medical charge of sick of 67th and 68th regts. N.I. left at Barrackpore.

Lieut. Harris to act as adj. to a wing of 2d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 20th Sept.

Lieut. Col. Garnham removed from 27th to 67th N.I.

*Oct. 18.*—Ens. Sandeman removed from 24th and posted to 12th N.I.

*Oct. 19.*—38th N.I. Lieut. J. Blencowe to be

adj., v. Hawkins app. to commissariat department.

*Oct. 20.*—Lieut. Brace to act as adj. to 48th N.I., v. Lieut. Smith proceeding on sick leave; date 24th Aug.

Lieut. Wheatley to act as adj. to two squadrons of 5th L.C. detached under command of Capt. Harriott.

Assist.surg. J. Clarke to do duty with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore.

*Fort William, Oct. 21.*—Capt. J. Taylor to be executive engineer of 3d or Dinapore division, v. Boileau.

Lieut. J. T. Bolleau to be executive engineer of 10th or Agra division, v. Taylor.

*Oct. 22.*—1st N.I. Ens. J. Fisher to be lieut. from 8th Oct., v. Jardine dec.

2d N.I.—Ens. C. Erskine to be lieut. from 20th Oct., v. Cooper dec.

35th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Marshall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. F. Phillips to be lieut., from 10th Oct., in suc. to Gordon dec.

Lieut. J. S. Mostyn, 5th extra N.I., to superintend southern division of Cuttack road, v. Shortland.

Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., to be fort adj. of Fort William.

*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. G. W. Master, R. A. Master, and P. F. Story, for cav., and prom. to corn.—Mr. E. P. Master for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Mr. H. A. Shuckburgh for inf., and prom. to ens.

Maj. Gen. Jasper Nicolls, H.M.'s service, appointed temporarily on general staff in Bengal: Maj. Gen. Nicolls will, accordingly, be considered on strength of Indian army from date of his landing at Fort William.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 21.*—*Postings and Removals.* Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful from 2d to 33d N.I. Lieut. Col. G. D. Heathcote from 33d to 2d do. Lieut. Col. Baddeley from 67th to 31st do. Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert from 31st to 27th do.

*Oct. 24.*—57th N.I. Lieut. W. McD. Hopper to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Kerr dec.

*Fort William, Oct. 28.*—53d N.I. Ens. G. Tylee to be lieut. from 13th Oct., v. Heysian dec.

6th Extra N.I. Ens. M. Huish to be lieut. from 24th Aug., v. White dec.

Ass't.surg. J. Duncan to have medical charge of civil station of Agra, v. Burnett dec.

Assist.surg. J. Hutchinson to perform medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Clapper-ton, prom.

Capt. J. Bourdieu, 43d N.I., to officiate as regulating officer of invalid thannahs to Chittagong.

*Nov. 4.*—52d N.I. Lieut. F. Auberjonois to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Mackay to be lieut., from 24th Oct., in suc. to Pryce dec.

Assist.surg. R. Primrose to be surg. from 24th Oct., v. J. Gibb dec.

Capt. B. Maltby, 61st N.I., transferred, at his own request, to pension establishment.

*Officers placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-chief.* Maj. Lockett, dep. sec. to Government in mil. depart. Lieut. A. Carnegie, 15th N.I., sub-assist. stud. depart. Lieut. C. T. Thomas, ditto, ditto. Lieut. J. P. McMillan, 18th N.I., constructing buildings, Neenutch. Lieut. H. Todd, 21st N.I., examiner, College of Fort William. Capt. A. L. Swanston, 32d N.I., 2d in command, Malharwarah local corps. Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., fort adj., Fort William. Brev. Capt. W. Ramsay, 41st N.I., fort adj., Delhi. Capt. T. M. Black, 68th N.I., commanding Oodypore escort. Capt. J. Frushard, 58th N.I., assistant resident, Malwa, &c. Lieut. J. R. Ouseley, 60th N.I., assistant governor-general's agent, Saugor.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 26.*—Lieut. Mercer to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 2d extra regt.; date 11th Oct.

Superintendent.surg. J. Browne removed to Kur-naul division, and Superintendent.surg. A. Dickson app. to Dinapore division.

Lieut. Baseley to act as adj. to left wing of 45th N.I. while detached; date 12th Oct.

Oct. 28.—*Cornets and Ensigns (lately arrived) appointed to do duty.* Cornets J. Free with 2d extra L.C. at Meerut, and E. B. Conolly with 6th L.C. at Muttra.—*Ensigns* D. Nisbett and M. Kittow with 6th extra regt. at Dinapore. J. Ramsay with 23d N.I. at Allypore. S. G. Johnston with 10th do. at Neemuch. C. J. Richardson and G. Wilcox with 28th do. at Berhampore. B. Marshall and A. Macdonald with 6th extra regt. at Dinapore. W. D. Littlejohn with 20th do. at Barrackpore. T. G. Dundas with 15th do. at Meerut. T. R. Dalrymple with 11th extra regt. at Benares. W. H. Rickards with 6th do. at Dinapore.

Oct. 31.—Lieut. Bolton, 2d extra regt., and Lieut. Harris, 2d N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Act. Dep. Assist. Com. J. McReid directed to join arsenal of Fort William.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. S. Fagan removed from 1st extra to 15th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Burgh removed from 15th to 1st extra N.I. at Futtelghur.

Nov. 1.—Maj. Gen. Nicolls directed to proceed to Agra and to take command of division assembling in vicinity of that garrison.

Lieut. Campbell to act as adj. to left wing of 1st L.C. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 21st Oct.

Lieut. Smith to act as adj. to left wing of 1st extra regt. during its separation from head-quarters; date 10th Oct.

Lieut. Tritton to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 20th N.I.; date 12th Oct.

Lieut. H. Fowle, 44th regt. (on sick leave), struck off strength of 1st L.I. bat. from 1st Nov.

Capt. O. Stubbs, 44th N.I., permitted to join Dowlut Rao Sindia's contingent horse, to which he stands appointed.

Nov. 2.—*Officers directed to attend Commander-in-chief to Upper Provinces.* Maj. Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, quart. mast. gen., and Capt. Elliot, officiating assist. adj. gen., King's troops. Col. Stevenson, quart. mast. gen.; Lieut. Wm. Garden, assist. ditto; Capt. N. Penny, offic. dep. assist. quart. mast. gen.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson, adj. gen.; Maj. W. S. Beatson, dep. adj. gen.; Capt. J. J. Hamilton, extra assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. Col. Cunliffe, com. gen.; and Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge adv. gen., of the army. Brev. Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, military secretary. Capt. T. Macan, Persian interp. Capt. P. H. Dawkins, Brev. Maj. Kelly, and Capt. Archer, aides-de-camp. Capt. G. C. Mundy, and Capt. W. Agnew, extra aides-de-camp. Assist. surg. H. Smith, surg. to commander-in-chief.

Nov. 2.—Maj. Kelly, aide-de-camp to Right Hon. Commander-in-chief, to be assist. adj. gen. of cavalry division assembling on Muttra frontier.

Lieut. E. Kelly, 59th N.I., to do duty with 33d N.I. at Muttra.

4th L.C. Lieut. G. C. S. Master to be adj. v. Cornish app. to general staff.

26th N.I. Lieut. R. B. Lynch to be adj. v. Robe transf. to 27th N.I.

53d N.I. Lieut. C. H. Wintour to be adj. v. Heysham dec.

*Hundelbund. Prov. Bat.* Lieut. E. N. Townsend, 31st N.I., to be adj. v. Irvine rem. to Kumaon loc. bat.

*Hill Rangers.* Lieut. W. G. J. Robe, 58th N.I., to be adj.

Nov. 3.—Brig. Burnet to command troops on Sirhind frontier during absence of Brig. Gen. Adams.

Assist. surg. W. Grime directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Dinapore.

*Fort William, Nov. 11.—Stud Department.* Maj. G. Hunter, 41st N.I., to be acting superintend. in Lower Provinces, and Mr. A. D. L'Etang, 1st assist. v. Gibb dec. Capt. J. Mankensie, 3d L.C., to be 2d assist. v. De L'Etang. Lieut. C. Manning, 30th N.I., to be a sub-assist. in suc. to Mankensie.

Assist. surg. G. Craigie to perform medical duties of civil station of Hooghly, v. Shutter.

Mr. W. Greenwell admitted as an assist. surg.

Ens. C. R. Griffith, attached to 6th extra N.I., permitted to resign service of hon. Company.

Mr. J. McRae, surg., appointed, temporarily, to do duty as an assist. surg.

Capt. W. Oliphant, assist. sec. to mil. board, ordnance dep., permitted to join division of artillery assembling at Agra.

Lieut. Dickson, adj. Bengal engineers in Awa, to be field engineer of Bengal division, and Lieut. Abbot adj. in room, from date of Capt. Cheape's departure from force.

*Commissions of Brigadier General recalled.*—From Brev. Col. J. H. Dunkin, H.M.'s 44th foot; that regt. being under orders of return to Fort William. From Brev. Col. J. W. Morrison, H.M.'s 44th foot, about to embark for Europe on medical certificate. From Brev. Col. N. Mackellar, H.M.'s royal regt., about to embark for Europe on medical certificate. From Brev. Col. W. Macbean, H.M.'s 54th foot; that regt. being under orders of return to Fort St. George.

61st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Tomlinson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Fraser to be lieut., from 4th Nov. in suc. to Malthy transf. to inv. estab.

Surg. W. P. Muston to be garrison surg. of Fort William, v. Swiney permitted to proceed to Europe on med. cert.

Assist. surg. Saunders permitted to return to his duty at Ellichpore.

Capt. E. R. Broughton, 21st N.I., superintend. of Cuttack road, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. J. Frushard, 58th, and Lieut. the Hon. W. Stapleton, 5th extra N.I., late extra assist. to resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

*Head-Quarters, Nov. 4.*—Ens. J. Marshall to do duty with 6th extra N.I. at Dinapore.

*Cornets (recently arrived) appointed to do duty.* G. W. Master with 4th L.C. at Muttra. R. A. Master with 3d ditto at Muttra. P. F. Story with 1st ditto at Benares.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., to act as post adj. at Hussingabad, in room of Lieut. Jardine dec.; date 9th Oct.

Assist. surg. Mackinnon to have medical charge of 12th extra N.I.; date 24th Oct.

Lieut. Glen to act as adj. to temporary pioneers instead of Mugh pioneers.

Lieut. Mundy, extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, appointed aide-de-camp on his Excellency's personal staff, v. Major Kelly appointed to general staff.

Lieut. Col. Roope to command 1st brigade south-eastern div.; date 14th Oct.

Lieut. McVile, 49th regt., to act as adj. to Mugh levy, south-eastern div., v. McDonald resigned; date 19th Oct.

Lieut. R. Hill, 2d extra regt., directed to join his proper corps at Cawnpore.

The commandant of artillery directed to assume command of artillery with force now assembling for service beyond the Jumna.

Capt. Tennant, assist. adj. gen. of artil., directed to accompany commandant to Agra.

Capt. Delafosse, of artil., to officiate as major of brigade to artil. at Dum-Dum during absence of assist. adj. gen.

Nov. 8.—*Officers directed to join their Corps.* Capt. Benson, 11th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Durie, 15th. Lieut. Cary, 16th. Lieut. Fisher, 2d. Lieut. Irvine, 33d. Ens. Campbell, 33d. Lieut. Griffiths, 37th. Lieut. Stephen, 41st. Lieut. Turner, 58th. Capt. Dickson, 60th. Lieut. Morshed, 60th. Lieut. Hoggan, 63d. Lieut. Townsend, 31st. Lieut. Hunter, 58th. Capt. Chapman, 36th. Maj. Gage, 36th. Capt. Hawthorne, 15th. Maj. G. Hunter, 41st.

*Engineer Officers directed to repair to Agra.* Capt. Smith, garrison engineer, Delhi; Capt. Colvin, ditto, Ilansi; Capt. Davidson; Lieut. Irvin, garrison engineer, Allahabad; Lieut. Swetenham, assist. to Capt. Colvin; Lieut. Smith, assist. to Col. Ambury; Lieut. De Bude, Muzwar; and Lieut. Tindal, garrison engineer, Almore.

*Removals and Postings in Artillery Regt.* Maj. W. Battine from 5th to 4th bat., v. McDowell from latter to former. Capt. T. Timbrell from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat., v. Oliphant.

phant. Capt. H. Ralfe from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat., v. Timbrell. Capt. W. Oliphant from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat., v. Ralfe. 1st-Lieut. G. Twemlow from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat., v. Greene dec. 1st-Lieut. H. Rutherford from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat., v. Twemlow. 1st-Lieut. J. D. Crommelm from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Rutherford. 1st-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to 3d comp. 2d bat. 1st-Lieut. R. F. Day from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat., v. J. W. Scott from latter to former. 2d-Lieut. C. S. Reid from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. E. Sunderland to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d-Lieut. E. P. Master to 19th comp. 6th bat.

Ena. G. Wilcox to do duty with 4th N.I. at Loodiana instead of 28th N.I., as formerly directed.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. Dawkins, adj. of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, directed to proceed to Rangoon to join detachment of guards in Ava.

Nov. 10.—Assist.surg. Hardie to proceed to Pertaubghur and relieve Assist.surg. Lawrie from medical charge of Ramporah local battalion, and Surg. Castell to resume medical charge of artillery details at Nusserabad; date 18th Oct.

Lieut. Clayton, 4th L.C., permitted to join his corps under orders for field service.

Assist.surg. Greenwell to do duty with detachment of artil. at Arracan.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—Capt. T. Hephworth, 61st N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William until arrival of Lieut. Shortland.

Capt. A. Gerard, 27th N.I., appointed to duty of surveying valley of Nerbudda, under orders of Surveyor-General of India.

Capt. Morrieson, assist.quart.mast.gen., to conduct details of quart.mast.general's department.

Lieut. Dalby, dep.judge adv. gen. of presidency division to receive charge of judge adv. gen.'s office and records during absence of judge adv. gen.

Capt. C. H. Glover, 35th N.I., and Capt. N. Penny, 1st extra inf., to act as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. with force assembling near Agra.

Corps of Engineers. 2d-Lieuts. T. S. Burt (not arrived), B. Y. Reilly, T. Greene, and S. Mallock, to be 1st-Lieuts.

Infantry. Maj. T. Gough to be lieut. col. from 2d Nov., v. Baker dec.

45th N.I. Capt. T. Worsley to be maj., Lieut. H. E. Pigot to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. R. Haldane to be lieut., from 2d Nov., in suc. to Gough prom.

46th N.I. Ena. H. W. Burt to be lieut. from 2d Nov., v. Fraser dec.

Lieut. G. T. S. Sandby, 49th N.I., permitted to resign service of 110n. Comp.

Capt. the Hon. J. Amherst, mil. sec. to Hon. the Gov. Gen., permitted to join his regt. during approaching field service to westward of the Jumna.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11.—Assist.surg. W. Stevenson, sen., posted to 2d local or Gardner's horse.

Lieut. Forbes, of engineers, directed to proceed to Agra to join army assembling for field service.

Nov. 12.—Capt. Oliphant directed to proceed to Agra, and join artillery there.

Lieut. G. Gordon, attached to corps of pioneers, appointed adj. to Rajah Gumbeer Sing's levy in Munniapore.

Nov. 14.—Ena. W. Buller, of 19th, removed to 58th N.I. at Agra.

2d N.I. Lieut. Woodward to be interp. and quart.mast., v. A. C. Beaton app. adj. to 10th extra N.I.

52d N.I. Lieut. McBean to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Auberjanols prom.

Nov. 15.—Capt. Timbrell re-appointed to 1st comp. 5th bat. artil.

Capt. W. Oliphant, assist. sec. mil. board, directed to proceed to Agra to join 3d comp. 4th bat. artil.

Maj. Swinhoe, 28th N.I., directed to join left wing of that regt. at Barrickpore.

Nov. 16.—Maj. Battine directed to join 4th bat. of artil. at Agra.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—49th N.I. Ena. E. Lyon to be lieut. from 18th Nov., v. Sandby resigned.

Capt. A. Warde, 3d L.C., to command 5th local horse, v. Gough prom.

Nov. 5.—Cadets admitted. Messrs. C. U. Tripp and H. Cotton for inf., and prom. to ens.—Messrs. R. Foley and R. M'Intosh as assist.surgs.

Capt. W. B. Salmon, 4th extra N.I., to command escort of resident at Lucknow in room of Lieut. Crommelm.

His Majesty's Brevet. Maj. Gens. John Gordon, Sir Gabriel Marthindell, Sir George S. Browne, and Sir Thomas Brown, to be lieutenant-generals.—Cols. J. Cunningham, and T. Shuldham, to be major-generals.—Lieut. Col. George Carpenter, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, 43d N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Cadets admitted. Mr. H. Marsh for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs W. A. Butler, H. Cheere, T. S. East, C. Rogers, J. K. Phibbs, F. Daly, and E. K. Hopper, for inf., and prom. to ens.—Mr. R. Mercer as an assist.surg.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11.—Lieut. and Act. Adj. Griffiths, Bareilly prov. bat., to officiate as major of brigade in Rohilcund on departure of Capt. Taylor.

Lieut. Todd, 11th N.I., to proceed to Dacca to join 2d L.I. bat., in place of proceeding to Arracan.

Lieut. Arabin, adj. Goruckpore L.I., to do duty with 7th comp. of pioneers at Agra.

Capt. Broughton, 21st N.I., directed to proceed and join his regt. at Agra.

Nov. 11.—Removals. Lieut. Col. Com. E. P. Wilson from 1st Europ. regt. to 44th N.I. Maj. Gen. J. Cunningham from 44th N.I. to 1st Europ. regt. Lieut. Col. A. T. Watson from 52d to 42d N.I. Lieut. Col. T. Newton from 48th to 57th N.I., proceeding to Dinapore. Lieut. Col. G. Sargent from 57th to 13th N.I., proceeding to Assam. Lieut. Col. J. Pester from 13th to 48th N.I.

61st N.I. Lieut. G. Cumine to be adj., v. Tomlinson prom.

Mugh Levy. Lieut. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., to be adj., v. Fairhead.

Nov. 19.—Ena. Cole to act as adj. to left wing of 67th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters; date 19th Nov.

Assist.surg. W. Stevenson posted to 42d N.I.

Offic. assist. surg. J. M'Rae directed to join detachment of artil. under orders for Arracan.

Fort William, Dec. 2.—Infantry. Maj. E. Simons to be lieut. col. from 25th Nov., in suc. to Walker transf. to inv. estab.

42d N.I. Ena. W. Jervis to be lieut. from 23d Nov., v. Gibbs dec.

2d Extra N.I. Capt. J. Aubert to be maj.; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Williams to be capt.; and Ena. J. Robertson to be lieut.; from 25th Nov., in suc. to Simons prom.

Surg. Thomas, sen. surg. in south eastern div., to officiate as dep. superintend. surg.

Cadets admitted. Mr. G. P. Ricketts for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs. J. H. Rice, W. Martin, T. M. Edgar, and J. O. Owen for inf., and prom. to ens.—Messrs. J. Magrath and H. M. Twiddell as assist.surgs.

Capt. B. Blake, 69th N.I., to officiate for Capt. Thomas as superintendent of cadets at Fort William.

Mr. J. Brown, surg., to do duty temporarily as an assist.surg. on estab.

Offic. Assist.surg. G. Evans permitted to resign his temporary situation in H.C.'s service.

Assist.surg. J. Barker transf. from civil station of Balaore to that of Purneah.

Assist.surg. D. Stewart temporarily assigned to medical charge of civil station of Ghazepore.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Craigie, 38th N.I., directed to proceed to Agra and join his corps.

Lieut. Farley, of invalids, app. to do duty with detachment of nat. invs. at Monghyr.

*Fort William, Dec. 9.*—49th N.I. Ens. F. C. Elwell to be lieut. from 1st dec., v. Macgregor dec.  
Mr. A. Walker admitted an assist.surg.

Lieut.Col. W. Franklin, inv. estab., and Surg. G. O. Gardner permitted to retire from H.C.'s service on pay of their respective rank.

Offic. Assist.surg. Wilkie's temporary app. in H.C.'s service cancelled.

Capt. T. M. Black, 58th N.I., directed to return to command of escort of political agent at Oodeypoor.

Assist.surg. J. Davidson directed to return to Nagpore.

Maj. Gen. Shuldharm appointed in that grade to general staff of Bengal army, from 27th May 1825.

Dec. 16.—In conformity with a communication from Hon. Court, Major, now Lieut. Col. W. Dickson, 7th L.C., restored to service without prejudice to his rank.

10th N.I. Lieut. R. Rideout to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Ramsay to be lieut., from 9th Dec., in suc. to Thomas dec.

55th N.I. Ens. J. Awdry to be lieut., v. Clarke resigned, with rank from 13th May, for augmentation.

50th N.I. Lieut. A. Garstin to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. W. D. Cooke to be lieut., v. Webb ret. with rank from 13th May.

Med. Depart. Assist.surg. W. Watson to be surg., v. Heaslop ret. with rank from 1th Sept., in suc. to Grant dec.

Assist.surg. J. Allan to be surg., v. Hamilton ret. with rank from 24th Oct., in suc. to J. Gibb dec.

Lieut. Col. Com. MacInnes, 61st N.I., appointed to temporary command of Arracan force, with rank of brigadier, during absence, on sick leave, of Brig. W. Richards.

Maj. F. Sackville, 55th N.I., permitted to resign office of agent for army clothing 1st div., and Capt. J. Wilkie, 8th N.I., to officiate in that situation.

*Fort William, Dec. 21.*—49th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Mackintosh to be capt. of a comp. from 19th Dec., v. Knight dec.

63d N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. H. McKimlay to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. T. Erskine to lieut., from 12th Dec., in suc. to Ferguson dec.

Capt. F. Crossley, 62d N.I., to command escort with resident at Hyderabad. v. Holroyd permitted to proceed to Europe.

Cadets admitted. Mr. W. M. Shakespeare for artil., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Messrs. J. Macdonald, D'A. Johnson, P. Hay, and M. E. Loftie for inf., and prom. to ens.

## FURLOUGHS.

*To Europe.*—Sept. 30. Maj. G. Williamson, 1st extra N.I., for health.—Oct. 7. Ens. W. Elliott, 58th N.I., for health.—14. Capt. G. Everest, artil., for health.—Lieut. G. Dyke, ditto, for health.—Lieut. A. J. Anstruther, 54th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 69th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Knyvet, 69th N.I., for health.—Maj. C. W. Brooke, 46th N.I., on private affairs.—28. Lieut. B. Roxburgh, 63d L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Swiney, sur. surg. of Fort William, for health.—Assist.surg. T. Shutter, for health.—Lieut. R. Gladstones, 16th Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. Com. T. Garner, 13th N.I., for health.—Surg. P. Halket, for health.—Lieut. H. Fowle, 44th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Sinclair, 10th Madras N.I., for health.—Nov. 11. Lieut. Col. S. Reid, 2d L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Atkinson, on private affairs.—18. Capt. T. M. Taylor, 57th L.C., for health.—Lieut. C. I. C. Collins, 40th N.I., for health.—Nov. 25. Maj. E. C. Browne, 44th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Craigie, 37th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. A. Watt, 27th N.I., for health.—Dec. 2. Assist.surg. T. B. Barker and J. M. Todd, for health.—Capt. T. Webster, 59th N.I., on private affairs.—3. Lieut. Col. Com. D. M'Leod, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. B. Boswell, 2d N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 57th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. A. Richards, 34th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. G. M. Horne, 2d N.I., for health.—Dec. 23. Lieut. Col. J. Alexander, 6th extra N.I., on private affairs.

*To Madras.*—Dec. 8. Lieut. J. B. Neufville, 42d N.I., dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., for eight months, for health (also to Isle of France).

*To Penang.*—Oct. 14. Lieut. G. D. Johnstone, 40th N.I., for six months, for health.

*To Sea.*—Nov. 11. Capt. G. F. Paton, engineers, for twelve months, for health.

*To China.*—Oct. 14. Capt. S. P. C. Hurrafrays, dep. assist. adj. gen., for ten months, for health (also to New South Wales).

*To Cape of Good Hope.*—Oct. 14. Lieut. Col. Vaughan, town maj. of Fort William, for twelve months, for health.

*To New South Wales.*—Oct. 28. Lieut. A. Garstin, 58th N.I., for twelve months, for health (via Cape of Good Hope).—Nov. 11. Capt. A. Lomas, 1st N.I., ditto, ditto.

## FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

*To Europe.*—Sept. 27. Assist.surg. Stark, 44th regt., for health.—Oct. 4. Corn. Alexander, 13th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. Tathwell, 41st regt., for health.—6. Lieut. Knox, 45th regt., for health.—14. Maj. Tovey, 31st regt., for health.—Capt. Pickard, 47th regt., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. M'Carthy, ditto, for health.—24. Capt. Brunton, 13th L. Drs., for health.—Capt. Champagne, 20th regt., for health.—Capt. Semple, 38th regt., for one year, for purpose of retiring on h. p.—Capt. Harpourt, 67th regt., for one year, to precede his regt. to England.—26. Lieut. M'Ghee, 31st regt., for health.—31. Quart. Mast. Wallis, 46th regt., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. Clarke, 54th N.I., for health.—Nov. 3. Capt. Moore, 45th regt., for health.—Capt. Otway, 46th regt., for health.—Brig. Gen. Macellair, 1st or Royals, for health.—Assist.surg. Verling, 44th regt., for health.—Nov. 9. Brig. Gen. Morrison, 44th regt., for health.—Nov. 15. Capt. Kettlewell, 30th regt., for health.—Capt. Jackson, Queen's Royals, on private affairs.—23. Ens. Taylor, 46th regt., on private affairs.

## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT, Nov. 29.

Among the prisoners brought up for sentence, at the general gaol delivery this day, was Appah, a Chinese, who had been sentenced to be hung for a murder committed by him on board the brig Nimrod, but on whom, in consequence of some mistake in the indictment, the sentence was not put in execution; he was brought up this morning. His aspect was very forbidding, and imprisonment, since his conviction in January last, instead of bringing him to a sense of guilt, seemed only to have hardened him. He was loud and boisterous; clenched his fist, and though his arms were in irons, frequently beat them against the bar in which he stood; he gave vent to oaths and imprecations, and every time the Chief Justice attempted to speak, was louder and more impetuous; till at last his Lordship was under the necessity of telling the Chinese interpreter to explain to him his sentence only, and to send him away: he was sentenced, to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for life.

On the sentence being stated to him, he said "No! I not go, I go China." After which he was taken down stairs, where he was very obstreperous.

The Chief Justice then observed to the Advocate General that, in consequence of the interruption of the criminal, he had been

been prevented expressing the opinion of the court. It was not from an insufficiency of witnesses to justify the charge of murder that the sentence of transportation for life had been awarded; on the contrary, the court were convinced that he had been guilty of as atrocious a murder as any culprit; but that, as the learned Judge who presided at the trial seemed to entertain some doubts that the man had not experienced the full benefit of the English law, and as he was now on a distant land, and they possessed no documents or records of his opinion, they were desirous of being on the safe side, and had pronounced the sentence of transportation.\*

December 1.

*Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Caroline Lavinia Wickede, v. Luis Jos. Barretto.*

This case excited great public interest. The damages were laid at 100,000 rupees. The Advocate General (Mr. Pearson) and Mr. Turton were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Winter and Mr. L. Clarke for the defendant.

The Advocate General detailed the facts to the court as follows:—

Mr. Barretto, the defendant, is about twenty-seven years of age, the son of an opulent merchant; the plaintiff is the daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wickede, Lieut.-Governor of Serampore; she, like the defendant, is of the South Country. In June last there was a party at the celebration of a marriage festival, and it was there the defendant first saw the young woman, and was instantly struck with her appearance; he there remarked, with true oriental rapidity, to a relation of his, Mr. Gill, that he would marry her, if he could gain her consent. Mr. Gill asked him what settlement he would wish to make upon her; he first proposed 50,000 rupees, and afterwards fixed 80,000. After a day or two had expired the offer of marriage was made to the mother of the plaintiff, a Mrs. Cornabe. The defendant's attachment increased; he talked of settlements, love, and marriage in the month of November. The settlement was originally ordered to be prepared on the 9th of July, but Mr. Barretto's ardour growing unrelenting, he insisted on its being prepared on the 6th. On that day Mr. Cornabe, Mr. Hudson, and several others assembled at the house of Mr. Barretto for the purpose, and in the course of conversation Mr. Gill probably misunderstood Mr. Hudson relative to the age of the young lady. The assertion that she was too young never came from Mr. Hudson, but from Mr. Barretto's relative. Mr. Hudson on the day in question, while they were discussing the intended marriage,

observed, that if Mr. Barretto failed in his performance of the marriage-contract, they would bring an action against him, which plainly evinced the workings of his mind. Indeed, every thing taught the plaintiff her happiness was at no distant period, and that her infancy was no bar to her prospects; for Mrs. Barretto, the mother of the defendant, and his prime agent, when the young lady's age was questioned, said, "Oh, never mind, she is thirteen; I was married when I was eleven." Mr. Barretto's affections were so fixed, that he insisted on Miss Wickede's immediate removal from school; observing that he was afraid she might there meet with some more attractive lover, and he would then lose a prize; and the loss would indisputably cost him his life! (*A laugh.*) On the 6th of July a ceremony took place, which seems to be a custom in this country; the young gentleman asked permission to drive the lady round the course; this in Calcutta, denotes a foregone conclusion. This attachment continued unremitted; at public parties and at dinner, the healths of the intended bride and bridegroom were drank, and thanks formally returned, till the 7th, when he saw her, and saw her for the last time. One day passed, and no Mr. Barretto; another and another, and yet no signs of him. On this the mother of the plaintiff very prudently wrote to the defendant to call, and he gave her a letter in return. There are no love letters to produce; perhaps Mr. Barretto doubting much his eloquence on paper, never wrote any; but there is one which I will read.

"Mr. L. Jos. Barretto's best compliments to Mrs. Corneby, and by the bearer sends her the Europe wool for your worthy daughter which he promised the other day."

(On the back)

"Mrs. CORNEBY."

"Calcutta, 4th July, 1825."

He sent her woollen stockings, observed the learned Counsel, perhaps as a preventive against the inclemencies of a tropical climate! Now for Mrs. Barretto's letter, who has on more occasions than one acted for her son.

"Mr. CORNEBY,

"SIR; I was very happy to hear that your daughter will be married with my son, now, I very sorry to inform you that he not incline to marry her in consequence of younger.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obdnt. Servt.

(Signed) "R. BARRETTO."

"14th July 1825."

Here, continued the Advocate-General, is a most magnanimous contempt for language, and the parts of speech. A certain philosopher has observed that much of the

\* If this be an accurate report of the learned Judge's remarks, we think them very extraordinary, to say no more. *Ed. A. J.*



the force and beauty of language depended on particles, but some of the Portuguese of this country, and Mrs. Barretto and her son in particular, seem not to think so.

After some remarks on the insult offered to the plaintiff, the Advocate-General called Mr. Guillermo Gill, Mr. F. A. Cornabe, Mrs. Barretto (!) and Mr. Charles Christiana, who deposed to the facts as stated above. Mr. Gill stated that the plaintiff's father was a poor man, receiving 150 rupees a month in the Harbour Master's department; but Mr. Cornabe stated that she was the natural daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wickede. Mrs. Barretto stated that she recommended her son not to marry the plaintiff, after she heard of her being a natural child, as she thought her an unfit match for her son. Mr. Christiana proved that the defendant agreed to marry his daughter on the 15th of July.

At this stage, a consultation took place between the Judges, when the Chief Justice said that the marriage was intended to be solemnized and the contract fulfilled in November, and the action was brought in October, which afforded sufficient ground for a nonsuit.

The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

Mr. Winter regretted that the whole case had not been disclosed, as it would have shown that the defendant was the injured party; and that an attempt had been made to draw him into a connexion not proper for him.

Same day.

*Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Maria Jane Christiana, v. Luis Jos. Barretto.*—In this case Mr. Turton and Mr. Dickens were counsel for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Winter for the defendant.

Mr. Turton stated that this action was like the other, except in circumstances; the defendant was the same. The plaintiff is a young woman of attraction and properly educated, not having had the misfortune to lose her parents. The objections, relative to religion and connexions made in the other case cannot be stated here; her mother is a Roman Catholic, and her father, who has ten children, holds a responsible situation in the treasury. The first acquaintance of Mr. Barretto with the family arose from his frequent visits to his property which is opposite to Mr. Christiana's house, where he became familiar with his children by sending them fruit. But no visits took place till the present year. In the month of February the defendant met Mr. Christiana at Tulloh's auction, where he intimated his wish to call upon him; on which he was invited to dinner the next day. He went, and continued to visit him from that day till March, when Miss Christiana went to reside with her aunt at Barrack-

pore, and did not return till July. On the 4th of this month, Mr. Christiana, on his return from his evening's drive, found Mr. Barretto in the upper verandah of his house, on which Mr. Christiana expressed his surprise that he had made himself such a stranger. He staid to dinner, and after the other members of the family had retired, he expressed to Mr. Christiana his desire to marry his daughter if he could obtain her consent. Mr. Christiana, as a kind and prudent father, could not object to this; and Mr. Barretto wished that Mr. Christiana should go the next morning and bring his daughter down from Barrackpore, offering him the use of his buggy and horse for the purpose. Early on the next day, Mr. Barretto wrote to Mr. Christiana to come over to his house, which he did, when he put into his hands the following letter.

"To C. Christiana, Esq.

"My dear Sir: I have the pleasure to send you my buggy and horse for you to go to Barrackpore.

"Last night I spoke to you about your daughter, Miss Maria, which I hope it will not be failed—and I shall be very happy if you will settle the matter, and a good settlement shall be made for your daughter.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Yours most affectionately,

"L. J. BARRETTO."

"July 8, 1825."

Mr. Christiana wished his daughter to select for herself, and did not interfere at all on this occasion. The plaintiff consented to the proposal both on account of the defendant being a mild man, and of his situation in life, as well as for the acts of kindness she had experienced from him. The defendant proposed to settle a lac of rupees on the plaintiff, and instructions were given to Mr. Hudson to draw up the settlement; but, at the suggestion of Mrs. Barretto and others, it was reduced to fifty thousand. On the 18th of July, Captain Read, the uncle of the plaintiff, and Mr. Colvin, met at the house of Mr. Barretto to discuss the subject of the settlement, when Mrs. Barretto again proposed thirty thousand, which was not consented to by Mr. Christiana, as it was not consonant to the former promise.

On the 26th the parties again met at Mrs. Barretto's, but some difference taking place relative to the settlement, they left the house unsatisfactorily. On the evening of this day the defendant and Mr. D'Silva called on Mr. Christiana, and proposed to settle the interest of a lac of rupees upon the plaintiff, and that fifty thousand should, in the event of her death, revert to his own estate. To these terms the plaintiff and her father acceded, and another settlement was ordered to be drawn up. On the 4th

of August, Mr. Christiana addressed the following letter to Mr. Barretto:

"My dear Louis,—Send me the copy of the marriage settlement.

"Your's sincerely,

"Aug. 4, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

To which the following answer was returned:

"My dear Sir,—I am just now come from Mr. Hudson, to-morrow will be ready.

"I am, your's obediently, L. J. B."

As it was originally intended to give a lac of rupees, Mr. Christiana objected to the clause of barring the dower, when Mr. Brightman said he would consult Mr. Hamilton the attorney, whom Mr. Christiana likewise consulted.

In the letter of Mr. Christiana, said Mr. Turton, there are two words that may be ridiculed; they are "*sordid consideration*;" but it certainly was not a case of sordid consideration, and I don't see any thing to laugh at or ridicule.

"My dear Louis,—I have communicated with my friends on the subject of the settlement, and agree to the terms specified in that document; my daughter's happiness being superior to sordid consideration, and I waive all objections to the clause of dower, satisfied that you will do justice to your intended wife should circumstances render it at any period necessary.

"I will thank you to shew this note to Mr. Brightman: let me have an immediate answer, all difficulties being at an end.

"Your's truly,

"Aug. 6, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

The above was enclosed in the following letter to Mr. Brightman:

"My dear Sir,—I feel confident that you will be satisfied with the enclosed: will you oblige me by sending it to Louis and favour me with his reply. My daughter is at this moment dejected; and I wish to relieve her mind by shewing her I do not throw impediments in the way.

"Your's truly,

"Aug. 6, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

Miss Christiana had every idea that Mr. Barretto would do that justice to her, to which she was entitled, and she disapproved very much of her father's interference in the matter. Mr. Barretto had promised to be her's for ever, and if it is language that "Jove laughs at," I hope the court will not; but that it will teach those who make promises, to be cautious how they break them.

Mr. Turton proceeded to observe, that the conduct of the defendant had been cruel in the extreme. At the first dinner at Mrs. Barretto's, Mrs. B. asked the plaintiff if she intended to marry her son, and on her replying in the affirmative, proposed that they should exchange rings (considered half a marriage); but Mr.

Christiana, not knowing the custom of the country, did not wish it. Another circumstance likewise deserving mention was this: Mr. Barretto took a fancy to a broach of Miss Christiana's, which was given him, and in return for which he gave a diamond ring. This ring Mrs. Barretto afterwards demanded of the plaintiff, alleging it was a present from a relation; and threatened legal proceedings if it was detained.

This, my Lords, said Mr. Turton, is quite contrary to any thing proceeding from a fond mother who was interested in the welfare of her son. When Mrs. Barretto wrote this, she had not the common honesty to return the broach given in exchange. Miss Christiana went with the defendant to Europe shops, and he purchased her a few little articles, by way of presents, but when the bills came in, they were sent to Miss Christiana for payment. These bills were the last that we heard of Mr. Barretto. He has allowed himself on account of some of these bills to be taken to the Petty Court, which evidently shews that though he has a propensity to pleasure, he has none to pay. That the fear of expense was the origin of his breaking off the connexion, and that his conduct arose from sordid and avaricious feelings, I am confident, and the only way to bring him to a sense of the injury he has done, is through his purse, and not through his heart; and, as his mother has pointed out, through "*legal proceedings*."

The plaintiff's case was established by the evidence of Captain James Read, Mr. Charles Christiana, father of the plaintiff, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Srettell. After which,

The Advocate General addressed the court on behalf of the defendant in a speech of great length. He considered Miss Christiana as an instrument in the hands of a designing parent; that the rupture of the connexion in the last action was owing to the advice of Mr. Christiana; and that the plaintiff even knew when she accepted Mr. Barretto's offer that she was robbing another of his affections.

The Chief Justice stated the opinion of the court, which was in substance, that there appeared to be no definite period appointed for the fulfilment of the contract; that the defendant had no right to snap at the plaintiff's father's objections to the bar of dower, to break the contract; and that, if it had appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had suffered in mind or in health, they would give very heavy damages; but as the case stood, they could give no more than *five thousand rupees* damages.

These two cases are of a class altogether novel in India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### OPERATIONS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

The army which has taken the field against the usurper of Bhurtpore is a very fine

fine one, amounting to about 25,000 men. It is divided and brigaded as follows:—*Division of Cavalry*, under Brig. Gen. Sleigh, C.B.—1st brigade, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, the 6th, 8th, and 9th regts. L. C. Brigadier G. Murray, C.B. to command.—2d brigade, H. M.'s 11th Dragoons, the 3d, 4th, and 10th L. C., Brigadier M. Childers to command.—Brigade of irregular Cavalry under Col. Skinner, 1st and 8th local horse. *First Division of Infantry*, under Major Gen. T. Reynell, C.B., consisting of the 1st, 4th, and 5th brigades:—1st brigade, H. M.'s 14th Foot, the 23d and 63d N. I., Brig. Gen. J. McCoombe.—4th brigade, the 32d, 41st, and 58th N. I., Brig. T. Whitehead.—5th brigade, the 6th, 18th, and 60th N. I. Brig. R. Patton, C.B. *Second Division of Infantry*, under Major Gen. J. Nicholls, C.B., consisting of 2d, 3d, and 6th brigades.—2d brigade, H. M.'s 59th Foot, the 11th and 31st N. I., Brig. G. McGregor.—3d brigade, the 33d, 36th, and 37th N. I., Brig. Gen. J. W. Adams, C.B.—6th brigade, the 15th, 21st, and 35th N. I., Brig. Gen. W. T. Edwards. *Artillery*, under Brig. A. M'Leod, C.B. *Battering Train*, under Brig. Hetzler, C.B. *Horse Artillery and Field Batteries*, under Brig. C. Brown. *Engineers*, under Brig. Anbury, C.B. The field of Artillery occupied a line of march of fourteen or fifteen miles in extent.

The rejection of the propositions made by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, for the reinstatement of the rightful Rajah of Bhurtpore, Bulwunt Singh, cousin of the usurper, Doorjun Sal (son of Lackmun Singh, the brother of the deceased Rajah, Buldeo Singh) rendered hostilities unavoidable. It is found, moreover, desirable to strike a decisive blow, in order to repress the returning turbulence of the chiefs of Rajpootana. Doorjun Sal has a large force, 24,000 of which are cavalry.

The Commander in Chief (Lord Combermere) reached Agra on the 1st December, and Muttra on the 5th. His Lordship arrived under the walls of Bhurtpore on the 10th of December, and the division under Major Gen. Nicholls occupied the position formerly held by Lord Lake. The bund or embankment of the Jheel (or lake) was taken possession of without opposition. The garrison had cut the bund during the early part of the preceding night; but it was effectually repaired by our engineers in the course of the day; the quantity of water obtained from the outer ditch of the town is very inconsiderable. During the operation of securing the bund, the guns of the fort kept up a pretty constant fire, and a few shells were thrown, with very little effect.

\* This officer has broken his leg by a fall; if too unwell to take the command, it will be assumed by Col. Faithful.

On the 11th an attack was made on a party of Bhurtpore cavalry (killing about ninety and driving the rest into an out-work), and a body of Durjunt Sal's troops were dislodged from a village, and several of his cavalry cut up, by Lieut. Col. Becher.

Several reconnoissances have been made, upon which occasions the guns of the fortress opened briskly upon the troops. The enemy appear unwilling to leave their walls. Their powder is good, and their practice tolerable. The walls are about five miles round; the town wall appears to rise about twenty feet, with bastions of a large size, mounted with artillery, but the parapets are weak. The point of attack is expected to be the north-east angle.

The Dewan (or minister) had been sent out by Durjunt Sal to negotiate for peace, but as a cannonade was subsequently heard at Agra, it is to be presumed that he failed of success. No doubt is entertained of the reduction of this strong fortress.

#### HOSPITALS AT ARRACAN.

An inquiry has been instituted at Arracan into certain charges brought by Dr. Tytler, the medical officer attached to the 54th regiment, against the Hospital branch of the Commissariat department of the south-eastern army. Many of the documents have been published in the Calcutta papers, by, or on behalf of, Dr. Tytler, whose exertions seem from these documents to have been very praiseworthy. They are too voluminous to admit of our inserting them; but we subjoin an outline of the case.—It appears, that Dr. Tytler stated to the late Dr. Grant, the superintending surgeon of the division, in writing, the bad condition of the hospitals belonging to the army, the inefficiency of the servants, the defective system of employing mercenary sircars, instead of active purveyors, and the inattention to the accommodations, and above all, the diet of the sick. He stated that poultry, and even sago and sugar, were with difficulty procured; and eggs, though abundant in the bazaar, were not furnished even to order.

Dr. Grant laid this representation before Brig. Gen. Morrison, who promptly directed a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brig. Richards, Col. Lindsay, and the late Major Carter, to investigate the subject.

The minutes of evidence are not published, but the newspapers contain Dr. Tytler's "Summary of the Evidence submitted to the Court," from whence, as the only accessible source, we collect the following particulars.

The chief facts which Dr. Tytler conceived himself bound to establish were: That the food issued from the Company's stores, for the use of the soldiers of the 54th, was unwholesome, and calculated to prove

prove injurious to the health of the men; that the soldiers thus injured in their health were crowded into narrow wards, exposed to all the horrors of disease, aggravated by the absolute privation, not only of those comforts which the sick require, but also of the necessities of life; an hospital through the roof of which the rain poured on the unfortunate patients; the almost total absence of bedding and clothing for the soldiers; a great deficiency in the quantity of the food required, and the noxious quality of farinaceous rations, supplied by the commissariat; the neglect of the important duties required from the steward of the hospital, through the incompetency of the person into whose hands that charge had been confided; the inattention of the gomastahs or sircars; and the exhaustion of the medical stores, and want of a proper establishment of subordinate medical servants.

In support of these allegations the Doctor called the following persons: Colonel Walker, commanding officer of the 54th, who, he states, found that tea, sugar, and sago were not supplied when indented for; that reports had been made to him of deficiencies of articles indispensable to the comfort and relief of the patients, and also of the badness of the meat and bread; that he had observed the patients crowded so much that the floor was covered with those lying down, and noticed that their clothes were wet owing to the roof admitting the rain.

Captain Greenley of the same regiment stated (according to Dr. T.) that he had frequently complained respecting the hospital; that perpetual complaints were made for want of fowls, notwithstanding great quantities were in the bazaars; that many of the patients had no beds; that the mats they lay on were wet, and that the stench was intolerable. This witness had sat as president of a committee by which the flour and bread issued to the hospital had been condemned.

Captain Mandelion spoke to the hardness and toughness of the beef, the acidity and coarseness of the bread, the want of warm clothing for the patients, and the filthy state of their blankets.

Captain Welsh corroborated the testimony of the former witnesses.

Lieut. Kelly spoke to the badness of the rice issued to the soldiers.

[Dr. Tytler here interposes some remarks tending to shew that the use of rice, or of particular kinds and qualities of rice, is calculated to engender disease in the human system.]

Captain Leslie testified that uneatable articles of diet were shown to him by the patients.

A patient named Pitts, detailed the bad effect produced in his bowels from eating the unwholesome bread delivered to the sick.

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 125.

Mr. Paton, magistrate of Arracan, declared that the flour-cakes served out to the patients in the hospital were unwholesome.

Three succeeding witnesses stated that the deleterious food used by the patients engendered *disgusting worms within the stomach and bowels.*

In succession, says Dr. Tytler, follow the testimonies of various patients, who detail their complaints relative to the sufferings they endured from want of food, the badness of that to which they are obliged to resort in order to satisfy the cravings of nature, the neglect of the hospital servants, the insufficiency of their clothing, and the loss of their clothes through the culpability of the hospital washermen. One of the unfortunate men, from whose entrails the horrid reptiles already described had been ejected, now requested to appear in court with a *living worm which had ascended from his stomach a few minutes before, and crawled from his mouth.* This unfortunate man since then has fallen a victim to this terrible disease.

A variety of witnesses, of inferior rank, deposed to the badness of the meat, the rottenness of the salt provisions, and the unwholesomeness of the biscuit. Some *fresh fish* was once ordered for a patient, and that bought by the sircar was *putrid.*

Several persons testified the inefficiency and misconduct of the native servants; and the hospital gomastah, Loll Chund himself, acknowledged before the court, that the figures of the indents were altered at his pleasure.

This subject has made a great stir in Calcutta. All the newspapers commend the zeal of Dr. Tytler, though he is accused of publishing official documents, contrary to the government orders. The result of the inquiry had not transpired by the last accounts.\* We trust that culpable negligence, in such an important matter as this, will, when proved, be severely visited.

#### THE ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL.

This vessel arrived at Calcutta on the 9th December, in 145 days from Falmouth, more than double the time assigned for securing the reward. The event appears not to have excited such sensation in India as was expected. The passengers voted Capt. Johnston a piece of plate. It is stated that her utmost rate of steaming in smooth water was 8 knots an hour, and that the expense of the fuel consumed would not have been covered if all the cabin had been filled with passengers.

Yesterday

\* The Calcutta *John Bull* states, that the court had determined, as the editor was informed, that the circumstances did not occur, as Dr. Tytler alleges, through *general neglect.*

Yesterday morning Captain Johnston was honoured by a visit from the Governor-General. The *Enterprise* went down the river as far as Melancholy Point, and returned in the afternoon. Lord Amherst was accompanied by Lady Amherst, the Hon. Miss Amherst, and his suite; the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Sir C. Grey, Sir A. Buller, the Hon. Mr. Elliot, and several other ladies and gentlemen. The company partook of an excellent collation, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the powers of the vessel and her general arrangements.

The *Enterprise* is purchased, and taken possession of by the government. The purchase money is said to be £40,000. Capt. Johnston continues in command of her.—*Beng. Hurk. Dec. 27.*

#### ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

It is rumoured in Calcutta that the raising of twelve new regiments, is under the consideration of the local government.

#### CONGREVE ROCKETS.

The following statements appear in the *India Gazette*, relative to this weapon.

*Meerut, 6th Nov. 1825.*—"It was fortunate that the trial of the rockets was ordered to be made before the troops marched from this station, as it has been ascertained by trial of 44 rockets taken from different boxes, and of different natures, that in all probability not one of the 4 or 5,000 in store is serviceable; and General Reynell has in consequence ordered the men of the half Rocket Troop now here to take 4 12-pounders with them on service, and has declined taking a single rocket.

"So much for the services Sir William has done the Hon. Company by sending us his weapon! and if the whole of the rockets in store prove as bad as those tried, of which there is every probability, the loss to the hon. Company will be no small sum, considering besides the price of the rockets, the equipment which has been kept up for them. The circumstances of the failure are as follows. The Rocket Troop was ordered out one morning with its cars; advanced, came to the left about, prepared for action, but no action took place except amongst the men of the troop and the lookers-on; every Rocket burst in succession, destroying the tubes, and slightly wounding two men.

"Since this we have had three trials of them from the battery, three of each nature, not one rocket went ten yards, most of them burst the instant they were ignited, and the General, who was present at the last three trials, was not a little annoyed as well as the officers and men of the Rocket Troop, who were as anxious as

Sir William himself could have been to shew off.

"The rockets had been kept in a dry magazine, and every care taken of them, and every caution in using them, but in vain!

*Meerut, 20th Nov. 1825.*—"The number of Sir William Congreve's rockets, which failed at Meerut, I find I did not state quite correctly, instead of 44 rockets there were fired,

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 10..... | 32 pounders. |
| 10..... | 24 do.       |
| 10..... | 18 do.       |
| 14..... | 12 do.       |
| 14..... | 6 do.        |
| 14..... | 3 do.        |

Total... 72 rockets.

"Every one of these rockets burst, except two, 1 24 pounder and 1 18-pounder, which were laid in water for three hours before they were fired and thoroughly soaked with wet, and with elevation of 20° they went about 700 yards.

"All the rockets fired on the evening of the 5th were soaked in water in the same way, but the two above mentioned are the only ones which went forward.

"The 12-pound tubes and a portion of the tubes of the 6-pounder volley car were totally destroyed.

"I am informed also that at Donabewy on the morning of the 25th of March, General Campbell ordered some rockets to be thrown into the stockade. All the rockets that were fired burst, and the rocket car and nearly all the tubes were destroyed by the accident.

"It is proper that these circumstances should be known to our honourable masters in Leadenhall-street, that no more of their money may be wasted in sending out such unserviceable, and even worse than unserviceable ammunition."

#### METEOR.

A remarkable meteor was visible on Friday night S.W. of the comet, and near it. It appeared in shape at first like a ball of fire, which assumed the form of a vividly brilliant comet. This continued beautifully and powerfully luminous for some minutes, but gradually waxed fainter and fainter, until at length it totally disappeared.—*India Gazette Dec. 5.*

#### GAITIES.

*Boitahconnah Theatre.*—The amateurs of the Boitahconnah Theatre have of late attempted some sterling comedies; and the success which has crowned their exertions evidently shews that their talents are by no means inadequate to the task:—a proof of which the representation of the "Poor Gentleman" on Thursday night last afforded to all those who were present. The character

character of *Lieutenant Worthington*, the hero of the piece, was sustained with great credit; the dignity, the honourable feelings, and the passive firmness of a true gentleman, even under the influence of chill penury, were well portrayed. *Sir Charles Cropland*, who evidently never strutted his hour on the stage before, made a respectable attempt to imitate the levity, the follies, and fopperies of an extravagant young gentlemen of the nineteenth century. *Corporal Foss* was personified very respectably, and was, without exception, one of the best performances of its representative. *Sir Robert Bramble* (a very thorny subject) was maintained in a manner that proved its representative to have had a good conception of his character. *Frederick* did very well, but would have done better had he laid aside his green patch: it would besides have saved him from a great many *gangrene* observations which were made by the audience. One person in particular swore he must have come in contact with some pugilistic son of Mars. *Stephen Harrowby* as usual excited the risible faculties of the audience with his drolleries. *Ollapod* played very well, very well indeed. *Humphrey Dobbins* and *Farmer Harrowby* did every justice to their respective parts.

Of the female performers, *Emily Worthington* deserves particular mention. Mrs. Cohen has made considerable improvement lately, and will very soon rival some of those who have already fixed their fame. *Lucretia McTubb* was played to the life, and was one of Mrs. Francis's most successful representations. *Dame Harrowby*, by the representative of *Doctor Ollapod*, was a surprising piece of performance and afforded great satisfaction. *Mary*, toujours propice *Mary*, last not least, was as usual played in an elegant style; indeed any thing that this lady undertakes is always executed in a superior manner.

The ballet of the "Spanish Wedding" went off with great éclat; and the dance afforded universal satisfaction.—*Bengal Hurk. Nov. 8.*

*The Turf*.—Calcutta December Meeting, 1825.—The races yesterday morning were more numerous attended than we have seen them for many years, and afforded excellent sport. The shew of country-bred and Arab horses was very good, and we have no doubt if this interesting and manly sport is supported as it deserves to be by the public, that we shall have as fine Arabs imported into Bengal as to any other part of India. We congratulate our country breeders on the very fine display of young cattle made yesterday morning, and cannot but express our conviction of their great superiority over the Arabs, or Cape-bred horses.

The Riddlesworth stakes were won in good style by a very fine colt, bred by a

distinguished sportsman whose absence we all regret, in 2. 2. beating the favourite.

The race for the Maiden Arab Sweepstakes afforded excellent sport, and a good deal of speculation. Captain Rock and Moses—seemed to be the favourites as far as could be ascertained in the absence of all betting—Tom Jones and Saladin were both driven—Ribbs took the lead closely followed by Whiskey and Tony Lumpkin; Moses came next, and Captain Rock brought up the rear—hard held—they ran in this form to the Calcutta corner, when Moses thought it was high time to look after the purse, and began to make up to the leading horses; Whiskey now began to reel, and Tony Lumpkin, who did not seem to relish the company he was in, soon joined his friends Captain Rock and Whiskey in the rear. The struggle between Moses and Ribbs was interesting to the last, and won by about two lengths in 4m. 18s.

The two years old stakes were won by Plunder in pretty style and good time; we have no doubt this thief will pick many a pocket yet.

The race between Emigrant and Jilt did not afford much sport, the horse being beat very easily.

The two ponies we understand had neither of them ever been beaten. Reefer comes from Madras, and as usual got well beat by the Bengalee.

We were glad to observe a mat spread in the upper room of the race-stand for the accommodation of the ladies, and to see so many of our fair countrywomen take an interest in the sport; the fine cool morning air added freshness to beauty, and rendered the scene altogether lovely and interesting.—*Beng. Hurk. Dec. 14.*

#### STAGING BUNGALOWS.

It is said that the Post Master General has been authorized to direct the construction of six more new staging bungalows between Sherghatty and Patna, *via* Gya, and we hope to hear that government will in due course extend the great convenience thus liberally afforded, as far as Cawnpore, a long stretch of above 200 miles. A party of ladies and gentlemen are about to stage it up to Cawnpore and Meerut, being by far the most pleasant and the most economical, as well as the most expeditious mode of travelling.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 5.*

#### MISREPRESENTATION.

We have deemed it to be our duty to insert occasionally in this Journal, such exposures of misrepresentations in the *Oriental Herald* as appeared in the papers of India, where alone many of them could be detected. But we find this office becoming onerous. From the last file of papers from Calcutta, we perceive that editors of

all parties concur in stigmatizing the work referred to as a vehicle of gross misrepresentation. The *John Bull* of Nov. 3d, says:—"In every number of the *Herald* which reaches us, there is found so goodly a portion of the false and the distorted, as to fill us with disgust and indignation at those in this country, who fill its pages, and at those at home, who scruple not, on such authority, to deal out abuse and calumny against the Government of India. The studied attempts of the Editor of the *Herald* to bring events, occurring in the ordinary course of Indian administration, into connection with the enmity which, according to him, is borne towards a free press in India, is often truly ridiculous; and one palpable instance of this cannot but call down the reprobation of every honest and candid person—we mean the connecting the suspension of a civil servant from his office, for conduct in his official situation, with the circumstance of his father \* having been opposed to Government in his views, as to the meaning and construction of an act of parliament, and with the most barefaced effrontery describing what has overtaken the son, to have originated out of revenge for his father's judicial procedure! A single instance of misrepresentation so gross, and conduct so totally disingenuous ought, we think, to stamp the character of the *Oriental Herald* with all honest and candid men—and has unquestionably done more, than any other of its numerous sins, and transgressions of the truth, to sink it in the estimation of the Indian public."

The same paper of December 14, commenting upon the contents of a succeeding number of the *Herald*, speaks of it in the most unmeasured terms, accusing it of "calumny and malevolence the most despicable;—abominable falsehoods, &c." Some deduction might appear necessary here, in consideration of old hostility; but the *Bengal Hurkaru* of Dec. 15, one of the liberal papers, and heretofore an encomiast of the *Herald*, confesses that, "in this instance, the censure of the *John Bull* is well founded;" adding,—"The *Oriental Herald* is becoming a vehicle for private pique, rather than for the exposure of public grievances; and if it continues its present course, will fall into contempt in India, where its accuracy can be readily estimated. The Editor's local knowledge is unquestionable; therefore the admission of statements, which, to say the least, he must know to be erroneous, is inexcusable."—In a succeeding number the same paper designates the *Herald* as a work "prostituted to the vilest of party purposes, the gratification of private malice."

This refers, we presume, to Sir F. Macnaghten, &c.

Even the *Columbian Press Gazette* (Dec. 16), in an article written to defend the *Herald* from the animadversions of the *John Bull*, acknowledges that it contains "misrepresentations against those whom the Editor never saw, and by whom he was never injured;" and expresses a belief, that he is "practised upon by secret calumniators in India."

#### INDEPENDENCE OF PEGUE.

It appears from the Govt. Gazette, that some of the descendants of the old Pegue dynasty are said to be with Rown Rown, the Talien General, who has announced his approach to Martaban, at the head of 10,000 men, to take an active part against the Burmese. It is added that "the Siamese Government would not be averse to see the kingdom of Pegue under a friendly power, instead of reverting to their inveterate enemies the Burmese." From all this we are prepared to find, that the report, which we noticed some time ago, that measures were in progress for establishing the independence of Pegue may be found correct.—*John Bull*, Dec. 30.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 11. H. C. S. *Berwick*, Ellbeck, from London.—12. *Lord Hungerford*, Talbert, from London.—15. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, from London.—16. *Mellish*, Cole, from London.—17. *Victory*, Farquharson, from London.—22. *Kingston*, Bowen, from London.—23. *Cesar*, Watt, and *Maria*, Thomson, both from London.—24. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from London.—27. *Persuance*, Brown, from Liverpool.—Dec. 9. *Enterprise* (steam-vessel), Johnston, from London.—19. *Lady Nugent*, Coppin, from London.—26. *George Home*, Hippius, from London.

##### Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 17. *Lady Flora*, Pearl, to complete her lading at Saugor.—19. *Thalia*, Biden, for Rangoon, and *Mary*, Jefferson, for Liverpool.—30. *Lady Campbell*, Betham, for London.—Dec. 1. *Africa*, Skelton, for Mauritius and London.—3. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton, for London.—7. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, for Batavia.—11. *Woodford*, Chapman, for London.—17. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London, and *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Liverpool.—18. *Albion*, Weller, for London.—20. *Mellish*, Cole, for London.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Warlow, Bengal engineers, of a daughter.  
6. At Hurmee, the lady of the Rev. J. Stevenson, of a daughter.  
11. At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. Joseph Orchard, 1st Europ. regt., of a son.  
19. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. F. Hodgson, 35th N.I., of a daughter.  
Oct. 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Cureton, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, of a daughter.  
3. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. E. Wintle, of a son.  
4. The lady of Lieut. Col. G. H. Gall, commanding at Keltah, of a son.  
8. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. J. Torriono, district chaplain, of a daughter.  
10. Mrs. Ewin, wife of Mr. W. Ewin, H.C.'s marine, of a son.  
12. At Ghazepore, the lady of R. Barlow, Esq., sen., of a son.  
13. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey, of a son.

13. At

13. At Chandernagore, the lady of J. G. Verlough, Esq., of a daughter.
16. On the river, near Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Souter, 66th N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Nyss, of a daughter.
21. At Bhauglipore, the lady of Lieut. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., of a son.
- The lady of S. Nicolson, Esq., of a son.
22. At the Mission House, Union Chapel, the lady of the Rev. J. Hill, of a daughter.
- The wife of Mr. J. Richardson, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
25. At Bareilly, the lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., judge and magistrate, of a son.
27. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. J. Angelo, 3d L.C., of a son and heir.
28. At Monghyr, the lady of T. Tyler, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.
- At Allahabad, the lady of Maj. J. H. Cave, commanding 10th extra N.I., of a daughter.
30. The lady of Capt. R. C. Stevenson, H.M.'s 50th regt., of a daughter.
- Nov. 1. The widow of the late Rev. J. Lawson, of a son.
2. On the Jumna river, the lady of Capt. W. Turner, fort adj. and barrack master, Agra, of a son.
- At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. H. Hunter, R.N., of a son.
3. At Sulkea, the lady of Capt. E. Hughes, of the ship Lord Amherst, of a son.
- At Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. J. Kinshela, musician, of a daughter.
5. At Rungpore, the lady of R. P. Nisbet, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. H. Pain, inspector of provisions, of a daughter.
6. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Vanrenen, of artillery, of a daughter.
- At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. S. Lee, of a still-born child (a son).
- Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. G. H. Pearson, master H.C.'s marine, of a son.
7. The lady of G. Richardson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
- Mrs. Moffatt, wife of Mr. J. Moffatt, of the mint, of a son.
- At Alipore, the wife of Mr. Bowser, head master Military Orphan School, of a son.
12. Mrs. Dorrett, relict of the late A. Dorrett, Esq., of a son.
13. At Barrackpore, the lady of W. Lowther, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a son.
14. The lady of J. C. Burton, Esq., of a daughter.
- Mrs. W. H. Twentymann, of a son.
15. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Loder, of a son.
- The lady of A. Pereira, Esq., of a daughter.
- At the Free School, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a daughter.
16. The lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of a son.
18. At Dacca, the wife of Mr. D. D'Cruz, missionary, of a daughter.
19. At Sylhet, the lady of H. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Chittagong, the lady of W. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
23. The lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Futtighur, the lady of Capt. R. B. Fulton, of a son.
25. At Cossypore, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Collins, H.M.'s 13th Drags., of a daughter.
27. The lady of Capt. J. T. Lewis, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
28. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. Vincent, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
- At Burdwan, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, civil service, of a son.
29. At Bhauliah, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.
30. At Bankipore, the lady of F. Hurd, Esq., of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, of a son.
- Dec. 1. The lady of F. B. Smith, Esq., of a son.
- Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. James Black, jun., mate of the H.C.'s marine, of a son and heir.
2. In camp, near the village of Maranchee, the wife of Capt. Stainforth, 1st cav., of a daughter.
3. At the Government House, Fort William, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., of

3. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Crossley, 62d N.I., of a son.
5. At Gorruckpore, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of a son.
9. At Patna, the lady of G. King, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
11. At Cawnpore, the lady of Maj. W. W. Davis, of a son.
- At Lucknow, the lady of G. Baillie, surg. to H.M. of Oude, of a daughter.
12. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. C. T. Wild, of a son.
13. At Goruckpore, the lady of Capt. A. Dickson, of a son.
18. In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. Craigie, of a daughter.
- Mrs. Churcher, wife of Mr. H. Churcher, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
19. At Fort William, the lady of Mr. W. Hewitt, assist. gar. surg., of a son.
20. At Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. C. Burrowes, 45th N.I., of a son.
23. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. D'Oyley, of a son.
24. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. H. Ripley, 2d Europ. regt., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 15. At the Armenian Church, C. P. Minos, Esq., to Mariam, daughter of the late C. Arakiel, Esq., of Penang.
21. At Hyrampore, R. Bell, Esq., of Ramnagur, to Adolphina, third daughter of the late N. Rabeholm, Esq., his Danish Majesty's civil service.
25. At St. Andrew's Church, W. S. Boyd, Esq., of the firm of Boyd, Beeby, and Co., to Margaret, daughter of the late A. McKean, Esq., of London.
- At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. G. Pritchard, of the John Bull office, to Miss A. R. Rushton.
30. At Cawnpore, T. Luxmoore, Esq., residency surgeon, Lucknow, to Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. Perrel, Bengal cavalry.
31. At Chittagong, Capt. J. E. Debreit, Bengal Artillery, to Martha, youngest daughter of J. Burp, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.
- Nov. 1. At Turcoola Zillah Sarun, G. Tayler, Esq., to Harriet Eliza, eldest daughter of H. Hill, Esq.
2. At Saharunpore, Capt. F. Young, commanding Smevor bat. at Deyrat in the Dhoon, to Jennette Juniasina, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, commanding Saharunpore Prov. Bat.
9. At Purnea, J. Barnes, Esq., to Miss Grace Cummings.
- At Purneah, R. B. Perry, Esq., to Miss E. S. Goullet.
10. At St. John's Cathedral, C. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Lucy Marshall, sister of J. Marshall, Esq., of Callinectery, county of Kerry.
15. At Benares, T. E. Dempster, Esq., assist. gar. surg., Buxar, to Maria Christiana, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. Innes, C.B., commanding 38th N.I.
16. At Pertaubhghur, Lieut. Interp., and Quart. Mast. Deare, 68th N.I., to Anne Somerset, eldest daughter of P. Hughes, Esq., Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London.
19. At the Cathedral, W. A. Barton, Esq., purser of the ship Lady Campbell, to Amelia Watson, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. L. Garrick.
21. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. Young, adj. gen.'s office, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Moran, Esq.
24. At Coel, Lieut. and Adj. D. E. Mackay, horse artil. brig., to Agnes Anne, fourth daughter of W. Spotteswoode, Esq., Perthshire.
30. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. L. Muffin, to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. Muffin, Esq.
- Dec. 3. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. Hall, to M. V. C. Burlini, eldest daughter of Dr. L. Burlini.
13. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. H. Huttman, of the Government Gazette office, to Miss M. A. Elsey, of Mile End Grove, London.
15. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. R. Thornhill, of the David Scott, to Miss C. E. Adams.
20. At St. Andrew's Church, J. Dunbar, Esq., civil service, son of Sir A. Dunbar, Bart., to Anna Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. G. Hagar, of Elgin, N.B.



## DEATHS.

- Sept. 20. At Nussereabad, Charlotte, wife of Capt. A. Smith, 60th N.I., aged 27.
21. At Bulundshur, Powell Holt, eldest son of Capt. H. White, 2d Extra L. C.
- Oct. 4. At Ghazepore, J. Gibb, Esq., surgeon.
5. At Cawnpore, Lydia Dampier, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. Norris, Madras engineers.
7. At Nussereabad, Arabella, wife of Capt. G. Boyd, 60th N.I.
10. At Meerut, Capt. J. R. Gordon, 35th N.I.
- At Bhowanypore, Mr. R. S. Sinkinson.
13. Mr. W. McKintosh, head assistant in the Executive Commissariat Office.
19. Mr. J. B. Bone, assistant in the house of Messrs. J. Baretto and sons, aged 22.
20. Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Warden, aged 2 years.
24. On his way to the presidency, Capt. E. B. Pryce, 52d N.I.
26. At Jypore, Charlotte Catharine, infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Raper.
30. At Fort William, James Kirkwood, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Cassidy, H.M.'s 31st regt.
31. On board the hospital ship David Clarke, at the mouth of the Arracan river, Lieut. Fraser, H.M.'s 54th regt.
- Capt. J. W. E. Taylor, country service, aged 36.
- Mrs. Sandys, mother of Mr. J. F. Sandys, of Garden Reach, aged 72.
- Nov. 1. Charlotte Mary, the lady of Fry Mag-niac, Esq., civil service.
2. On the Arracan river, Lieut. Col. W. Baker, 42d N.I. This officer had commanded the regiment for seven years.
- At Rungpore, Assam, Lieut. W. Fraser, 46th N.I.
3. At Sulkeah, Mrs. Susanna Wiltshire, relict of the late Mr. C. Wiltshire, aged 36.
5. Adeline Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. T. Marriott, of the Free School.
6. On board the Bengal Merchant, at Rangoon, the day she arrived from Bengal, Capt. P. B. Husband, H.M.'s 67th foot.
7. On board H. M. S. Alligator, off Rangoon, Capt. T. Alexander, R.N., C.B., commanding the flotilla in the river Irrawaddy, and Capt. of H.M. S. Alligator.
- At Diamond Harbour, J. Haworth, Esq., second officer of the H.C.'s ship Marquis Wellington, aged 24.
10. At Chittagong, Mr. G. McAllister, chief officer of the ship Gilmore, aged 24.
- At his residence, Kyd Street, Chowringhee, the hon. John Fendall, Esq., a member of the supreme council, aged 63.
11. At Dacca, Brig. Gen. J. H. Dunkin, C.B., H.M.'s 4th regt., and second in command of the eastern division of the army.
- T. de M. Sinaes, Esq., import supervisor, Sea Custom House, aged 35.
12. Cecilla Frances, infant daughter of J. D. Dombal, Esq.
16. At Luckpore, F. D. Gordon, Esq., civil service.
18. The infant daughter of A. Pereira, Esq.
- Charlotte Anne, infant daughter of Mr. A. G. Balfour.
20. Mr. J. Harrison, formerly a branch pilot of the H.C.'s marine, aged 52.
22. At Arracan, Lieut. W. Moore, H.M.'s 54th regt.
- At Kedgerree, R. A. Bentley, Esq., only son of the late J. Bentley, Esq., of Camac Street, Chowringhee, aged 24.
- At the General Hospital, Mr. John Jones, chief officer of the ship Mary, aged 24.
23. Mr. J. Depstell, formerly a branch pilot, aged 63.
- At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, Lieut. and Adj. Gibbs, 42d N.I.
- Capt. W. Freeman, of the ship Hero of Mal-  
low, aged 31.
25. Mr. P. Rebelro, aged 110.
30. At the General Hospital, Mr. J. B. Evans, of the judge adv. general's office.
- At Chittagong, Lieut. J. G. MacGregor, 49th N.I.
- Mrs. Arrackel, relict of the late C. Arrackel, Esq., aged 72.
- Dec. 2. At Arracan, Capt. J. J. Grindley, H.M.'s 54th regt.
- At Patna, the lady of John Sandford, Esq., civil service.

3. Miss M. B. Lawson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lawson, aged 14.
4. W. K. Jackson, Esq., formerly of the Noa-colly salt agency, aged 69.
5. Madame Marie Georgette, lady of Mon. Paul Quaintin, aged 53.
6. At Chittagong, Julia Maria, daughter of Capt. H. James, 2d Gr. Bat., aged 2 years and 6 months, and on the 8th Dec. Caroline Eliza, infant daughter of Capt. H. James, aged 1 year and 3 months.
8. Mr. W. Bason, sen., formerly a branch pilot, aged 60.
- Mr. P. Judd, indigo planter, Jessore, aged 27.
9. At Berhampore, Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. S. Turner.
- While coming up from Saugor, Capt. D. Thomas, 10th N.I., and superintendent of cadets.
- Mr. A. Harper, brother to W. Harper, Esq., aged 35.
- Mrs. Jane Hill, widow of the late Mr. J. Hill, branch pilot, H.C.'s marine, aged 52.
- Mrs. Da Costa, aged 47, relict of the late John Da Costa, Esq., editor of the Times newspaper, and second daughter of the late G. Vrig-non, Esq.
10. At Arracan, Lieut. E. Lyon, 49th N.I.
- At Banjetty near Moorshedabad, Amelia Martha, the lady of H. T. Travers, Esq., Bengal civil service.
- At Allipore, Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Harrison.
11. At Fultah Reach, on board the ship Lady Campbell, Lieut. and Adj. McCarthy, H.M.'s 47th regt.
12. In Fort William, Ens. H. Surgeant, H.M.'s 54th foot, aged 23.
- Cecilia, infant daughter of Mr. J. M. Hop-kins, assist., Board of Revenue.
- At Chittagong, Capt. R. B. Fergusson, 63d N.I.
14. At Cawnpore, Lieut. S. Boileau, 32d N.I.
- W. Jackson, Esq., attorney at law, aged 24.
16. In Fort William, Lieut. H. D. Carr, aged 23.
- Joseph Anthony, infant son of Mr. M. Rees, Judicial department.
18. Lieut. Col. Thos. Evans, H.M.'s 30th regt., commanding 1st brigade, Rangoon, aged 47.
- The infant son of Mr. H. Churcher.
19. Capt. J. R. Knight, 49th N.I., aged 40.

## Madras.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GAIRIES.

**Public Rooms.**—The assembly on Monday evening boasted as brilliant a display of beauty and fashion as ever graced a Madras ball—the company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and dancing commenced soon afterwards—during a later part of the evening, the rooms were so crowded, that it was difficult to move with any degree of comfort—we therefore seriously recommend the managing committee to procure more spacious apartments for future assemblies—the present rooms are manifestly too small, notwithstanding the new arrangement of laying out the supper tables below. In noticing the spirit and gaiety of the party, we need only to mention, that no less than ten sets of quadrilles were danced; in fine, nothing could be more animated than the last assembly.—*Mad. Cour. Nov. 11.*

**Government House.**—Lady Munro gave her first grand rout, since her return to the Presidency, on Friday evening. It was most numerous and fashionably attended. The hall was opened about ten,  
with

with a country dance, (which peculiarly national dance, we take this opportunity of mentioning, has again become fashionable at Almack's), after which, quadrilles resumed their unlimited sway during the rest of the evening. We could say much in praise of the lovely hostess—of her affable and polished manners—and of her unceasing exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of her numerous guests—of the exquisite flavour of the viands, &c. &c.; but this might pass with those who know us not, for adulation to the powers that be, and so, as the Irishman says, We will say nothing.—*Ibid.* Nov. 29.

*Madras Spring Meeting.*—Our sporting friends will no doubt learn with the same feelings of pleasure which we have ourselves experienced, that the cloud, which has lately spread its baneful influence over the Madras turf, has been dispelled; and that we shall at the ensuing meeting most probably see as excellent sport, and as good running, as our course ever afforded. Although most of the favourite horses have quitted this course for climes where racing has met with greater patronage than here; yet from the number and quality of the horses which are in training, and from the friendly and liberal disposition which has this season been displayed in providing the material for sport, we may expect with confidence, that the Madras course will this year regain that name for producing the best running horses in India, which it formerly obtained. The subscription has been most liberally supported this season.—*Ibid.*

#### SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

When Sir Alexander Campbell was in his last moments, he dictated a dying request, that some notice should be taken of his friend and military secretary, Major Wetherall, of the royal regiment. This request he could not sign, but it was signed by the Deputy Adjutant-General, and transmitted to the Duke of York. Major Wetherall has, in consequence, been made a Lieutenant Colonel, from the day of the General's death! A similar request was transmitted through the Government to the Court of Directors, in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, C.B., the Adjutant-General of the coast army, but the result is not yet known. It is certainly cheering to record the occurrence of such an honourable testimony as that borne by the Royal Duke, to the character of General Campbell, rendered still more valuable and gratifying by the promptitude and date of the promotion.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Nov. 10.

#### DEATH OF THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

We regret to announce the death of his

Highness the Prince Amcer Jah Buhader, the Nabob of the Carnatic, who died at Chepauck Palace on Sunday morning, after a very long and painful illness. We understand his disease was by no means a dangerous or difficult one if properly treated, but he refused all medical aid from European hands, and improper treatment by native doctors greatly hastened his death.

He was 34 years of age, and was installed on the Musnud on the 3d of Feb. 1820.—*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 14.

#### MADRAS APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

We have at length the satisfaction of introducing to our readers, the Madras Apprenticing Society, to which we made some allusion about six months ago. The delay on the part of the managers of this institution in announcing it to the public, is attributable, we are informed, to causes which they could not control; and it is undoubtedly gratifying to see them now come forward, with some evidence of giving effect to the laudable purposes for which the liberality of the public has been, and still is, solicited.

A Sub-Committee was appointed last month, to ascertain and report upon the facilities that exist for giving immediate effect to the objects of the institution,—the number of lads that can now be disposed of to the different trades at Madras,—and, generally, to consider of the most eligible plans that could be adopted by the society, in pursuance of the objects which it embraces. It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to state, as a partial result of the Sub-Committee's enquiries, that some of the principal tradesmen at Madras have consented to lend their aid to the society; an example which, it is hoped, will be readily and generally followed by the whole body.

The managers are accordingly prepared to entertain twenty boys, to dispose of among the tradesmen who have so liberally come forward to co-operate with the society.—*Mad. Gaz.*

#### BURMESE EXECUTION.

The following extract from a private journal, has been obligingly handed to us, which we give without comment.

*Prome, 2d Sept.*—Observing a crowd of people approached me, I inquired the cause of the assemblage, and was told the execution of a native for murder; whilst I was talking, the unfortunate culprit passed me, pinioned and guarded by a few of his countrymen with swords and spears. They hurried him along to the place of execution, a short distance from my house. Curious to ascertain their method of punishment for so heinous a crime, I was induced to go and witness the

the execution. A few hundred yards, in the river, and close to its bank, under a large tree, was the spot selected. A frame of bamboo was instantly erected, crossed horizontally by others, to which the victim was bound, the arms and legs extended to the utmost; over his head was written his crime on a board, and his accomplices were his executioners. Every thing being now ready, one of the executioners advanced, and after a short preamble, raised his sword and with one blow, in a longitudinal direction, completely disemboweled his victim. The unfortunate wretch was left to linger out his miserable existence in the most cruel agonies. This dreadful punishment was just what I should have expected from such sanguinary barbarians, and I left the ground with feelings of horror and disgust.—*Mad. Cour. Nov. 1.*

#### MISREPRESENTATION.

We shall never be at a loss to account for the sensation said to be created in England by the Burmese war, so long as Mr. Buckingham's *Oriental Herald* is taken to be the organ of correct information.

In the April number we were favoured with the account of the "Barrackpore massacre," and in the late one for May we have a very pompous article, headed "Discreditable proceedings of the British Authorities at Rangoon."—Mr. B. derives his intelligence, he informs his readers, from private letters direct from Rangoon, and which must therefore be authentic, particularly as containing important news, which, from the state of the press in this country, would not have been allowed to transpire. Much as is vaunted about a fettered press, we have to thank ourselves that it is still sufficiently open to allow of our contradicting whatever we consider to be untrue (of course from incorrect information) stated by Mr. B. Far be it from us to accuse him of wilful misrepresentation—if we are to believe his professions, truth is his motto—and considering he is far removed from the scene of action, we feel more disposed to pity than to blame him. If we are to credit Mr. B's assertion, the gentlemen forming the Prize Committee at Rangoon, confiscated all the private property they were able to lay their hands on, not allowing any person to claim it—the contrary of this is notoriously the fact. Again, he says, that bamboo fences, erected by the natives for the protection of their villages, were magnified into stockades, and all the people, men, women, and children, put to the sword in cold blood. No quarter was given on either side, says the redoubtable editor of the *Herald*—this is not the case, particular orders being issued to prevent unnecessary slaughter, and so far

from the wounded Burmese not being humanely treated, they received the same care and attention as our own sepoys—these are only a few of the mistakes of Mr. B.—to follow him through his maze of fact and fiction, requires more time and attention than we are inclined to bestow, for they are so interwoven that it would be no common undertaking.—*Mad. Cour. Sep. 13.*

#### ARRIVAL OF SIR G. RICKETTS AND SIR T. FRITZLER.

Sir G. Ricketts, Puisne Judge of Madras, and Major-General Sir T. Fritzler, G. C. B., landed on Saturday under the salutes due to their rank.—*Mad. Cour. Nov. 8.*

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

- Aug. 22. At Guntoor, the lady of Capt. B. Baker, 2d N.V.B., of a son and heir.  
Oct. 11. The lady of Mr. Assist.surg. Searle, of a daughter.  
21. At Vepery, Mrs. R. Engels, of a son.  
26. At Cuddalore, Mrs. M. D'Vaz, of a son.  
28. At Arcot, the lady of J. Nisbet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.  
31. The lady of J. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.  
— Mrs. L. Higgins, of a daughter.  
Nov. 1. The lady of Capt. J. Clisholm, Madras artill., of a son.  
4. Mrs. Newbigging, of a daughter.  
6. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., of a son and heir.  
9. The lady of Capt. Sim, superintending engineer at the presidency, of a daughter.  
10. The lady of the Rev. F. Crisp, of a son.  
11. Mrs. P. D'Castellas, of a daughter.  
12. At Vepery, Mrs. C. Bacon, of a daughter.  
15. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, commissary of ordnance, of a daughter.  
18. Mrs. S. Jolly, of a son.  
21. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. G. Roblson, 13th N.I., of a daughter.  
26. At Wallajahabad, the lady of Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I., of a son.  
Dec. 4. At Durnaghour, near Commercilly, the lady of W. Greaves, Esq., of a son and heir.

##### MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 8. At Cochin, Capt. R. Macleod, 25th N.I., and dep. assist. com. gen., to Miss S. J. Dirksy.  
10. At Quilon, Capt. L. W. Watson, 17th regt., to Mrs. Eliza Macleod.  
20. At Trichinopoly, Mr. J. Johnson to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. T. Brunton, commanding Madura.  
24. At St. George's Church, James Webster, Esq., to Emily Anne, only daughter of Wm. Browne, Esq., M.D.  
26. Mr. J. M'Gregor, draftsman in artill. dépôt, to Miss G. Vanderwart.  
29. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Col. Bowes to Miss A. M. Parker.  
Nov. 10. At Bellary, the Rev. J. Hands, missionary, to Mrs. M. Dale.  
14. At Bangalore, Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I., adj. to Seringapatam loc. bat., to Miss J. J. Saurcl.  
20. At Belgaum, Mr. H. D. Howell to Miss A. Harman.  
22. At Arcot, Lieut. G. T. Chauvel, to Marrianna, daughter of the late B. Compertz, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.  
24. At Chingleput, Capt. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., to Mrs. Bowness.  
29. John Goldingham, Esq., civil service, to Frances Ingram, eldest daughter of the late M. Dalrymple, Esq., of Fordel.

*Lately.*

*Lately.* At Secunderabad, Capt. Gamage, horse artil., to Mrs. Rudyerd.

#### DEATHS.

Sept. 2. In the fort of Belgaum, Capt. C. Warre, of artillery, in charge of the G. troop horse brigade.

17. At Samulcottah, the infant son and only child of Lieut. H. Minardiere (and grandson of the Rev. W. Harcourt, of Ewell, Surrey).

22. At Bellary, George, second child of Lieut. J. Metcalfe, fort adj. at that station, aged 14 months.

21. At Trichinopoly, Gilburd Robert, infant son of A. B. Peppin, Esq., garrison surgeon of that station.

Oct. 2. W. Peacock, Esq., deputy sheriff of Madras.

3. At Visagapatam, Eliza, second daughter, of Ens. and Adj. Jones, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat., aged 13.

9. At Tanjore, Arthur Richard, only son of A. B. Peppin, Esq., garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, aged two years.

10. At Cochlin, Lieut. J. Craig, of the Bombay establishment.

— At Fort St. George, Ens. J. Ford, H.M.'s 69th regt., aged 28.

11. At Tranquebar, Louisa Janet, wife of Capt. R. Harris, aged 25.

14. At Nellore, G. Wilson, Esq., garrison assistant-surgeon.

17. Mr. P. J. Brady, son of the late Lieut. P. Brady, Carnatic ordnance artificers, aged 19.

— At Cuddalore, Mr. Daniel de Vaz.

23. At Arcot, J. Stephenson, Esq., superintendent of the veterinary establishment at that station.

26. At Vellore, Ellen Anne Eliza, daughter of Capt. W. MacLeod, 35th N.I., aged one year.

Nov. 2. At Promé, of fever, Ens. R. K. Macleod, 43d N.I.

— At Cochlin, Mr. J. W. Vanwallen, assistant to the binder-master, aged 42.

11. At Mahattee, near Arracan, Ens. Savage, 10th N.I., acting quarter-master and interpreter.

13. In camp, Jaulnah, Capt. H. Cazalet, 40th N.I.

15. At Madura, the infant daughter of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d N.I.

16. At Mahattee, near Arracan, Ens. H. Holcombe, 18th N.I., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Holcombe, royal artillery.

— At Quilon, Mr. W. Bredin, deputy com. of ordnance, aged 52.

22. Mr. W. Gore, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, Hyderabad, aged 57.

23. At Mangalore, Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Pickering, 50th N.I.

25. At Wescott's Gardens, Anna Maria, wife of R. F. Lewis, Esq.

30. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Metcalfe, 4th N.I., fort adj. at that station.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1825.*—The hon. the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their Treasury in London, of the amount of unclaimed prize-money due to their European and Native troops, and to the officers and seamen in their marine service, for the undermentioned captures viz. Columbo in 1796 (3d distribution.) Amboyna in 1796 (2d distribution.); Banda in 1796 (2d distribution.); St. Pauls (Isle of Bourbon) in 1809; Bourbon in 1810; Banda Neira 1810; Manado in 1810; Ternate in 1810; and Java in 1811 (to the Company's Marine only.)—The hon. *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 125.

the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that all parties having claims to the above prize-monies shall submit the same through the prescribed Channels for examination and adjustment to the prize Committee of which the deputy military Accountant is president, and the paymasters at the several stations of the army are hereby authorized to discharge the amount of all such abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Agreeably with the tenor of the acts 1st and 2d of George the 4th Cap. 61, claims may be preferred during the period therein mentioned (six years) for the above prize-monies, after the expiration of which no claim will be received.

#### SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1825.*—His Exc. Lieut. Genl. the hon. Sir Charles Colville G. G. B. and K. T. S. having resigned his situation of Commander-in-chief of the army of Bombay, and his seat as a member of the Government, has embarked in the hon. Company's vessel *Palinurus*, for the purpose of proceeding to England by the way of the Red Sea.

The Governor in Council has the greatest pleasure in recording, on this occasion, the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability of which his Excellency has afforded so many proofs as a Member of Council, and of the valuable advice and support which he has always received from him in that capacity.

The high military reputation of Sir Charles Colville scarcely admits of an addition from any testimony that can now be borne to it, but the Governor in Council considers it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit derived from his services as Commander-in-chief, and to return him the thanks of this Government for the manner in which he has discharged the functions of that important station.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maj. Gen. Samuel Wilson, the senior officer on the staff, to be commander of the forces.

Maj. Gen. Wilson, will take his seat as president at the Military Board.

#### NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1825.*—James Joseph Sparrow, Esq., appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay, as fourth member, under the usual salute from the garrison.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

#### Judicial Department.

Sept. 20. Mr. E. G. Fawcett, assistant to register at Poona.

4 N

Nov.

Nov. 10. Mr. J. Forbes, acting first register and first assistant to criminal judge at court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. D. Blane, register at Sholapoor, and assistant to criminal judge of Poona and Sholapoor.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, acting first register at Poona.

Mr. H. Brown, second register to court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, and to officiate as first register at that station.

#### *Territorial Department.*

Nov. 10. Mr. H. A. Harrison, acting first assistant to collector in southern concan.

Mr. R. C. Money, acting second assistant ditto.

Mr. Henry Young, acting first assistant to collector at Surat.

30. Mr. J. Elphinstone, collector of customs and town duties.

Dec. 15. Mr. W. John Graham, second assistant to collector in Candesh.

Mr. James Erskine, third assistant to collector in Candesh.

### ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 5. The Rev. T. Carr, A.B., to act as archdeacon of Bombay from date of departure to England of the Venerable G. Barnes, D.D.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1824.*—Lieut. S. Slight, employed on survey of Kattywar, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Sept. 19.—7th N.I. Ens. G. C. Stockley to be lieut., v. Glennie dec.; date 24th March.

16th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Snodgrass to be maj.; Lieut. H. L. Anthony to be capt.; and Ens. G. Hunter to be lieut., in suc. to Lamy dec.; date 24th Aug.

Assist.-surg. Machell to have temporary charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Amherst, and Sub-assist. Surgeon Dickson relieved from that charge.

Sept. 20.—Col. M. Napier, H.M.'s 6th foot, to command force ordered to assemble in Cutch.

Sept. 21.—Capt. R. O. Meriton, 2d Europ. regt., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for field service.

*Staff of Cutch Field Force.* Capt. W. Leighton, major of brigade, to be assist. adj. gen.; Capt. A. Morse to be assist. quart. mast. gen.; Capt. Falconar, of artil., to be commissary of stores without prejudice to his command of foot artil.; Capt. Waite, to be sub. assist. com. gen.; Capt. Moore, paymaster in Surat division of army, including Cutch, will join the force as paymaster; and Capt. C. Payne, already in charge of bazars in Cutch, to be bazar master.

Lieut. J. Swanson, 19th N.I., to act as assist. quart. mast. gen. to Gulcowar subsid. force, v. Morse.

Lieut. R. M. Cooke, to act as adj. to 15th regt., v. Swanson.

Sept. 26.—Lieut. Peat, executive engineer in northern districts of Guzerat, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for field service.

Capt. W. Havlock, H.M.'s 4th drags., and aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief, to command a rissala of irregular horse at Poonah.

Oct. 4.—*Portuguese Militia.* Mr. J. Hampton and Mr. J. Stevens to be lieuts.; date 21st Sept.

Assist.-surg. Scott permitted to resign situation of civil surg. at Bussora.

Oct. 6.—Maj. Jackson, 6th drag. gds., and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, to be military secretary to his exc., v. Lieut. Col. T. H. Blair resigned, to enable him to join H.M.'s 97th foot under orders for field service.

*Regt. of Artil.* Sen. Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson to be lieut. col. com., v. Bellasis dec.; Sen. Maj. R. McIntosh to be lieut. col., v. Hodgson prom.; and Sen. Capt. L. C. Russell to be major, v. McIntosh prom.; date 30th Sept.

Oct. 11.—Mr. W. M'N. R. Forbes admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Oct. 15.—*Survey Department.* Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., and 2d class assist. in Deekan survey, to be 1st class assist., v. Lieut. J. Campbell proceeded to Europe. Lieut. R. Shortreed, 13th N.I., and a 2d class assist. in same department, to be a 1st class assist. in room of Lieut. Foster, corps of engineers.

Oct. 29.—Ens. W. N. Ralph, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as interp. in Hindostanee to that regt. from 17th Oct.

Nov. 3.—Assist.-surg. Machell relieved from charges of medical duties of Amherst cruiser, and will proceed to Mocha in the *Palinurus*.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artil., to be commissary of stores at the presidency, v. Lieut. Col. Hodgson resigned.

Lieut. W. Harris to act in situation of executive engineer in Candesh during Lieut. McGillivray's employment in surveying and superintending construction of dams in that province.

Nov. 4.—Assist.-surg. Gibb relieved from his situation assist. to civil surg. at Surat, and to hold himself available for detachment to Baroda.

Nov. 5.—Mr. J. Morrison, surg. of ship James Sibbald, and Mr. J. Black, surg. of ship Dorothy, appointed acting assist. surgs. so long as they may be required.

Assist.-surg. G. Davies, appointed to act as deputy med. storekeeper, will act also as assist. gar. surg.

Lieut. R. Woodhouse to act as commissary of stores at Rajcote, and to superintend erection of public buildings at that station; date 5th Oct.

Nov. 8.—1st L.C. Sen. Lieut. F. Mylne to be capt., and Corn. A. B. W. Fitzroy to be lieut., in suc. to Melville dec.; date 4th Nov.

Nov. 24.—Mr. J. L. Cameron admitted as an assist. surg.

Assist.-surg. Morrison to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Amherst.

Lieut. W. Cayave, 21st N.I., to be assist. quart. mast. gen. to Cutch field force from date on which Capt. A. Morse may leave that force.

1st L.C. Lieut. C. J. Conyngham to be adj., v. Mylne prom., 4th Nov.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. Hobson to be quart. mast., v. Watts resigned, 19th Nov.

Lieut. Col. John Taylor, 9th N.I., to command a brigade from Poonah division under orders for field force; date 16th Nov.

Capt. M. A. Stanley, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be brigade maj., and Lieut. H. C. Teasdale, 1st Gr. N.I., to be quart. mast. of brigade; date 16th Nov.

Lieut. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to act as interp. in Hindostanee to cavalry brigade; date 7th Nov.

Nov. 28.—Messrs. J. Holmes and J. Molgomy admitted to inf., and prom. to ens. respectively.

Surg. D. Craw to be superintend. surg., v. Milne prom., and Assist.-surg. Barra to be surg., v. Craw; date 21st Nov.

Dec. 1.—6th N.I. Lieut. W. Keys to be capt. of comp., and Ens. G. J. Graham to be lieut., v. Challen dec.; dates 20th Nov.

16th N.I. Ens. C. A. Stewart to be lieut., v. Whittaker, dec.; date 13th Nov.

Capt. J. Hancock, 3d N.I., to command bat. of pioneers, from 20th Dec., v. Challen.

Ens. C. Marsk, 9th N.I., to have charge of bazar and police with Lieut. Col. Taylor's brigade at Poonah; Lieut. E. J. Pontardent, horse artil., to have charge of guns, and commissary of stores dep. at ditto; and Lieut. C. South, 20th regt., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt.; all dated 20th Nov.

Dec. 2.—Capt. G. Taylor, 1st Europ. regt., placed on pension list, from 8th Dec.

Dec. 3.—Capt. T. Gordon, 4th N.I., major of brigade in presidency div. of army, to act as military secretary to Maj. Gen. S. Wilson, commanding army in chief.

Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 13th N.I., and aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Wilson, to officiate as maj. of brigade in presidency div. of army during period of Capt. Gordon's employment as mil. sec.

Assist.-surg. J. Howison appointed to medical duties of lunatic asylum at Colaba, v. Barra prom.

Dec.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 13th N.I., to be major of brigade to forces, v. Matthews dec.; date 29th Nov.

Capt. Foy to have temporary charge of dépôt of instruction at Matoogah; date 30th Nov.

21st N.I. Ens. G. N. Prior to be lieut., v. Carr, dec.; date 20th Nov.

Capt. Falconar, assist. com. gen., to conduct commissariat duties of presidency during Lieut. Col. Baker's absence.

Dec. 10. Lieut. Col. Com. Hession, of artillery, to command presidency div. of army, and Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy Surat div.

Lieut. Col. Hodgson appointed to command of regt. of artil., and will take his seat at Military Board accordingly.

Capt. J. W. Watson, regt. of artil., allowed to resign office of commissary of stores in Surat div. of army.

Capt. J. Laurie, assist. to commissary of stores to P. D. A., app. to succeed Capt. Watson as com. of stores to Surat div. of army.

Capt. S. J. C. Falconar app. to succeed Capt. Laurie as assist. com. of stores to P. D. A.

Dec. 12.—1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. Watts to be capt. of a company, v. Taylor placed on Pension list.

Supernum. Lieut. A. Ore to be brought on effective strength, v. Watts prom.

3d N.I. Ens. W. A. Wroughton to be lieut., v. Marjoribanks dec., 29th Nov.

5th N.I. Ens. H. M. Duncan to be lieut., v. Matthews dec.

### MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 7.—Capt. T. Buchanan to be superintendent of marine, v. Capt. Meriton proceeding to Europe.

Nov. 17.—Capt. W. T. Graham to be marine storekeeper.

Nov. 24.—Lieut. R. Moresby to be deputy marine storekeeper.

Capt. P. Maughan to be acting deputy storekeeper.

### FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 19. Lieut. H. Holson, 20th N.I., for health.—Oct. 29. Lieut. J. K. Glegg, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. W. Wade, 1st Europ. regt., for health.—Nov. 24. Lieut. Thullier, 2d L. C., for health.—29. Capt. T. R. C. Mantell, 40th Madras N.I., for health.—Dec. 1. Lieut. Col. T. Corcellis, commanding Surat div. of army, for health.—Maj. W. B. Spry, Madras estab., for health.—Assist. surg. D. Stewart, for health (from Cape of Good Hope).—10. Capt. J. W. Watson, artil., for health.—Ens. C. S. Thomas, 10th N.I., on furl.—12. Maj. S. R. Strover, and Capt. W. H. Foy, on private affairs.—14. Ens. T. E. Taylor, 12th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 19. Capt. J. Elder, 1st Europ. regt., for health (eventually to Europe).

### LAW.

The charge delivered by the Chief Justice of Bombay to the Grand Jury, at the fourth Quarter Sessions for the year 1825, has been published in the newspapers of that Presidency. This important document, which is of great length, contains a very full and circumstantial inquiry into the system of proceeding on the part of the Police Magistrates, both in the Court of Petty Session and when sitting singly; and describes it as a system of discretion, not of law. The learned judge pronounces the proceedings of the magistrates, in respect to the jurisdiction they have assumed, and the punishments they have inflicted, as a continued

course of illegality. We have no room to dilate upon this subject here, but we shall give a copious report of this charge in our next number. If the statements of the Chief Justice be accurate (and there appears no ground to distrust them), it is a matter which claims the immediate notice of government.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR C. COLVILLE AT POONA.

The society of the Deccan wishing to give the above distinguished individual a proof, on his approaching departure, of their high estimation of his character, and his Excellency having accepted the invitation conveyed to him to attend a grand public dinner, Friday the 28th of October was accordingly fixed on for the entertainment, when nearly 200 gentlemen (from the different stations in the province) welcomed his Excellency to a most elegant and sumptuous banquet. At seven o'clock, his Excellency, conducted by William Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner of the Deccan, the President, Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., the Vice-President, and followed by the Stewards and company, proceeded to the dinner-table, which groaned under a profusion of all the luxuries in season. The wines were of excellent quality, and cooled to perfection, and nothing could surpass the harmony and good-humour which prevailed, and gave a zest to the whole entertainment.

After the usual toasts had been drank, Mr. Chaplin rose, and in a strain of peculiarly graceful eloquence, proceeded nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen, on the eve of Sir Charles Colville's departure from Poona, we are assembled for the gratifying purpose of testifying our respect and regard for his private character, which, fortunately for us, his long residence in the Deccan, has afforded us ample opportunities of appreciating; and I think I am correct in assuming, that there never was a meeting where more unanimity of sentiment in this respect prevailed, than that which characterizes the present party. Never indeed, was a feeling of regard and affection more widely diffused, and in the same proportion will be the extent of our regret on his Excellency's departure. (Applause.) It is not my intention, gentlemen, nor am I qualified, to enlarge on the subject of His Excellency's public virtues. This is a wide field on which I might expatiate, but it would lead me into a lengthened detail of a brilliant career of public service, and would compel me to retrace the history of actions that are already commemorated in the annals of his country. Actions nobly achieved in the

East and in the West, in Egypt, Portugal, and Spain, especially at Badajoz; and last, though not least, at the memorable attack of Cambray, a gallant feat of arms which is mentioned by the illustrious Wellington, as a strong proof of highly honourable exertion, (*immense applause*). This, gentlemen, is a theme on which, if I possessed eloquence sufficient to do justice to it, I might dilate with great propriety; but it is more within my competence, and more appropriate just now, to advert to the advantages that have accrued to the Bombay Army, during Sir Charles Colville's administration of it. From his active superintendence, his unremitting attention to its welfare, and his constant endeavours to promote the interests and comfort of the soldier, of which many durable memorials will remain of him long after his departure, constituting improvements, which, seconded by the support of a liberal government (*applause*), may be called peculiarly his own. On the present occasion, however, gentlemen, it is more particularly my wish to allude to Sir C. Colville's private worth (*Applause*): to the kindness, urbanity, and consideration, which, in his intercourse with this society, he has invariably manifested, and which have endeared him to all ranks and departments, of whom I may say, without fear of contradiction, that he has gained the heart of every one, without incurring the ill-will of a single individual. I am not addicted, gentlemen, to adulation, and you will give me credit when I say, that no bias of private partiality (though I am proud to avow my attachment), influences me in the expression of these sentiments. I am persuaded, that I am merely the echo of the voice of the community, amongst whom there are no dissentients (*applause*), and it is this consideration which cheers and animates me in the unwonted task of addressing a circle, larger than I have ever before seen assembled. I am conscious that what I have imperfectly said, falls infinitely short of what you all so warmly feel; but it is a satisfaction to me to reflect, that my omissions and defects will be supplied by the talent and eloquence of my friend. (Sir L. Smith) opposite, who, indeed, would have been much more competent than I am to fill this chair. It only remains for me, gentlemen, to offer a wish, in which you will cordially join with me, that His Excellency, on his return to his native land, may experience all that happiness to which his many public and private virtues so eminently entitle him: or, if that activity and vigour of mind, which is Sir Charles Colville's peculiar characteristic, should again prompt him to devote himself to public employment, we may assure ourselves that he will continue to add lustre to that fame, and to those numerous

honours, which his distinguished merits in the service of his country have already acquired for him. (*loud and continued applause*.) I will now propose to you "The health of Sir Charles Colville, and all happiness to him."

Sir Charles Colville replied to the address of the President in nearly the following terms:—

"The kind and obliging feelings which have led to this brilliant meeting, naturally inspire the confidence that their influence will be extended to the object of such marked attention, when he attempts the task, which he is conscious of being very unequal to, of sufficiently expressing the value of this acknowledgment of his having made himself acceptable to the society, civil and military, of the Bombay portion of the Deccan. I will not, gentlemen, affect to say, that I was before unconscious of the kindly feelings entertained towards me. I could not do so without avowing a want of gratitude for the unremitting attentions of a quite private nature, united to every deference for my high public station, which I have met with at your hands; but though perfectly alive to all those, I did not think that I had any claim to such a compliment as this: proceeding not only from the society of a station I have much resided at, but including the families of the most distant parts of the territory, whose convenience would admit of their attending here on this day. My intercourse with the Deccan, has now, however, been considerable. In a professional point of view, I have found Poona a station affording occupations and pursuits congenial with former habits; while its society, being more limited than that of the Presidency, and containing for most of the time a dear relative, whose alliance with one of your chief members I have just cause to be proud and happy at, was more capable of atoning to me for the temporary separation, circumstances of climate have obliged me to endure from my own immediate family. At Poona, when duties elsewhere would allow of my residence there, I have found all I looked for on becoming its inhabitant. I shall ever think with pleasure of the time I have spent at it, and will feel the warmest wish for the continuance of the liberal, kind, and social feelings, which I have known to pervade its society. In respect to what has been so flatteringly expressed by your President of my military services prior to my arrival in this country, I will only offer my best thanks to him who has alluded to them, and to you for the cordial acclamations with which their mention has been hailed. Nor will I detain you on the subject of my exertions in this command. I do hope much benefit will result from it, and this I can say, without impropriety, aided as I have

I have been by the advice of my gallant friend opposite, and by a zealous and experienced staff, while always listened to with an attentive ear by a government liberal in its general composition, but conspicuously so as respects its chief, one too highly esteemed and respected here to require any further allusion to from me. For the wishes for my future welfare, expressed at the conclusion of your President's most friendly and eloquent address, I beg to offer mine in return for your health, honour, and prosperity, collectively and individually."

The President then gave

"The Honourable East India Company."

The Commissioner again rose, and said, "Connected as I am with a Sister Presidency, and entertaining the warmest sentiments of respect and regard for the excellent person at the head of it, I should be guilty of a great omission if I did not propose to you, gentlemen, "the health of Sir Thomas Munro, and the Government of Madras."

The Commissioner in proposing the next Toast, said—"As Sir Charles Colville has justly observed before, nothing I could express could enhance the estimate in which the beloved individual, whose name I have now the honour to propose, is universally held. I shall merely, therefore, give the health of that distinguished person, which, I am sure, will be drank with enthusiasm. "The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the Bombay Government."

Sir Lionel Smith then addressed the company in his usual nervous and impressive manner as follows:—

"Gentlemen: After Mr. Chaplin's hint to get me on my legs, I cannot avoid the task, though he has not been generous to me, in having, by his own eloquence, so happily and justly expressed all our feelings to our honourable guest. I could indeed dilate with sincere pleasure on the advantages of Sir Charles Colville's command, but the spirit of military rule pronounces that any judgment on such questions should emanate from his and our superiors. I shall only say, therefore, that Sir Charles Colville's successor may justly complain of him, for he has left him nothing to do in whatever concerns the immediate welfare of this gallant army. I would also assure his Excellency for myself and every soldier here, that he is justly beloved, and that one and all of us would be happy to follow him with this feeling to any quarter of the world.—(*Loud Applause.*)—No one can have more occasion for, or more sincerity in, regretting his Excellency's departure than I have. I thank him for the flattering terms in which I have been favourably mentioned by him ;

and having now, gentlemen, as far as the more comprehensive address of our worthy President left me means, fulfilled his wishes, I beg to propose to you all the good health of, "The Commissioner and the Civil Establishment in the Deccan ; may we be always seen cordially united in the same ranks."—(*Great applause.*)

The Commissioner returned thanks, and gave "The health of Sir Lionel Smith, and the Deccan Division of the army."

Mr. Chaplin then proposed, in flattering terms, "Archdeacon Barnes," whose health was drank with great applause.

The Commissioner afterwards proposed the health of an excellent individual, who was universally respected and esteemed, which was most cordially received—"Major Jackson, military secretary."

Major Jackson rose and returned thanks, in a short but forcible address.

Mr. Chaplin then gave "The health of Mr. Norton, and the visitors who have honoured us with their company," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The Advocate General (Mr. Norton), in a speech of singular felicity and perspicuity, returned thanks for the honour which had been so handsomely paid him and the other visitors. "I feel convinced, gentlemen, (said he) that it is impossible to draw from any one part of the Presidency, a visitor who does not most sincerely participate in the feeling which animates every individual collected around this table—(*Applause.*)—For myself, I derive the highest gratification in being present on such an occasion. Independent of my admiration of the character of Sir Charles Colville, I remember many kind attentions I have received at his hands, and I rejoice in the present opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them. I am still more grateful, in common with all those who live under the government of which he has formed a part, for those public obligations which the character of his influence in public measures has conferred upon all.—(*Applause.*)—If I may be allowed to delay the attention of the company a few moments longer, I should feel anxious to testify a characteristic of Sir Charles Colville's administration, of which my personal knowledge enables me to speak. I have had ample occasion to know that there never was an individual who held sway in India, who has evinced a more scrupulous regard for the just, the fair, and the constitutional course of proceeding, whenever the rights of persons under his more immediate control have been concerned ; so that it may be confidently said, that neither the interests nor, what was a far more sacred consideration, the honour of any single individual, has ever been sacrificed in violation of the principles of British justice.—(*Loud applause.*)—The arrival of the ladies



ladies makes me fully aware that you are anxious to be engaged in a sphere of much greater attraction than even the present scene, and I should not be justified in wasting more of your time. I will, therefore, merely repeat, gentlemen, that the visitors and myself warmly and gratefully thank you for being so highly distinguished by your notice."—(*Loud applause.*)

After the applause which followed this truly British address had subsided, and the health of the ladies had been drank, the company proceeded from the suite of tents where dinner was served, to the Commissioner's banquetting room, which was appropriated on this occasion to the purposes of the dance. In a recess at one extremity of this spacious saloon was placed a transparent escutcheon, portraying his Excellency's heraldic honours, which included the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of a Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Beneath, in large characters, were inscribed the names of the several battles in which his Excellency had been engaged, the corresponding badges of which we observed on his breast. Among them we noticed the following:—St. Domingo, Martinique, Egypt, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelles, Waterloo.

The scene which now presented itself was truly grand and imposing, but we cannot describe it. About ten o'clock dancing commenced, when Mr. Chaplin led off Mrs. Warden in a country dance, which was followed by a succession of quadrilles, waltzes, and Spanish dances, until twelve. Supper being now announced, the company proceeded to the spacious suite of tents already mentioned, and partook of a repast, which, for chasteness and elegance of decoration and design, has rarely been equalled, and could not be excelled.

The Commissioner then announced, as a toast, "the health of Lady Colville."—(*Loud applause.*)

After which Sir Lionel Smith rose, and said, Gentlemen, as Vice-President, I am charged to convey the kind feelings of the ladies towards our honourable guest, and I shall take the occasion of giving a hint to many young friends around me. He who seeks for happiness in this life, and passes by lovely woman in the pursuit, can only be compared to the lone wanderer, searching for fruit and water in the arid desert; all is disappointment.—(*Rapturous applause.*)—Sir Charles Colville will, I am sure, fully agree with me in this opinion; and hence he will appreciate the smiles, the gratulations, and good wishes, which I have the honour to convey to him from our fair friends. Gentlemen, we will drink with many thanks "The health of

Mrs. Warden and the ladies who have honoured us with their company."—(*Loud and continued applause.*)

After supper dancing re-commenced with tenfold spirit and elasticity, and continued until dawn, when the morning gun gave the signal of separation.

A farewell entertainment was given to Sir Charles Colville, at the Presidency, in an elegant suite of tents prepared for the occasion on the esplanade. Sir Charles embarked on board the *Palinurus*, bound for Cossier.

#### ARCHDEACON BARNES.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Archdeacon Barnes, was held, pursuant to notice, on the 1st inst., at the Chief Secretary's residence in town, to consider the most appropriate way in which the society of this Presidency testify their esteem for the Archdeacon on his approaching departure for England.

Mr. Warden was unanimously called to the chair, who, after an eloquent address, in which he pointed out the excellence of the public and private life of the Archdeacon, moved that an address, expressive of the regard of this society, be presented to him at a public breakfast on the morning of his embarkation. This motion was shortly but warmly seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, and carried by all present with great applause.

Mr. Farish moved, seconded by Mr. Sparrow, that the Archdeacon be solicited to print a certain number of his sermons; and Colonel Leighton moved, seconded by Mr. Ritchie, that the Archdeacon be requested to sit for his portrait, in order that it might be placed in one of the Charity Schools.

Mr. De Vitre moved, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, that a subscription be opened towards defraying the expenses; and Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. James Forbes, that the surplus be vested at interest, for the purpose of providing a certain number, annually, of gold and silver medals, to be distributed amongst the best scholars, and to be called *Barnes's Medals*. The subscription was by a subsequent resolution not to exceed 100 Rs. each subscriber.

A Committee was then formed to prepare the address, which was afterwards brought up and agreed to by the meeting.

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, the principal part of the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, the hon. the Governor, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the hon. Sir Ralph Rice, and Sir Charles Chambers, &c. &c. assembled in the large room in the Chief Secretary's residence, and

and sat down to breakfast, to the number of nearly 200, the garrison band playing at intervals.

Nearly at the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Newnham, who had been solicited to take the chair on this interesting occasion, rose, and with great feeling addressed the Archdeacon as follows:—

“Archdeacon Barnes.—The address, Sir, which I have the honour to hold in my and, I have been requested to present to you in the name of the numerous persons whose signatures are affixed to it—in the name of this numerous and respectable meeting, rendered more interesting by the presence of so many of your female friends, and in the name, I may say, of every virtuous and good person, who, throughout your extensive ministration, has had the happiness to listen to the pure precepts which have fallen from your lips, and to admire the virtues of your private life, in which you have forcibly shewn us how easy and consistent is the practical observance of the moral duties you have taught us, with the occupations, the cares, the happiness, and the comforts of the world.

“Warm indeed are the gratitude, the affection, and esteem which will accompany you on your departure,—and great indeed is our regret at parting with you, but the pain of separation is alleviated by the recollection that you are returning in health and the prime of life to the bosom of your family and of your friends, and to that happy country to which we all wish to follow you. Whilst we remain, we shall remember with veneration and respect, the virtues of Archdeacon Barnes, and when we also shall have left this country, sufficient will remain to perpetuate the remembrance of your goodness with the same feelings in our successors.

“I cannot, Sir, add any thing to the expressions contained in this address, without the fear of detracting from their force; but, under the feelings created by your last beautiful and impressive discourse, I trust it will be allowed me to express a hope that if it should please you to accede to one of the requests contained in the address, you will allow that discourse to be published also for our instruction, and that it may occasionally revive in us the recollection of your last affectionate admonitions.

“Before I read the address, I trust I shall be pardoned in expressing the pride and satisfaction which I feel in being selected as the organ of conveying to you the farewell address of so respectable a community. With a slight intermission, I have been resident here with you from your first arrival in Bombay: I have lived with you on terms of friendship and intimacy, and shall ever be proud to be numbered among your warmest admirers.

“With your permission, Sir, I will now read the address.

To the Venerable George Barnes, D.D.  
Archdeacon of Bombay.

Venerable and Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, cannot permit you to leave Bombay, without manifesting to you our respect and esteem. It is impossible to think of your departure without regret, but that regret is much softened by knowing that you are returning in health to your family and native country; and we hope it will be some source of delight to you, to be assured by this address of the affectionate regard for your character with which your amiable manners and cheerful piety have inspired us. We shall indeed feel your loss, and it will be our earnest endeavour, at our charitable, religious, and other Institutions, to follow the example which you have set us, in the foundation, the encouragement, and the management of those societies, the records of which will perpetuate your talents, your zeal, and your success.

You have now lived among us for more than eleven years, and of the persons elected to compose the Hierarchy which was established at the time of your arrival by the wisdom of the legislature: you alone have survived to feel and to bear witness in England to its beneficial results. It will be no unworthy pride for you and your children to cherish the remembrance of the public admiration and private friendship which your conduct in your high office has produced. Its novelty in India, and the delicacy of its duties, were calculated to have appalled a man of more advanced age and greater experience; but your learning, your good sense, and the kindness of your disposition, have to a wonderful degree reconciled all difficulties. It will not we trust, be unwelcome to you, that we express our desire of possessing some memorial of the pure theology which we have so many times heard delivered by you from the pulpit—and we warmly solicit, that you will select a number of your excellent discourses, in order that they may be printed for the benefit of ourselves and of our latest posterity, and prove permanent incentives to virtue, piety, and true religion.

There is also one other request which we intreat you not to refuse. The Charity Schools, in a great measure instituted by your zeal, and fostered ever by your patronage and influence, are no longer matter of promise. They have realised the hopes of the most sanguine. We are anxious to place your portrait in your professional robes in one of those schools—and we hope you will allow it to be painted and engraved by the best artists, so that an impression of it may form a frontispiece to the volume of your sermons.

We shall ever pray continually for your happiness—and if it shall please Providence

dence to enlarge in your native land, the sphere of your piety and usefulness in your holy ministration, we are persuaded, that you will not forget the smaller circle of the public which admired you in Bombay, and your private friends, who can cease only with life to revere and esteem your memory.

We are your sincere and affectionate friends,

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,  
and a long list of signatures.

The Archdeacon, who stood while Mr. Newnham read the address, though much affected, and occasionally interrupted by his feelings, spoke at some length, but circumstances do not enable us to record so full an account of the sentiments he expressed as we could wish. He felt, he said, that he had need of their indulgence, from his inability to reply adequately to such a kind and flattering address, oppressed as he was by the further consideration, that this was the day of his separation from their society—that no ordinary tone of acknowledgment was due for what was no ordinary testimony of affectionate regard; and though he could not suppose that the expressions were literally applicable to him, but heightened by the colouring of a flattering partiality, yet they were scarce the less acceptable to him, for next to our own conscience, the highest gratification is the testimony of those with whom we have been connected, and for whom we entertain sincere regard and esteem. He felt this, as a testimony not only of private regard, but as an acknowledgment from a considerate and religious people, of thankfulness for instruction in the most important concerns of life, however humble the individual by whom it was administered.

“With regard to the Education Society, I have indeed felt a lively interest in its well-doing, but my merit has been only that of giving a direction to the feeling of the settlement. Great acknowledgment was here due to Mr. Elphinstone; for however happy this government had been under the Presidency of a man high in literary attainment, and with liberal and enlightened views of policy, yet he would ever be remembered as the protector of education, and the happiness arising from moral instruction and integrity of principle, which form the basis of political greatness. To Sir Charles Colville too, the steady friend of the institution, much is owing; for, recorded as he is in the brightest page of our history in fighting the battles of his country, he will carry home with him the consciousness that he has studied also, and effectually promoted, the comfort and the morals of the soldier, and lent his assistance in improving the lower order of Europeans. But yet most is due to the Society for their munificent

contributions, their attention to the charity, the impartiality and economy of their direction. I leave the institution in your hands, confident, as long as it shall be conducted with the same unanimity and judgment, the orphan will never want your support.”

The Archdeacon observed that he would readily comply with their kind request that he would sit for his picture—and if, he added, it shall remind you of him who now stands before you, let it remind you of one who has studied to promote your most important interests, and who will retain to his latest hour an affectionate remembrance of you. “Your kind request respecting my sermons is indeed more embarrassing; for I know the responsibility attached to literary productions; and though criticism may be disarmed by the occasion, yet in the expositions which I may print, the most awful responsibility is involved, on points concerning which you and I may one day be called to give an account. Yet I will comply; and in the leisure of my voyage endeavour to make them more worthy of your perusal; and if they shall afford comfort to any individual, my end and your end will be answered.

“You wish me happiness in the land of my birth, to which we all hope to return. Attachment to our native country involves attachment to all that is good and perfect, and is to be encouraged, not from a mere love of soil, not from romantic feelings towards the scenes of our earlier days—but as possessing all that is excellent in public, and all that is lovely in private life; and I am persuaded that there is no greater security for universal usefulness, than a jealousy for the honour of England, and a regard for British feelings and for British principles. But strong as is my attachment to my native land; dear as are the ties which bind me to it; I feel I have strong and dear ties here; and if I carry with me the good opinion and good wishes of the society of this place, I beseech you to believe I leave with you my sincerest wishes and prayers for your health and prosperity, and whatever a merciful Providence may think most expedient for you.”

The company shortly afterwards broke up, and in the course of the day the Archdeacon proceeded on board the *James Sibbald*, which was soon under weigh for England.

In addition to the above expression of the feelings of the society at large, we have much pleasure in communicating to the public, that the clergy of this Archdeaconry have resolved to present the venerable Archdeacon Barnes with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, as a mark of their affectionate regard for him as their ecclesiastical superior, and that they have unanimously agreed upon the following inscription:—

Presented

Presented to

The Venerable George Barnes, D.D.,

Archdeacon of Bombay,

On his Departure from India,

By the Clergy of that Archdeaconry ;

In testimony

Of their admiration of his public Character,

The judgment, moderation, and

Impartiality of his official conduct,

And his zeal for the welfare of the Church,

And as a mark of their Esteem for him

As a brother Clergyman.

November, 1825.

#### VICOMTE DE RICHEMONT.

His Excellency the Viscount Richemont, ambassador from the Court of France, and nephew to his most Christian Majesty's prime minister, arrived at Damauu on the 12th November, being invested with various commissions regarding the colonial and mercantile interests of France.

On his entering the fort, he was saluted by the infantry, and park of artillery, with a discharge of nineteen guns from the batteries ; and was received in the principal hall by the governor, and all the heads of departments, civil and military.

After dinner, the governor proposed the health of the King of France : the Viscount that of the King of Portugal. The healths of the prime minister of France, the Viscount, the Governor of Bombay, and the Governor-general of India were then drank. At night a splendid ball was opened by his Excellency and Madame Nogar, after which the company partook of an elegant supper, and the party broke up at 3 o'clock. [*Bomb. Cour. Nov. 30.*]

#### BRIDGE AT BARODA.

The beautiful bridge which Captain Waddington is building for his Highness the Guicowar is nearly finished, the centring removed, and no sinking of the arch. Fourteen elephants, which came from the villages whither they had been sent to pasture, went over the bridge on their road to the city, when sent for to swell the pageantry of the Gumpetty Festival. This occurrence was of course little regarded either by Capt. W. or his friends, but it had a marvellous effect in comforting the minds of the natives, who could not look without apprehension at the airy lightness of the classic arch, so widely differing from their ideas of the solid strength requisite for such constructions. It is a most elegant specimen of English taste and English science, and interesting as a mark of his Highness's consideration for the comfort of his subjects in general, the British cantonment in particular ; since, without this bridge, the communication betwixt the camp and the city was difficult, and often dangerous, through the rainy months.—*Bom. Cour.*

*Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXII No. 135.*

#### BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 24th ult. the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held, when the seventh report was read. It appeared from the report, that during the last two years the society rendered assistance in printing translations of the scriptures in the Marhatta and Goojurrattee languages. Many copies have been dispersed among the people who speak the former language in Bombay and the neighbouring country. In the schools established by missionaries, the scriptures are read daily. An edition of some parts of the scriptures in Marhatta is now in the press. The first edition of the New Testament in Goojurrattee has been nearly all dispersed, and a second edition will soon be undertaken. A great part of the Old Testament in Goojurrattee has also been distributed, and some parts of it are read with considerable interest. Many copies have been distributed in Hindoostance, Portuguese, Armenian, and Arabic. The total number of copies issued from the depository, during the last two years, is 5,812 of the whole or parts of the Old Testament, and 5,366 copies of the New, or of separate parts of it. From the formation of the society to the present time, 16,607 copies of the Old and New Testaments have been distributed.—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 8.*

#### SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Native School and School-Book Society was held on Wednesday last, at the new school-room, on the verge of the Esplanade, the hon. the Governor in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by a considerable assemblage of European gentlemen and of the principal native inhabitants. After several resolutions connected with the prosperity and progress of the institution, an examination of the pupils in the English and Marhatta languages, and in arithmetic, took place, which spoke much in favour of the system of education, and of the zeal and assiduity with which it had been conducted. After the examination, prizes were distributed to those pupils who had made the most rapid progress, and presents were at the same time made to the different masters, all of whom appeared to have given satisfaction to the managers of the institution.—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 1.*

#### SICKNESS.

We are sorry to state that considerable sickness has prevailed in several districts of Guzerat. At Baroda and Kaira few of the officers have escaped attacks of remittent and intermittent fevers. At

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lery had suffered a good deal from similar attacks. The epidemic cholera has been prevalent in several parts of Kattywar and Cutch, and some fatal cases had occurred among the troops which left Bombay, both during the voyage, and after their landing at Mandavie.—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 29.*

Among those who have fallen victims to fever, we are extremely sorry to mention the name of Capt. Remon, an officer distinguished on account of his ardent zeal and high professional acquirements, which he has, on many occasions, had opportunities of displaying in the field. His private worth had gained him a large circle of sincerely attached friends, who will long lament his loss.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov. 24.*

#### THE SINDHANS.

The Sindian cavalry are mounted on various descriptions of horses. The tattoo, or pony, is, however, the most common; numbers are seen on mules; and from the Ameer to the beggar, a camel is in use. The horses are not adapted to form good cavalry, for they are generally heavy in the forehead, a fault which is increased to such a degree by the ambling pace to which they are universally trained, as to render it difficult to urge them to a gallop. Their matchlock men are excellent, and are trained to the use of this weapon from their infancy.

The pay of a Sindce soldier, calculating at the rate at which he receives grain, may amount to 2½ rupees per month, or perhaps a trifle more, with additional allowance when on actual service.

Unlike other countries, Sind has few or no fortified places, the attack of which might retard the motions of an invading army. The few forts that are to be met with are extremely insignificant; and although there are some strong natural positions on the western bank of the Indus, it has never been the policy of the government, in similar cases, to defend them; for indeed to do so, the fertile country must become an easy prey to the enemy. The custom hitherto has been, for the people of Sind to fly with their property to the desert, where they remain in perfect safety under the protection of the desert tribes.

Vakeels, we understand, have arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad, and we believe there is not the slightest chance of hostile measures being resorted to, though perhaps a larger force than formerly will be permanently stationed on the Sind frontier. The state of Sind is perfectly independent of us, nor do any treaties exist that we know of between the two governments. It formerly paid a certain tribute to the Cabul government, which is now exacted by Runjeet Sing, and

paid with much reluctance by the Ameers, but who feel that they want the power to assert their independence.—*Bom. Cour. Dec. 17.*

#### NATIVE ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE.

A copy of the following address from the Native Community of Bombay to the Governor, expressive of their grateful sense of his liberality and exertions to relieve the inhabitants from distress during the last dry season, by digging wells and opening new banks, has been forwarded for insertion in the *Asiatic Journal*, at the request of the natives of Bombay—we insert it with pleasure.

“To the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, President in Council, Bombay.”

“Hon. Sir:—Deeply impressed at all times, with a sense of gratitude for the benefits which, during your administration and that of the present members of your honourable Board, have been conferred on all classes of the inhabitants of Bombay, so creditable to the name of the British government, we, the undersigned, beg more particularly on the present occasion (having been blessed by the high Providence with a favourable season of rain, and expecting a most abundant crop of all descriptions of grain) to offer you our sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your most munificent and charitable exertions in providing against the want of water during the last dry season.

“The kindness of your disposition, which makes you beloved by all; the obliging condescension which leads you to attend, with the greatest readiness, to the wishes and applications of those under you; but above all, the noble liberality with which you patronize every public institution for the good of the country, need not now any mention from us; they are engraved on our breasts, and they will be associated in the minds of our children with those institutions, which must remain as a memorial of their founder.

“But the more immediate benefits which we have just experienced, as well individually as collectively, who compose so great a proportion of the population of this island, call forth the most lively sentiments of gratitude; and we are therefore constrained by every good feeling, to offer you our humble tribute of thanks. Permit us to express our gratitude for the benefits we lately experienced by the opening of the sally port through the ramparts, which has been so useful to the inhabitants of the port, in getting water both by day and night; and, also, by the opening of the wells in every part of the island where it was probable they could be of service: and likewise in the construction of the new tanks, and in improving and repairing the old ones; which benevolent steps have  
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saved the inhabitants from considerable distress.

“Such acts as these, at all times considered as the most charitable in this part of the world, permit us to assure you, are particularly at this period appreciated as they ought to be by all classes of our fellow subjects; and with every sentiment of esteem for your justice and liberality, and with every good wish for your prosperity, and that you may continue long to administer the government of this island, we beg to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, honourable sir,

Your most grateful,

Devoted and obedient servants,

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| “Hormanjee Bomanjee<br>Cutsrtee Ardeser<br>Jahangeer Ardeser<br>Franjee Cowasjee<br>Nowrojee Jamsetjee<br>Cutsrtee Manickjee<br>Bomanjee Hormanjee<br>Jamsetjee Jeecebhoy<br>Moolna Pheroz<br>Hormanjee Dorahjee<br>Dadabhoj Pestonjee<br>Jahangeer Nosservan-<br>jee<br>Nowrojee Nosservanjee<br>Hormanjee Dhunjee<br>Lunjee Cowasjee<br>Cowasjee Manickjee<br>Herjee Nosservanjee<br>Fromjee Bomanjee<br>Furdoonjee Lunjee<br>Coojee Ruttonjee<br>Dorahjee Byramjee<br>Merwanjee Nowrojee<br>Mainekjee<br>Jahangeer Fromjee Na-<br>nabhoj<br>Cutsrtee Cowasjee<br>Pestonjee Bhacajee<br>Burzoonjee Nonabhoj<br>Kakoosroo Sorahjee<br>Hormanjee Rhiacjee<br>Hormanjee Rhiacjee<br>Merjee<br>Cowasjee Herjee Mer-<br>jee<br>Jahangeer Herjee<br>Merwanjee Nowrojee<br>Cowasjee Manickjee<br>Sapoorjee Sorahjee<br>Sorahjee Pestonjee<br>Rustoonjee Cowasjee<br>Patell<br>Virajee Merjee Patell<br>Dhagjee Dhagajee | “Rugganath Sunkersett<br>Madowlass Runchor-<br>dass<br>Davidass Herjeewan-<br>dass<br>Vethoba Kanorjee<br>Rugnath Madowjee<br>Washdew Wisonnathjee<br>Bhasker Dadajee<br>Venoo Sunker S.<br>Tadoorung Dulvee<br>Ammunta Bhundaree<br>Kessowjee Pandoojee<br>Shamo Kossnah Senoy<br>Ammunta Itagoojee<br>Javerchund Annaran<br>Harjoonjee Nathjee<br>Hurrydass Doosarka-<br>dass<br>Nagurdass HerjeeMo-<br>ody<br>Tulsyadass Kaleanjie<br>Bhooydass Sakadass<br>Penjee Pervootum<br>Ramjee Chatoor<br>Luckmechund Poory-<br>raz<br>Latha Rhanjee<br>Danna Gopell<br>Cajee Mahomedally<br>Aga Mahomed Soostry,<br>Mahomedally Rojee<br>Mahomed Seeaje Pur-<br>kar<br>Porkhan Taehjee<br>Hajderally Casunjee<br>Valey Mahomed Eb-<br>rahjee<br>Mahomedally Taeh<br>Munchorjee Cutsrtee<br>Merwanjee Bhicajee<br>Merwanjee Bhoimanjee<br>Cutsrtee Jamsetjee<br>Soorby.” |
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Bombay, 31st Oct. 1825.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

Oct. 10. *Britannia*, Bouchier, from London.—12. *Cambridge*, Barber, from London.—Nov. 12. *John Biggar*, Blair, from Liverpool.—*Ceres*, Warren, and *Hannah*, Shepherd, both from London.—14. *Maitland*, Studd, from London.—27. *Cambrian*, Clarkson, from China.—30. *Alfred*, Lamb, from China.—Dec. 8. *Surah*, Tucker, from London.—12. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from London.

### Departures.

Nov. 8. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—15. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, for London.—20. *Britannia*, Bouchier, for London.—Dec. 4. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.—7. *John Biggar*, Blair, for Liverpool.—19. *Hannah*, Shepherd, for London.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. At Broach, the lady of W. Stubbs, Esq., acting judge, of a son and heir.

Oct. 6. At Vaux's Tomb, near Surat, the lady of Maj. C. S. Whitehill, 10th N.I., of a son.  
17. The lady of Lieut. R. H. H. Fawcett, 18th N.I., of a son.  
22. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. W. K. Lester, commissary of stores, B. S. F., of a son.  
24. The lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 14th N.I., of a son.  
Nov. 10. Mrs. Briggs, of a daughter.  
— At Colabah, Mrs. W. J. Marshall, of a son.  
19. The lady of Lieut. W. Macdonald, H.C.'s marine, of a son.  
21. The lady of Lieut. D. W. Fraser, H. H. the Nagpore Rajah's service, of a daughter.  
23. In the fort, Mrs. J. J. Fernandez, of a daughter.  
Dec. 11. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Maclean, Queen's Royals, commanding King's troops dépôt, of a son.  
12. Mrs. J. C. Da Gama, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At St. Thomas's Church, J. Williams, Esq., civil service, to Mary, daughter of G. Evans, Esq., of Barnfield, Essex.  
Nov. 2. At Kaira, A. Graham, Esq., assist.surg., to Laura, 4th daughter of J. Williams, Esq., Walthamstow, Essex.  
7. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th N.I., to Catherine, 4th daughter of R. Fogetty, Esq., of Clatterford, Isle of Wight.  
8. Mr. John Caldecott to Silva, eldest daughter of J. S. Darby, Esq., paymaster, Queen's Royals.  
14. Lieut. M. Law, 2d bat. artil., and act. assist. com. of stores at presidency, to Fanny Catherine, daughter of Maj. Gen. Wilson.  
24. Mr. John J. Griffiths, H.M.'s 6th regt., eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Griffiths, to Emma, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt.  
At Coel, Lieut. and Adj. D. E. McKay, horse artil. brig., to Agnes Anne, fourth daughter of W. Spotteswoode, Esq., Perthshire.  
29. At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. R. Bulkeley, adj., left wing 20th N.I., to Sybella Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Bell, Madras estab.  
Dec. 15. At St. Thomas's Church, G. Forbes, Esq., to Matilda, second daughter of H. Willis, Esq., of Rumbold, Essex.

### DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Chanda, near Nagpore, the infant daughter of Assist.surg. A. Montgomery.  
7. At Byculla, Jemina, lady of Capt. P. Maughan, H.C.'s marines.  
16. At Colaba, A. J. Ralph, assist.surg. Queen's Royals, aged 21.  
22. Pestonjee Eduljee, chief interpreter of Maharatta and Guzeratte languages to Hon. late Recorder's Court at Bombay, aged 67.  
24. At Poona, Lieut. Col. B. Bellasis, commandant of horse artillery at this presidency.  
Nov. 3. At the presidency, Capt. G. Melville, 1st L.C.  
4. At Poona, Mr. troop quart. mast. T. Tierman, 2d tr. horse artil., aged 31.  
5. At Mandavie, Capt. T. Remon, of engineers.  
6. At the Baroda residency, Mrs. John Lester, mother of Capt. Lester, commissary of stores at that station.  
7. At Harpart Row, Anna Maria Louisa, infant daughter of R. Baxter, Esq.  
9. At Jooreah, on the route from Rajkote to Bhooj, Ens. J. G. Mudie, 2d Gr. N.I.  
11. At Bhooj, R. Martin, Esq., assist.surg.—Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th N.I., aged 32.  
12. On his passage from Mandavie to the presidency, Lieut. J. Whitaker, 16th N.I., aged 22.  
15. At Surat, Wm. Chalmers, son of the Rev. W. Fyvie, aged 2 years.  
16. At Goa, His Exc. Don Manoel da Camara, viceroy and captain general of Portuguese India, aged 45.  
19. In camp, at Jooreah, near Bhooj, Lieut. R. Carr, 21st regt. N.I.  
20. Capt. G. Challon, 16th N.I., aged 43.  
26. The Rev. Dom Mathias de Morie e Faria, vicar of the church of S. Miguel, at Mahim.  
29. Ens. R. Philipps, 7th N.I., eldest son of Surg. B. Philipps, of this establishment.  
— H. F. Dent, Esq., only son of W. Dent, Esq., of Bokendon-bury, Herts, aged 25.  
*Lately*, At Mandavie, in Cutch, F. Macdonell, Esq., assist.surg., attached to political agent in Kattywar.

## Ceylon.

### MISSION COLLEGE.

It is proposed by the American missionaries in this island, to establish a mission college at Jaffna, for the instruction of Tamul and other youth. The prospectus published insists upon the importance of extensive school establishments, as one of the most effectual methods of propagating Christianity. A leading object of the institution will be to give the native youth a thorough knowledge of the English language, and introduce them to the sciences of Europe. The testimony of the Bishop of Calcutta is expressed in the following letter :—

“Chowringhee, December 6, 1825.

“Reverend and dear Sir ;—I have read with much interest the Reports of your missionary establishment, and intended plan of Christian education in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, and regret that the prior and urgent claims of Bishop’s College prevent my contributing at present towards it in any other way than by good wishes. Those good wishes are strengthened by all which I have heard and known of your labours and those of your brethren in Ceylon ; where I can say with truth that I found an unanimous testimony, borne by the members both of the Church of England and other Christian sects, to the zeal, the judgment, and exemplary conduct of American missionaries.

“I remain, &c.

“REGINALD CALCUTTA.”

“The Rev. M. Winslow.”

### TUNNEL.

We are happy to announce that the Tunnel near Kandy has been open for wheel carriages since the 7th instant, and little more remains to be done towards its completion but to secure by masonry some few parts where the rock is defective, or cannot be depended upon.—[*Ceylon Gaz. Sep. 14.*

## Persia.

The news from Herat, received *via* Amritsir, is of rather an interesting description. It appears that the Persian prince who governs part of Khorassan had arrived from Meshed with a large army at Toorbut, a place belonging to Mahommud Khan, the son of Es-a Khan, whose territory is situated in the hilly country between Meshed and Herat. Mahommud Khan applied for assistance to the Doorannee prince, Kamran, who sent Sirdars Salov Khan and Peer Mahommud Khan, with 4,000 horse, to his support, and at the same time despatched an envoy to the ruler of Oorgunj (Kha-rezm) requesting his co-operation.

When the Prince Kamran arrived near Toorbut, he determined to make an attack by night on the Persian army. The other party, however, having heard of the design, and the preparations that were making against them, were the first to attack. The Doorannee sustained a defeat, many prisoners were taken, and the Sirdars were obliged to retire to Herat, leaving Toorbut in possession of the Persians, who seized and put to death its chief.

In the mean time, Mahommud Ruheem Khan, the ruler of Oorgunj, according to the Prince Kamran’s request, advanced to his aid with 30,000 men ; but the latter taking alarm at his approach, shut the gates of Herat. Ruheem Khan encamped outside the walls, and sent a messenger to the prince, saying, “You first asked my assistance, and now that I am come, you shut your gates,—what is the meaning of such change? Pay me the Nalbundee (tribute exacted in return for service), and allow me to depart.” Kamran replied that he had nothing to give. Ruheem Khan then plundered the villages round Herat, carried many of the inhabitants into captivity, and returned to Oorgunj.

The Persian prince afterwards surrounded Herat, and began to plunder the adjacent country. Such was the posture of affairs when the letter containing the above particulars was despatched to the Punjab.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 5.*

## Netherlands India.

### ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The following letter speaks in a more desponding tone than the government papers and despatches hitherto published.

Extract from a letter dated Batavia, December 18 :—The affairs of this government wear a gloomy aspect ; their finances are in a distressed state owing to large debts, the amount of paper money in circulation being great, and little silver to be had—as you may suppose, when silver guilders range in the several divisions of the island at from 35 to 20 ; they are bought by this government at 20 to 22 to pay their troops. The policy pursued during the last five years by government has brought this colony to the verge of ruin ; the natives have discovered the weakness of the Dutch, and are taking advantage of it in many of their possessions.

In Java, the natives interior of Samarang have taken the field since July, and this government acknowledge that they have not power to put down this serious rebellion. Many soldiers have been sacrificed, and with no other effect than teaching the insurgents how to fight, to retreat, and value the Dutch power. Their leaders

leaders are getting bolder every day. The Dutch forces are now compelled to remain inactive in their several fortresses. I shall not be in the least surprised to learn that the rebels have carried them all by storm, when the rains are passed. The object the leaders of the insurrection have in view is to establish the native power, say the Sultan's dominions, independent of European control. They have no disposition to make conquest of the sea coast west of Cheribon.

## China.

Three proclamations have been issued concerning the entry of the European merchants of Canton into the city, the particulars of which are given in a preceding page. These documents are extremely verbose and lengthy: We shall extract their substance.

The first is from the Viceroy, expatiating upon the audacity of the foreigners in transgressing the law and entering the city; and declaring that if any foreigner shall take upon himself to enter the city, he shall be chained and examined upon his knees, after which he shall be kept in prison, and tried and punished according to law. Should the officers and soldiers in charge of the gates kill any person in trying to apprehend them, it shall be no offence. The Viceroy excuses the Kwang-hee, or Kong-heep, for his enlarged and indulgent treatment of the merchants, as they "showed signs of fear and contrition, and begged for indulgence; appearing penitent, and petitioning, that this their first offence might be forgiven!" In the other officers, he says, there was great remissness. "The head (Hong) merchant and the other six (to whom the six foreign factories belong) must be thrice awarded as guilty of a high offence; the porter and upper intendants must be loaded with heavy collars; the officers of the Tsing-haw gate severely punished with forty blows, and the soldier severely beaten and dismissed. In future the names and surnames of all the foreigners inhabiting the foreign factories, together with those of the compradores and superintendants, must be returned by the Hong merchants once a month, as well as the captains and mates of the ships, and the occasions of their movements at Whampoa and Macao, which are to be sent to the proper magistrate, in order that they may be subject to examination when required." His Excellency allows the foreigners to hire fast-boats, "as a mark of compassion."

The next mandate from the new Hopo to the Hong merchants commences with the following preamble:—"The present dynasty instituted the office of

Hoppo, who has the general superintendence of maritime trade, on account of its compassionating feelings towards distant foreigners, surely not in consequence of any necessity that it has for the foreigners' clocks and watches, broad-cloth, long-ells, &c.; or for the sake of the annual duties, amounting to several hundred thousand taels. The central nation (China) possesses silk and cotton manufactures of various kinds, enough to clothe and cover all its people, and abundance of dials, clypsedras, and hour glasses as well as clocks and watches, from Soachou and Yang Chou, sufficient to ascertain the lapse of time. With regard to the rare and precious articles which are brought from the four seas, and by the nations of the north and south, these are piled up in the imperial palace in mountainous heaps. When any of the provinces are afflicted with famine, millions of taels are issued from the national treasury for their relief; what necessity, then, can there be for trifling commodities of foreign nations? In consequence of the various people of the Western Ocean having long been dependent upon the tea, rhubarb, and other goods of China for their existence, therefore the office of Hoppo was established to superintend the trade on just and impartial principles. But as it was to be apprehended that the foreigners, coming from afar, over a tempestuous ocean, ignorant of the language, and unable to procure food for themselves, would be deceived and cheated by wicked natives, the Hong merchants were instituted to buy their goods, and the linguists to be their interpreters, while pilots and compradores were provided them, as well as food and water to support their existence. As it was likewise to be feared that the foreigners, unacquainted with the laws of the celestial dynasty, might be led into a violation of them by wicked natives, a high and trusty officer was appointed for their especial superintendence, while the Viceroy delegated to the proper civil and military officers their government and control. The mercy was most great; but the laws are most severe! The foreign merchants have either chiefs to superintend their affairs, or there is an inferior jurisdiction exercised by each captain or master over those under his immediate command. If they can strictly conform themselves to ancient usage, mutual good understanding may be preserved for ever. But it appears that of late years remissness has proceeded from long neglect. With the exception of the English chief, who indeed understands the general principles of moral fitness, and the foreigners of that nation (those in the Company's employ) who preserve a due regard for themselves, the others, namely, the American and Indian foreigners, regardless of



the great benevolence and goodness of his imperial majesty, listen to and allow themselves to be led astray by worthless Chinese."

The document then comments on the daring acts of irregularity on the part of the foreigners in proceeding to the city gates, and concludes with a solemn admonition to the Hong, the linguists, compradores, &c to "change their faces, and wash their hearts," on pain of suffering in their persons, families, or even with their lives.

The last document is also addressed to the Hong by the Hoppo, forbidding foreigners from loitering about Canton, requiring them, if they have no business in hand, to re-embark and return home; or, if their accounts are unsettled, to go and wait at Macao. The Hoppo excepts from his remarks the English (*i. e.* the Company's factory), as they have "conformed to the regulations."

#### FIRE AT CANTON.

Letters from Canton mention a destructive conflagration in that city, which is described as having been on fire in several places at the same time.

#### LOSS OF THE H. C. SHIP, ROYAL GEORGE.

By the ship Farquharson accounts have been received of the total destruction, by fire, of the H. C.'s ship Royal George, at Whampoa, on the morning of the 24th Dec. last.

The fire commenced in the gun-room, and the alarm was first given about 4 A.M.; but from the extreme rapidity with which the conflagration extended, the ship must have been burning for some time previous to the bursting forth of the flames. Every exertion was made to smother the fire: but the flames soon communicated with the spirit-room, which burnt with the most irresistible violence, and in less than an hour after the first alarm all prospect of saving the ship became hopeless. She blew up at about 8. The greatest coolness and intrepidity were manifested by the officers and crew; and we are happy to learn that no life was lost on the occasion. She had most of her cargo on board, consisting of tea and raw silk.

### St. Helena.

#### COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. H. S. COLE.

At a General Court-martial, whereof Major H. H. Pritchard, St. Helena artillery, was President, held at the Library, 17th October 1825, by virtue of a warrant from the hon. Brig.-Gen. Walker, governor and commander-in-chief, and the Council, Captain Henry Sutton Cole, of the St. Helena regiment, was brought

before it a prisoner, under the following Charge.—Captain Henry Sutton Cole, of the St. Helena regiment, ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief, at the request of Lieut. A. A. Younge of the same corps, upon the following charge, *viz.*

For scandalous and gross conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in publicly and unprovokedly insulting me at the gate of the garrison parade, on Thursday the 6th of October 1825, a few minutes previous to my mounting guard, and when I was in waiting for that duty; by addressing himself in substance as follows, and in presence of several officers: "Younge, you are a damned black-guard and no gentleman, nor do I consider you better than Homagee the hangman;"—and being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) A. A. YOUNGE,

Lieut. St. Helena Regiment.

*Finding and Sentence.*—The court having naturely considered the charge, and the evidence adduced in support of it, with what has been stated in defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Captain Henry Sutton Cole, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "*scandalous*," and in virtue of the articles of war, it doth sentence him, the said Captain Henry Sutton Cole, to lose one step of rank in the regiment he is in, by being placed next to and below the present third Captain of that corps.

(Signed) H. H. PRITCHARD,

Major St. Helena Artillery and President.

(Signed) C. R. G. THOMSON,

Judge Advocate.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) A. WALKER, Gov.

Y. H. BROOKE, M. C.

G. BLENKINS, M. C.

*Observations.*—The Governor and Council deem it incumbent on them to remark, that Captain Beale being the captain of the day, and senior officer of the regiment present when Captain Cole insulted or abused Lieutenant Younge, who was for duty at that moment, ought to have adopted decided steps immediately to protect that officer, as well as to prevent the consequences that might have resulted from such intemperate language. Captain Beale, on the contrary, has, by his objecting to the questions put to him by the prosecutor, which required to know if he had not been told by Captain Cole that he would abuse Lieutenant Younge, rendered himself open to the conclusion that he was accessory to the unofficer-like conduct of which Captain Cole has been found guilty.

By order of the Governor and Council,

(Signed) F. H. BROOKE,

Secretary to Government.

## Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

BEFORE we insert the official details of the events which followed the rupture of the armistice by the Burmese, it will be proper to relate shortly the transactions which preceded it, as stated in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, on the authority of despatches received from Prome.

It appears that throughout the month of October the Burmese had manifested symptoms of a disposition to renew hostilities, several bands of marauders having crossed the line of demarkation, ostensibly without the authority of their chiefs, and plundered villages on our side. The villagers themselves in several instances defended their property successfully against the attacks of these banditti, and small detachments sent from the head-quarters prevented their ravages being carried to any serious extent. Some correspondence passed between Sir A. Campbell and the Kee Woongee on the subject, when the latter promised to exert his best endeavours for checking these excesses, and positively denied that they were committed with his sanction or knowledge.

On the 21th October Major General Campbell wrote to the Kee Woongee, to enquire whether the English prisoners had been brought down from Ava according to agreement, and also whether he had learnt the result of the reference made to the court of Ava after the close of the late conferences. An answer was received from the Kee Woongee and Lamian Woon on the 29th. After taking credit to themselves for sincerity and fair dealing, and accusing the British authorities of insincerity and breach of faith in bringing armed sepoy, ships and boats to Rangoon, and crossing troops from Cheduba to Sandowey, which showed no wish or desire for peace, the writers say,—“If you sincerely want peace, and the re-establishment of our former friendship, according to Burman custom, empty your hands of what you have, and then if you ask it, we will be on friendly terms with you, and forward a petition for the release of the English prisoners and send them down to you. However, after the termination of the armistice between us, if you show any inclination to renew your de-

mands for money in payment of your expenses, or any territory from us, you are to consider our friendship at an end. This is Burman custom.”

By intelligence received at the same time from various quarters, it appeared certain that the voice of the king of Ava himself was loud for war, and that he had issued reiterated orders to the Burmese commanders to attack the British army immediately.

The faction of the concubine-queen was also clamorous for a continuation of hostilities, and the brother of the queen put his army in motion to attack the English.

A large force, amounting to about 80,000 men, was consequently assembled by directions from the court; the soldiers were promised gratuities, and all the officers promotion. Such of the commanders as shewed a reluctance to the measures of the court, were either executed or imprisoned. Bundoolah's brother was put to death for deserting his post at Donabew; Prince Sarrawuddi is in disgrace.

The Burmese army accordingly moved to attack the English forces at Prome about the middle of October, with directions, it is said, to destroy every man, woman, and child in the villages that had sought British protection.

General Campbell announced the rupture of the armistice to his army in the following general order:

“Prome, Oct. 20.

“The Commander of the Forces has this morning received information, too circumstantial in its details to be neglected, though almost too atrocious in its nature to be credited, being in substance that the Burmese Army is now in full march towards us, with a view to a general attack upon our position, and that they are executing this movement under express orders from the King of Ava, in open and shameful violation of an armistice concluded under the authority of the commanding generals of both armies, on the basis of the plighted faith of their respective Governments.”

The events which followed are detailed in the official despatches, copies of which will be found in a subsequent page.

We add the following particulars from the

trouble. Every one thinks there must be peace. The common people think, from the reports spread by the higher classes, that it is because the English give it up. But all the chiefs know that it is desired by their Government, as the treasury is exhausted; and the King is now borrowing or exacting from the merchants, and every one he can raise money from. A man who lately arrived at Memboo from Ava, says there is a general confusion there, in consequence of the rapacity of the Government for money; there is no credit, and the great Chinese trade is entirely at a stand, confidence being destroyed. The report of assistance from China is all false. The English, American, and Armenian prisoners, being in the greatest distress for food, sent to Monshoozar to say, they were so long without food they were starving. Monshoozar sent rice and money for their relief, which, when the King heard, he ordered him and his whole family for execution, and they were only saved by chance, by the intercession of the King's sister. But all his property is confiscated, and he is in irons. Some of the white people who were in irons are dead, but none have been executed. They died from trouble, broken hearts, and ill usage.

A messenger who had been despatched to Memboo states, that when the English general and officers returned from Membenziek after the conference, the Burmese chiefs reported all through the Burmese soldiery and populace, that the English had come to treat in consequence of the Cochin Chinese, the friends of the Burmese, having proposed to come forward and shut the English in, and thus prevent their getting away. They also said that the English demanded a large sum of money as payment for the expenses of the war, but the Burmese answer was,—We too are at great expense; our soldiers cost us 150 rupees each. The English also asked for Arracan, which the Burmese refused; the English then asked for Cheduba, which was in like manner refused. The general report, all through the Burmese army, was, that there must be Peace, as the English were tired out. When the conference was held at the Lotoo, the Burmese, by the advice of Lamain-woon and the Attawoon, had 4000 musketeers, with jinjals ready in the surrounding jungle, to fight if any difference took place, or the English gave

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100  
Med. Rs.

## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, April 7.*

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CASE.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,—

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) stated that the court had been specially summoned, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nine proprietors, which requisition should now be read.

The requisition was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"*London, March 18, 1826.*

"To the hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Hon. Sirs: We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, duly qualified, request that you will be pleased to call an early special General Court of Proprietors, at which it is our intention to submit the following motion:—

"That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which it could never have been within the contemplation of the public authorities to occasion, but against which no human foresight on his part could have provided, and these difficulties having been greatly augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta for a short period to wind up his affairs; the proprietors of East-India stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve that gentleman from the embarrassment in which he is now unhappily plunged, earnestly recommend to their hon. directors, that there be granted to Mr. Buckingham, from the funds of the Company, for the purpose of assisting him to surmount his present difficulties, the sum of £5,000 sterling, being not more than one-eighth part of the estimated loss of actual property occasioned by the proceedings adverted to; assuring the hon. directors that they will meet with the cordial support of this court in helping to repair misfortunes and alleviate sufferings, no doubt unwillingly witnessed and unintentionally inflicted."

"We have the honour to be, Hon. Sirs,

"Your most obedient, humble servants,

"JOSEPH HUMPHREYS, DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,

"HENRY GAHAGAN, CHARLES FORBES,

"JOHN WILKS, J. DOYLE,

"C. J. DOYLE, H. STRACHET,

"W. MAXFIELD."

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 125.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird then rose. He said that, in submitting this motion to the court, he considered himself relieved from the necessity of entering at any length upon the grounds upon which, he trusted, the proprietors would support it, as the case had been before under the consideration of the court. He would endeavour, upon this occasion, to establish the question on its own intrinsic merits, without the assistance of any collateral observation. In advocating the cause of Mr. Buckingham, he (and he would also answer for his hon. friends who supported him on this question, as being actuated by the same feeling) had no indirect object which he wished to obtain, no indirect purpose which he wished to serve, and had no desire to reflect upon any person whatever. He hoped no suspicion of any such intention was entertained: he had no desire that the question should be connected with any other; but would pursue the same course as he had done before. It had been thought necessary by the servants of the Company in India to expel Mr. Buckingham from that country, for pursuing a course that in his (Mr. Buckingham's) mind was both proper and lawful. But after his banishment from India, the question of his conduct there ends; he (Mr. Kinnaird) had nothing more to do with it. The ground upon which he appealed to the court was, that the property which Mr. Buckingham left behind him in India had been reduced to worse than nothing, in consequence of measures which had not been adopted as a means of punishment, and must, therefore, have been unintentional; for it could not be supposed, that it was intended to persecute Mr. Buckingham by the loss of his property: he thought the government had no such intention. If any person would assert that the destruction of Mr. Buckingham's property was intended as part of his punishment, he would at once throw up the appeal he was now making to the court; for he made it on the ground that the destruction of that gentleman's property was not intended as a portion of the punishment inflicted upon him for what was considered the pernicious way of his conducting the press in India. He stated this on the part of the government, and he defied any person to contradict it. He did not mean to reflect upon any body; but he repeated, that the loss of property which Mr. Buckingham has suffered was never intended by the government. That gentleman enjoyed an unblemished character; he was pursuing a lawful object in this country, by the success of which he must

must stand or fall; but while he thus conducted himself, he found himself deprived of those resources he had calculated upon; and instead of enjoying an interest in his paper in India and his printing establishment, he is deprived of these advantages, and finds himself involved in debt. All this arose from the measures of government, who would not grant a license until Mr. Buckingham ceased to have any property but the paper and types. In consequence of this the property was transferred from Mr. Buckingham to other persons, without any sum being given for the goodwill. In stating this, he did not intend to throw reflections on any one, upon which to ground his motion. The present motion was unconnected with any collateral question: it only stated the case, as he had put it; but he would not object to its being confined more strictly to an act of compassion, if any person chose to put it as such. He had now placed before the court, as briefly as he could, the reasons upon which Mr. Buckingham appealed to a body of his countrymen, who composed the richest company in the world. He would now only state before he sat down, that he had a requisition of nine proprietors, praying that opinions of the proprietors at large might be taken on this question; and as an occasion would soon occur, when a greater number of proprietors would be in town than there would be some time again, he wished the ballot to be fixed for that period. He then concluded by moving the following motion:—

“That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, not within the contemplation of the public authorities to occasion, and augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta to wind up his affairs, the proprietors of East-India stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve him from his embarrassments, earnestly recommend to their hon. directors, that there be granted to Mr. Buckingham, from the funds of the Company, in order to assist him to surmount his present difficulties, the sum of £5,000, assuring the hon. directors that they will meet with the cordial support of this court in helping to repair misfortunes and alleviate sufferings, no doubt unwillingly and unintentionally inflicted.”

Mr. Hume rose to second the motion. He hoped that the appeal now made to the justice and humanity of the proprietors would meet with a favourable hearing. He did not remember, upon any occasion, when the application of an individual for redress had been so strongly supported, on the ground of reason and justice, as this of Mr. Buckingham. The question was not

now for what reason that gentleman was originally banished from India; his offence was sufficiently atoned for by that punishment. Such being the case, he submitted to the court that a stronger occasion for relieving the misfortunes of a gentleman who had been ruined, after having meritoriously endeavoured to obtain an independency, had never come before the proprietors. Under all these circumstances, he could not suppose, after the appeals that had been made to the court, but that a favourable hearing would be given by a company of wealthy and independent men, whose liberality was well known, to the case of an individual, whose ruin had been brought on by no immediate fault of his own, but from the conduct of the servants of that Company. Some very sensible remarks had been made upon the case of Mr. Buckingham by the editor of a provincial newspaper. After giving an account of what took place in India, the writer proceeds to say, that “the suppression of the Calcutta Journal is the first instance in the history of England of an English newspaper being suppressed by the act of government.” It was now the duty of this court to grant to Mr. Buckingham, that which was asked, indemnification for only one-eighth part of his loss. The appeal to the consideration of the proprietors was made in the fairest manner possible; it was not confined to the determination of the few who were assembled in that court, but the whole body of proprietors at large would have an opportunity of giving their opinion on the subject, when the proper time arrived. He thought every person was convinced that the present question was unconnected with any other. The question of the liberty of the press in India was entirely distinct from the present application of compensation for the loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, while absent from India, and when he could not have committed any act to deserve such punishment. He had great expectations that the present motion would be acceded to by the body of proprietors, when it should come to be decided by ballot. He had always been unwilling to vote away the public money here or elsewhere, and he would not support the present motion did he not feel that it was founded on justice and humanity.

Mr. Poynder.—“I can sincerely assure the court that there is no one whom I have the honour to address, not excepting even the mover and seconder of this resolution, who can more unfeignedly regret than myself the necessity of travelling over ground which has been trodden before, or of repeating arguments which have been already adduced. There seems, however, to be no choice for those who dissent from the motion now proposed, but to repeat their former objections, and so long as the friends of

of Mr. Buckingham shall esteem it their duty to obtrude upon us the consideration of his pretensions, so long must they be met with a plain exposition of certain weighty facts, which, if they should happen to be unpalatable, they have only themselves to thank for eliciting. The terms, indeed, in which that resolution are couched, are plainly intended to preclude all reference to Mr. B.'s past misconduct, and have, for their evident object, to confine all argument upon the question within the narrow limits of that gentleman's history since he was expelled from India. I cannot, however, consent to be precluded by the technical ability with which this motion has been prepared, from going into the former history of Mr. Buckingham, since it would be the height of injustice and inconsistency for any proprietor to call upon this court to vote £5,000 to an individual, and, at the same time, to deny to any other proprietor the privilege of considering how far he had deserved it. It seems, therefore, only due to the proprietors at large, and to the mover and seconder in particular, that I should state, in the outset, with all frankness and honesty, that it is necessary, to the purpose of my argument, to take a more excursive range than the motion would prescribe; and that however essential to their interests the friends of Mr. B. may consider it, that we should only look at his conduct since his arrival in England, it appears to me that the interests of truth as imperatively require that we should not merely contemplate him since he has no longer possessed the power of doing mischief, but that we should see how he conducted himself so long as that opportunity was afforded to him. If I should succeed in shewing that his behaviour, during the interval of probation, was at once discreditable to himself, and injurious to the interests of India, it will perhaps be thought that the best reason will be afforded against complying with his present application. It will probably be known to most of the proprietors, that in August 1818 the censorship which had previously existed on the press in India was removed, and that, in its place, the following regulations were adopted by the supreme government. 'The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the hon. Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India, or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the members of the council, of the judges of the supreme court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with

their religious opinions or observations. 3d. The republication from English or other newspapers, of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India. 4th. Private scandal and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society.' It was in the beginning of 1818, that Mr. Buckingham went out to India, with a license as a free mariner, and in the month of October of that year he commenced the 'Calcutta Journal,' in the prospectus of which paper he stated no intention of establishing a free press in India, nor was any purpose of that nature announced in the paper itself. In three years afterwards, however, he proclaimed in a pamphlet, which he then published, that his journal was 'the only zealous and determined advocate of free discussion, and that neither the hope of reward nor the fear of punishment, the prospect of gain nor the dread of ruin, should divert him from his object.' I shall now proceed to prove that what Mr. Buckingham calls 'free discussion' consisted in a continued series of virulent personalities against individuals, and of the most offensive attacks upon the government, for whose authority he invariably displayed the utmost contempt. There is scarcely a page of his journal which will not establish the correctness of this statement; but the following instances may be selected. Very shortly after the journal began, an article appeared reflecting, in unmeasured terms, on the confirmation of Mr. Elliott in the government of Madras, which the Advocate-General reported to be, in his opinion, a libel, and which the chief secretary of the Bengal government was authorized by the Governor-General in Council to describe as a 'wanton attack upon that high officer, in which his continuance in office is represented as a public calamity, and his conduct in administration asserted to be governed by despotic principles, and influenced by unworthy motives;' after which the chief secretary informs Mr. Buckingham that the Governor-General in Council considered that 'such paragraphs were highly offensive and objectionable, and violated the obvious spirit of the instructions given to the editors of newspapers;' and that although he should at that time abstain from exercising the powers vested in him by law, he could not continue to overlook such offences, since this was by no means the first which had occurred. Upon this Mr. Buckingham promised obedience to the resolutions affecting the press; in consequence of which the government forebore to notice an equally offensive article which appeared at the same time, the object of which was to bring into contempt the Madras government who are assimilated to 'the inquisition,' denominated 'oppressors,' and declared to be 'at

war with liberty and truth.' In no fewer than three months afterwards, viz. on the 11th Jan. 1820, Mr. Buckingham again inserted an article, as to the government of Fort St. George, which called for the immediate notice of the Governor-General in Council, whose chief secretary wrote to Mr. B. as follows:—'Your observations are obviously in violation of the spirit of those rules to which your particular attention had before been called, and the unfounded insinuations conveyed in those remarks greatly aggravate the impropriety of your conduct. The Governor-General in Council has perceived, with regret, the little impression made on you by the indulgence you have already experienced; and I am directed to warn you of the certain consequence of your again incurring the displeasure of government.' The secretary then merely requires the insertion in his journal of an apology, a draft of which was directed to be transmitted to the government. Instead, however, of sending such a draft, or inserting any acknowledgment in his journal, Mr. B. justified his behaviour, contended that the press was free, and declared he had therefore questioned the policy of the Court of Directors towards Lord Hastings, and should refuse to insert any apology, as conceiving it would humble him. So much for the pretended dignity of this licensed mariner, in his new character of an unlicensed libeller, whose unfounded insinuations against the Madras government were, it seems, to be admitted as established truth, rather than that his dignity should be compromised, or his pride humbled! Another letter of rebuke from the chief secretary of government followed this refusal to submit, filled with fresh, but most necessary complaints against this editor, and concluding thus: 'With every allowance which can be made in your favour, his Lordship in Council thinks it indispensably requisite that a public acknowledgment should be made.' In a defective and imperfect compliance with this requisition, Mr. B. assumed the language of triumph, and distinctly stated that 'his sentiments had undergone no change.' Immediately after this a charge appeared in the Calcutta Journal against the officers through whom the pay of the Nizam's troops was issued, for deriving an illicit profit by receiving the good currency of the Company, and issuing a base currency to the troops. This letter the resident at Hyderabad felt it his duty to transmit to government, observing that 'it could not be intended either that the acts of government should be audaciously arraigned, that discontent at their measures should be spread among the troops, or that their servants should be wantonly traduced in the discharge of their public duty by the slander of anonymous calumniators, and

the resident earnestly requested the interference of government against the charge, as tending to excite the army to revolt, who accordingly called for the name of the writer of the letter. Mr. B., however, took no notice of the summons, and the further lenity of the government was displayed, as no punishment whatever followed. This lenity was abused, as might have been expected, by Mr. B. publishing in his journal the celebrated letter signed *Æmulus*, charging on the government the most flagitious disregard of principle in the open preference of the man who had the most interest, to the man who had the highest merit. Part of this article runs thus: 'No species of merit (I shall advance it without much apprehension of controversy) receives in this country (India) a commensurate remuneration; but, on the contrary, every indication of rising genius is repressed, with the most undisguised and inconsiderate wantonness, and every excitement and emulation is barbarously withheld, except by the pernicious means of political influence, or, as it is generally termed, interest. Now, not the remotest prospect remains to an officer in India of rising to a participation in the honours and emoluments attached to numberless situations in the service; and the man of independent mind, who disdains to crouch to, and fawn on his superior, is condemned to afflicting and perpetual indigence. His condition closely resembles that of a slave condemned to the galley, who toils with constant and unremitted exertion in the service of a cruel and careless master, without a distant prospect of emancipation, or the remotest hope of personal benefit.' It is needless to observe that the Governor-General in Council considered this letter as of a very offensive and mischievous tendency, and the letter itself, as well as a justificatory note of Mr. B., which followed it in the same paper, were referred to the Advocate-General, who deemed the letter a clear libel, and Mr. B.'s note a mere absurdity, as it contended that, as an editor, he was not to blame in publishing the letter, since he did not agree in opinion with the writer, upon which principle it was obvious that any editor might publish any mischief. The government ordered a prosecution against Mr. B., but it never took place, such urgent intercession being used with the Governor-General, that Mr. B. was at length informed that proceedings would be waved upon condition of his offering no defence to the prosecution which had been instituted, and apologizing for the libel itself. The next offence of Mr. B. was the publication of a letter signed 'A Young Officer,' and entitled 'Military Monopoly,' which was of the most objectionable character. Mr. B., however, consenting, after some delay, to give up the name of the writer,

writer, the latter was publicly censured, and Mr. B., although he had given publicity to the letter (without which it is almost certain that it never could have appeared), again escaped with impunity. Emboldened by such repeated, though misplaced lenity, Mr. B.'s next attack was on the supreme head of the government himself, whom he charged with a political preference of what he calls the 'infamous prospectus' of a rival newspaper, by sending it free of postage with a view to injure him, while his paper was subjected to postage. This publication was also referred to the Advocate-General, but again all proceedings upon it were waved, and nothing more than an official communication was made, informing Mr. B. of the serious displeasure of the government, and warning him of the measures which would follow in case of continued contumacy. Before this correspondence could conclude, there appeared in the Calcutta Journal a letter signed 'A churchman, and a friend of a lady on her death-bed,' so disrespectful to the Bishop of Calcutta, that his lordship laid it before the Governor-General in Council. He described it as 'nothing less than a charge against him of upholding the clergy in the neglect of their most solemn duties;' and his lordship proceeds to say, 'it represented the chaplains as being, in consequence, at perfect liberty, on very idle pretences, to leave their flocks, however numerous, without the ordinances or consolations of religion. It spoke of a misplaced power vested in the chaplains by the Bishop, which ought to be checked by the local authorities of the station; and it complained that the clergy were not amenable to those authorities, although the writer must have known that it was within the competency, not only of the public authorities, but of the humblest individual, to represent to the Bishop any neglect of clerical duty; nor could an instance, his lordship said, be adduced, in which such representation had been overlooked, or had obtained less notice than it merited. Such serious accusations,' his lordship added, 'could not be repelled in any more public method, than by submitting them to government, and recording, at the same time, his sentiments on them.' The government took the same view of this offensive attack as the Bishop himself did, and called upon Mr. B. for the name of the writer. This, however, he said was unknown to him, and he put in a plea for the right of a temperate discussion of the evil complained of. To this the chief secretary to government replied, that 'the charge had advanced the invidious supposition that the Bishop had allowed to the chaplains a latitude for deserting their clerical duties, and disregarding the claims of humanity,' and suggested the propriety of Mr. B.'s expressing concern for his conduct—instead of

which, however, he defended that conduct. The letter which then followed from the chief secretary, although too long to repeat, would, I am persuaded, be regarded by every one as a masterpiece of fine writing, sound reasoning, and temperate remonstrance, bringing before this man's eyes, if he would have seen, the character and consequences of his proceedings; and its writer concluded with a plain intimation that government would no longer tolerate these mischievous abuses of freedom, but would annul his license to reside, if they were persisted in. All this, however, produced no impression on Mr. B., who answered the letter of the secretary, and defended every act which had incurred displeasure—opposing the opinion of the public, as shewn in the support of his paper, to this opinion of government—and he went on in a similar course, as if wholly independent of the authority of government, for two months more, when he published a letter signed 'Sam Sobersides,' containing imputations so highly injurious to the character of the secretaries to government, that by the advice of the Advocate-General they felt it their duty to prosecute Mr. B. for a libel. As soon as the grand jury had found this bill against Mr. B., he published in his journal a series of letters plainly intended to obstruct the course of justice; first by influencing the jurymen who might have to try the indictment; and, secondly, by rendering the jury who had found it, odious, as well as the prosecutors. The Advocate-General decided these letters to be in the highest degree illegal and dangerous, and advised that such attempts to overawe and disturb the administration of justice should be punished and restrained. And here I would call upon the court to consider the gross inconsistency (although by no means a solitary instance of the kind) in the pretended advocates of trial by jury and the freedom of the press, attempting to deprive a jury of its free agency by the influence of intimidations. The indictment by the secretaries for this alleged libel was tried in January 1822, when the jury found a verdict of not guilty—most probably, in consequence of the means which had been employed by him to divert them from their duty by rendering them odious for performing it. Mr. B.'s next attack was immediately on Lord Hastings himself, as the head of the government, in the well-known article professing to be a comment on the announcement of the motion made by the Advocate-General in the Supreme Court, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. B. for the letters against the grand and petit jury. Without enlarging on this particular offence, I shall content myself with the summary of it, which was given by Mr. Adam, who was well able to appreciate its evils, and their consequences.



quences. 'It would be waste of words to point out the evil consequences of such a procedure; it was manifest that the object of Mr. B. was to destroy, as much as was in his power, the deference and respect which had, up to that hour, been uniformly shewn towards the head of the government, and, consequently, to weaken his authority, and bring his administration into contempt. That this single pitiful attempt would not have that effect, might be admitted; but if Mr. B. was at liberty to bring the person of the Governor-General into discussion, every other man who might be dissatisfied with the decision of government was equally so; and would naturally follow an example so congenial to his disposition, sanctioned as, in his opinion, it would be, by the impunity of the first offender. The mischief that must result from the extension of such a spirit throughout the service, and especially its baneful influence on the minds of the young and inconsiderate, who were most likely to be affected by it, were too obvious to be insisted on. There was too much reason to fear that the seeds of much mischief had been already sown by the writings of the editor of the Calcutta Journal, and those who, to their own disgrace, and to the signal failure of their duty to the government and the Company, had combined to support him in his career of insolence and sadocty; and though the evil might not have spread so wide as to be beyond correction, its continued progress could not be contemplated without serious alarm.' The pending proceedings in the Supreme Court already noticed, appeared to indicate the propriety of not annulling the license of Mr. B. at that period, and therefore he again escaped, as by a miracle, for the present. The next gross affront to all constituted authority was the insertion of a letter signed 'A Military Friend,' which appeared in the Journal on the 17th May 1822, containing matter which no government could pass over with any regard to its own dignity, or the public safety. My respect for the time of the court will preclude its statement in full, and I shall, therefore, only read the resolution of the government upon it. 'Resolved, that a letter under the signature of 'A Military Friend,' published in the Calcutta Journal, is a gross insult to the hon. Company's government, falsely and slanderously asserting, that divers abuses and oppressions were permitted by that government until they were exposed in the above newspaper, and encouraging the thoughtless to represent grievances through the Journal with all the distortions which experience, misapprehension, or malignity may prompt, instead of referring to the legitimate source of redress, where the grounds of the complaint should be justly measured.' This case ended in nothing less than the removal of

the officer (a lieutenant-colonel) from command who was the writer of such a letter, and in his return to England; upon which the Duke of York, as Commander-in-chief, issued public general orders of the strongest character, addressed to the whole army in India, which I shall presently quote—pre-mising only that I wish to refer to the same head various other letters from military officers, or pretended military officers, which appeared in Mr. B.'s journal, at this time, one signed 'A Lieut. of Artillery,' and another 'A Young Sub.,' all of which may be classed under one specific head of offence affecting the army, its discipline, and its existence; and as the language of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has an equal bearing upon all these offensive publications which Mr. B. thus invited to his lion's mouth, and then dispersed over India, I will now refer to the expressions of honest indignation in which the Commander-in-chief characterized such inflammatory publications. 'The Commander-in-chief has observed, with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by officers, or by persons assuming that character, of addressing anonymous complaints to the public, through the newspapers, respecting imagined professional grievances. It is visible the reader cannot assure himself that any particular case so stated is not fallaciously represented, through the inexperience, the miscomprehension, or the perverse views of the writer; consequently the appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility. But it is obvious that in this procedure the legitimate sources of redress are neglected, so that the purpose must be, to give a general impression of inattention, oppressiveness, or injustice, in those with whom the superintendence of such concerns is lodged. The extreme mischief and improbity of these endeavours have probably not been perceived by the writers, whom the Commander-in-chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an officer's thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his military superiors must not be permitted; the Commander-in-chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits officers from sending to the newspapers any such anonymous representations as are above described. Should a letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any officer (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable), the Commander-in-chief will immediately submit to the Governor-General in Council the necessity of suspending the individual from duty and pay, while a solicitation is made to the hon. court for his entire removal from the service.' A distinct offence of Mr. B. (although in some measure connected with the libels on the army) was a letter in his Journal, signed by

by himself, strongly defending Lieut. Col. Robison after he had himself been obliged to give up that writer's name, and when he consequently knew that he had incurred the displeasure of the government. Of this new and flagrant defiance of authority it was justly observed by Mr. Adam, that 'the occasion was artfully taken of exciting the sympathy and commiseration of the public, and Mr. B. had again the effrontery to quote the qualified declaration of the Governor-General in favour of a free press in defence of the general tone of his paper, notwithstanding the repeated intimations he had received that the recorded regulations of government were to be the rule of his conduct. It is not possible to conceive a more gross and open insult to government than the publication of this defence of a paper which he knew had excited its displeasure. This was not done in a letter to the government, where he might be justified in using such arguments as would best help his cause, but in the face of the public, who knew the fact of his having been required to give up the author, thus openly and deliberately defying authority, and appealing to the public against a measure of the government. By this defence of Lieut. Col. Robison's letter, Mr. B. became equally responsible for it (even if the publication had not made him so) with the author, and the same measure of punishment ought to have been dealt out to both.' The court will probably be of opinion that enough has been now adduced to shew how completely lenity had lost its effect in such a case as this. Sometimes an affected humility on the part of this editor, at other times quibbling evasions, and not unfrequently, direct justifications, were all the measures which the government of the country could obtain from this high-minded gentleman of the press. It became evident that indulgence only hardened him, and emboldened him to continue a line of conduct that could only be referred to a restless and irreclaimable spirit of opposition which had now risen above all wholesome restraint, and defied every effort to suppress or silence it. It seemed, however, as if, in the month of May 1822, some hopes of amendment again presented themselves, as Mr. B., at that time, condescended to write more submissively, and concluded his letter: 'I do with sincerity pledge myself to exercise that additional scrutiny and caution which his lordship requires, and shall, I trust, be conscientiously zealous to fulfil his expressed expectations.' On this pledge, the proposition for withdrawing Mr. B.'s license (although supported by the members of council) was negatived, and he was again permitted to continue in India. He went on, however, worse than ever; and in spite of the Commander-in-chief's general order of 7th

June, against anonymous complaints, he now published a letter entitled 'Military Discussions,' the professed object of which letter was 'to define the authority of a commanding officer, the respect due to him, and the duties he had to perform;' in other words, to inform the army in India what were, in the opinion of this bad spirit, the reciprocal duties of the commander and the soldiery, the governor and the governed; and, in addition to this, Mr. B. expressly informed the public that they were at full liberty to treat in his Journal on any general question of military affairs. This was, of course, nothing less than a deliberate insult to the government which had so long consented to suppress its own power; and, in two months after the same pledge, he published his violent attack on Mr. Jameson, and charged the government with an undisguised and indefensible job in his appointment. This gentleman very naturally threw himself on the protection of the government; but as it was not considered a fit subject for their interference, he sought personal satisfaction for the offence, and a duel was the consequence. Mr. B.'s justification of this offence in the Calcutta Journal was of the same libellous character as usual, and it was clear that, although Mr. J. was the medium of the attack, the supreme government was evidently its object. In the following month, Mr. B. made a distinct and unqualified assertion that the resolutions and orders of the government, imposing restraints on the press, were 'in point of fact, and in point of law, mere waste-paper;' and added, that the order of government, prohibiting the discussion of any particular subject, was to be 'considered merely as a request to be complied with or not, according to the reasonableness and the propriety of the demand.' Such language, of course, again required the interference of the government; and the acting chief secretary wrote to give Mr. B. one more warning. To this he replied, with as much intemperance as ever, threatening the transfer of his property to other hands, as evidently at that time contemplating a result which, he could not but know, he himself had rendered both indispensable and inevitable; and at the same time conveying the intimation that the future editor would be able to conduct the paper independently of the government, an object which, as it afterwards appeared, formed an integral part of Mr. B.'s design, who was not content that the mischief of the Calcutta Journal should cease with his own superintendence, but actually then contemplated a measure by which the same portion of evil should be executed under another name, and by another hand. He continued, however, himself to superintend the Journal precisely in the same spirit from this period to the middle of January 1823, when

when Lord Hastings' administration terminated, scarcely a day having passed without some new attack on the measures and character of that nobleman; and the same abuse of every act of government equally followed Lord Hastings' departure. It was in the course of this series of attacks on the government that a fresh insult, which appeared on another appointment of the government, induced the succeeding governor-general to bring his conduct afresh before the council, which terminated in the revocation of his license, which took place on the 12th April 1823. The consequence of this decision was a grossly insulting attack on the government, and a statement that the paper would be conducted on the same principles by Mr. Sandys, during the temporary absence of Mr. B.; but it was added that Mr. B. would continue to hold his full share of the property as a guarantee to the joint shareholders for his future exertions to ensure its prosperity and success. The Journal consequently went on as before, and further restrictions on newspaper editors became necessary, with which it is not my purpose to trouble the court. I now come to the exertions which have been made by Mr. B., since his expulsion from India, to interest the East-India Company and the government in his favour. In Sept. 1823, he applied to the Court of Directors, with his ordinary modesty, for 'leave to return to India, for the purpose of pursuing his occupation as editor of the Calcutta Journal, without being liable to removal,' when the directors, adverting to the approbation which they had expressed to the Bengal government of the revocation of his license to reside in India, resolved not to comply with his request for leave to return; and that decision having been communicated to the Board of Control, was acquiesced in by their resolution. Mr. B. then appealed to the Privy Council on the 13th of February 1824, against the regulations of the Bengal government respecting the press; and while such appeal was pending, he came for the first time before the Court of Proprietors on the 9th of July 1824, when a motion was made on his behalf, 'that there be laid before this court, copies of all minutes and correspondence in and between the council in Calcutta and the Court of Directors, or any of their committees, and also the Board of Control, relating to the press in India since the commencement of the year 1818,' which motion, after considerable discussion, was negatived. His next attempt was also at a Court of Proprietors, viz. on 23d July 1824, when, at a special general court called at the requisition of nine proprietors, a series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Hume in favour of a free press in India, and with the view of printing papers relating to the

subject, upon which an amendment was proposed, and carried by this court, distinctly approving of the revocation of Mr. B.'s license to reside in India. He then applied (on 2d August 1824) to the Court of Directors for the adoption of one of the following modes of compensation, viz. '1st. To be granted permission to return with his family to Bengal, in one of the Company's ships, and at the Company's expense; and that the supreme government should be directed to issue a license for the renewal or revival of the Calcutta Journal, and pay to him 30,000 rupees embarked in the first establishment of the concern! 2d. If his revival of the Calcutta Journal should be deemed inadmissible, that he might be permitted to return to Bengal, furnished with a claim on the treasury of that presidency on behalf of himself and his fellow-proprietors there, for a restitution of his property, as far as the actual value of it at the period of his removal from its superintendence could be proved, and with authority to remain in India for such a period as the court might deem sufficient to enable him to wind up his affairs! 3d. That in the event of the court declining to permit him to revisit India at all, they would direct payment in England, to all the proprietors of the late Calcutta Journal, collectively or individually, as might be deemed best, of such compensation as a committee of Proprietors of East-India stock might, on evidence produced, conceive it equitable to award.' So that, from this amiable care by Mr. B. of his brother proprietors, the present court may anticipate to what kind of claimants, and to what extent, they must be prepared to open the door, if they should accede to the claim now before them. To this application the court replied, on the 12th August 1824, that 'with respect to his request for permission to return to India, they saw no reason to depart from their decision which was communicated to him on the 17th September 1823; that, with regard to the other points alluded to in his three propositions, the pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience, which he represented himself to have sustained, were attributable solely to the line of conduct pursued by him, which induced the Bengal government to withdraw the license under which he resided in India; that the Court of Directors had decidedly approved of the course adopted by the government on that occasion, and that the Court of Proprietors had expressed their entire concurrence in the expression of such approbation, as conveyed in the despatch to Bengal; and that the court, upon a review of the case, did not consider that he, or the other parties in whose behalf he applied, had any just claim whatever on the East-India Company.' To this resolution I desire particularly to invite the  
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most serious attention of the present court, as furnishing, in the reasons alleged for the decision to which the Court of Directors had come, what I apprehend to form the chief strength of the case against Mr. B., and such as will equally justify the present Court of Proprietors in adopting the same conclusion. On the 14th August 1824, Mr. B. remarked to the Court of Directors on the terms of the court's reply, and requested a reconsideration of his application; to which that court replied on the 20th August, that it was on a review of all the circumstances of his case, as well since, as up to the period of his quitting India, that the decision communicated to him had been adopted by the court, and that they saw no reason whatever to depart therefrom. Mr. B., nothing daunted, now came back to the Court of Proprietors; at which, on the 22d December 1824, a motion was submitted, on his part, for the production of all correspondence, minutes, and other documents connected with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, and the subsequent objections made to the renewal of its license. Upon which the previous question was moved, and a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th December, explaining the grounds upon which such course was taken, having been read, the previous question, *viz.* 'that this question be now put,' was negatived by a considerable majority. In May 1825, the Privy Council heard and determined the appeal which had been made by Mr. B., by deciding absolutely against it, which decision was confirmed by his Majesty in Council, on the 14th June following.

I must here crave permission to step aside, for a moment, in order to express the high sense I entertain of the very powerful and convincing arguments of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie before the Privy Council, a testimony to their talents which I hope may be received as entirely disinterested on my part, since each of those gentlemen is wholly unknown to me. On 1st August 1825, Mr. B. again applied to the Court of Directors for compensation for losses sustained by the transfer and disposal of his property in the Calcutta Journal; and on the 6th September following he pressed for an early and favourable decision, dwelling on his broken health, and stating his dependance upon that court for the means of recruiting it, by removing from business to a milder climate; upon which the court, on the 15th of that month, informed him, in reply, that they saw no reason to alter the opinion expressed in their letter of the 12th August 1824, *viz.* that they did not consider either himself or the other parties on whose behalf he had appealed, to have any just claim whatever on the East-India Company. On 19th November following, Mr. B. again addressed the Court of Di-

rectors, abandoning all claim of right, but urging the entire destruction of his property subsequent to his transmission from India, by the acts (as alleged) of the Bengal government; and he implored the court, for the sake of his family, and as had been done in the case of Mr. Arnott, to award him some compensation; and on the 14th November he stated to that court the specific acts of the Bengal government, to which he attributed his losses; when, on the 23d of the same month, the court informed him, in reply, that they could only repeat the intimation conveyed to him in their letter of the 15th September preceding. This final decision of the Court of Directors only determined Mr. B. to try a fresh experiment with the proprietary at large; and, accordingly, '*Ecce iterum Crispinus*'—for, on the 18th January 1826, it was moved in this court, 'that there be laid before the court, copies of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. B. respecting his claims for reparation of the injury sustained by him in his property in Calcutta, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government; also copies of all proceedings of that government referred to in such correspondence.' Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buckingham's friends, requesting the Court of Directors 'to take into their consideration the losses sustained by him after his departure from India,' and assuring them 'that should they find his situation such as to induce their sympathy and pecuniary aid, they would meet with the cordial support of the Court of Proprietors.' Both the original question and amendment were negatived. In these recorded decisions of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Board of Control for India, and the King in Council, I humbly apprehend that the present court cannot refuse to concur, in justice to their own consistency, to their sense of what is due to the East-India proprietors, and of what is no less due to the public at large. Certainly, if the most unwearied and obtrusive pertinacity, on the part of Mr. B. and his friends, would have ensured success, they would have obtained it earlier; but the question for consideration to-day is, whether they deserve it at all. Although perseverance in a good cause is regarded as a virtue, it can only be considered obstinacy in a bad one. Lord Chesterfield observes, in one of his letters, that 'a majority of 250 is a great anodyne;' but it seems as if no majority, and no succession of majorities, would prove an 'anodyne' to the demands of the present claimant, or to the exertions of his friends. In the case of Mr. B. and his adherents, the trumpet of retreat has only proved the signal for a fresh attack; and when the proprietors have imagined their labour was at an end, they have again and again been

compelled, however reluctantly, to take the field afresh. We have been told, forsooth, of the benefits which would be conferred by the general dissemination of all kinds of opinions in India, and are called upon to do Mr. B. justice, as the intrepid assertor of the freedom of the press. It appears, however, to me, that of all the dreams in which speculative theorists have ever indulged, that of a free press in India is least to be justified. It is not to be disguised, that the form of government in India necessarily partakes somewhat of a despotic character, although that government has been proved, from long experience, to be most congenial to the feelings, character, and habits of the people. In such a state of things, a free press, especially in Mr. B.'s sense of freedom, which is but another word for licentiousness, would have been found wholly incompatible with the condition of society, the interests of the governed, and the existence of the governors. A free government, like the British, glories in a free press, and, as an Englishman, I glory in that freedom; but the counteracting control incessantly offered here to the utmost latitude which the press can attain, both by the vigilance of our parliament, the strength of the laws, and the influence of opinion, is found sufficient to repress the excesses, and prevent the evils, which would be inevitable under a less favourable form of government. The attempt, therefore, to assimilate the case of India to that of England is without excuse. Is any man here prepared to contend, that the press should be permitted to propagate all kinds of inflammatory opinions in such a vulnerable part of our empire as India, and among a people as sensitive and irritable as its inhabitants? As well might we expect that in administering ardent spirits to the aboriginal inhabitants of America, no injurious effects would follow; or that in illuminating a powder-mill, we should be likely to do so with impunity. No good man hazards experiments of this nature, and no wise man, who has the power to prevent it, will permit them to be tried. The very existence of the Indian government is founded on the good opinion of its subjects, nor could it long survive the loss of that opinion. Let me not, however, be misunderstood, or be supposed desirous of impeding the progress of knowledge, or the extension of civilization. I am, on the contrary, an earnest friend to the enlightening, educating, and christianizing of our Indian empire, and they will do me no justice who suppose me the advocate either of ignorance in the people, or of irresponsible power in the government. Let the native population of India be taught and improved in every rational and practicable way, but not poisoned by bad politics, instructed to abhor their rulers, and

rendered miserable by being told they are a degraded and ill-governed race. It is not to their being instructed that we object, but to their being deluded; not to their falling into good hands, but to their becoming the tools of factious and desperate men, who will only use them for their own base purposes, and then leave them far less happy than they found them. In proof of the remarks I have ventured to make on the impracticability of a free press in India, I would refer to the opinion of Mr. Adam, than whom no one was better qualified to form a judgment on such a subject. 'In no part of the world' (says he) 'is a greater degree of practical liberty enjoyed than by the European community of India, and no where does the government exercise a less irksome or invidious interference in the concerns of individuals. No rational friend to the interests of that community can desire to risk the possession of this actual and inestimable advantage, in pursuit of the phantom of political importance, raised by the advocates of the 'free press,' for their own selfish purposes. The government of India must be anxious that its measures should be well understood, and justly appreciated by every class of our countrymen, and especially by those most immediately affected by them: but this feeling is perfectly compatible with the view here taken of the relative condition and duties of those who compose the British community in India. A greater political absurdity can scarcely be imagined, than a government controlled by the voice of its own servants, or by other persons residing under its authority, on sufferance, and liable to removal at its discretion. It is manifest, that no useful or efficient control over public measures can be exercised by a body so constituted, and standing in such relations to the ruling powers. On the one hand, the attempted control must be nugatory, as to the prevention of abuses; and on the other, from the principles and habits of insubordination and resistance which the attempt to exercise it would disseminate throughout the service, it must infallibly and speedily lead to the most extensive confusion and alarming dangers. The inevitable effect of recognizing the pretension would be, to throw the assumed power into the hands of the ignorant, the discontented, and the vindictive, and to open a wide door to the indulgence of factious opposition to government, and of party discord and private malignity, under the mask of patriotism and public spirit, without acquiring one of those advantages which might be derived from a legal and constitutional control over the acts of government. The toleration in this country of a press, uncontrolled by those restraints which the government, in the exercise of its discretion, may think fit to impose, would be  
fraught

fraught with the most extensive mischief, while it would be completely impotent and misplaced as a constitutional check on the executive power. The true control over the Indian government lies in the constituted authorities at home, under which it acts, and to which all its proceedings, even the most inconsiderable, are minutely laid open; in its responsibility to Parliament, and to the public voice in England, by which its measures must be canvassed, and the applause or censure of the country ultimately pronounced. To that scrutiny and control every public functionary must be willing and proud to submit; but the unrestrained power of discussing and pronouncing on the measures of the local government, through the medium of the Indian press, or (what would soon follow) at public assemblies, convened for the purpose, is as inconsistent with the fundamental principles established by the wisdom of Parliament for the government of this country, as it would be dangerous to the momentous public interests involved in the success of its administration.' I further beg leave, before I quit this branch of my subject, to quote the 'Reasons' presented by the East-India Company to the Privy Council against Mr. B.'s appeal, which Reasons I find signed by four counsel, of whom it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Brougham himself is one. 'The effect of such publications, in a country where the British rule confessedly depends upon the opinion entertained by the natives of its power, is too obvious to require any comment: prevention alone can obviate the evil; punishment by process of law comes too late. The inevitable consequences, even of rash and injudicious, though well-meant discussions, in daily and other newspapers and periodical publications, circulated (as was the case at the time the said rule was made) not only in the English language, but in the Persian, Bengalee, and other native tongues, of all subjects of government and administration, civil, religious, military and political, could not fail to afford matter of irritation to the native powers, to disquiet and unsettle the minds of his Majesty's native subjects, and thereby to endanger the security of the British establishments in India.' I shall only here trouble the court with a single extract, in addition, in reference to the press, but which is from no less conspicuous a person than Sir John Malcolm, who observes, 'a wide distinction exists between the British and Indian governments: it is quite impossible to impart the rights and privileges of the one to the other, without an entire change in its condition. That it is our duty to diffuse knowledge and truth, none will deny; but it is also our most imperative duty to exercise our best judgment as to the mode in which those blessings shall be diffused,

so as to render them beneficial; nor must we be diverted for one moment from our object by the clamour of those who, from only half understanding this great subject, seek to interest popular opinion, and national pride and prejudices, on the side of systems of speculative reform and rash innovations, as crude as they are dangerous. The relation of the natives of India to the English, is that of a conquered people to its conquerors. Since we obtained sovereignty we have greatly ameliorated their condition, and all rational means have been employed to promote their happiness, and to secure to them the benefits of good government. By premature efforts to accelerate the progress of the blessings it is our hope to impart, we shall not only hasten our own downfall, but replunge the natives of India into a state of greater anarchy and misery than that from which we relieved them.' I am aware, Sir, it has been said, in defence of Mr. B., 'admitting that he was mistaken in applying to India the principles recognized with safety among ourselves, still we are all liable to err;' but I contend that his was not a mere error in judgment, but was neither more nor less than a selfish preference of his individual interests to those of the nation at large. It was of no importance to him, provided he might be enriched by catering for the distempered appetites of the multitude, how many might be impoverished. If his object was not to overthrow the existing government, in order that he might rise out of its ruins, certain it is that this was the necessary tendency of such misconduct. It is impossible that he can plead ignorance of the danger to which he was subjecting the state which tolerated his continuance, for he rushed on in defiance of all salutary control, and in contempt of all friendly admonition: in vain did the government of India plead, remonstrate, or threaten; he resolved to run a-muck with all law and order; and, to advert to the language of Burke, 'he spared neither rank nor age, not the sanctuary of the tomb was sacred to him.' '*Tros Tyriusue*' was inscribed on his banner, and in pursuance of this exterminating purpose, we find, in succession, the head of the government, the members of council, the secretaries, the bishop, the clergy, the judges, the juries, the army, the civil service, all becoming, in their turn, the objects of his sarcasm and malevolence. If it were possible, in the exercise of charity, to suppose that Mr. B. had been the dupe of an honest error, however we might regret his absurdities, we should know how to pity and allow for them; but will any man, who follows the detail I have given from undoubted authority, contend that his was a mere quixotic war upon windmills to which insanity might have led, and not see

that it was rather the result of cool calculation and deliberate purpose, from which he permitted neither the threats of foes nor the counsels of friends to divert him. To advert, therefore, to a well-known maxim—' *Scienti et volenti non fit injuria*,' Mr. B. contends, in his own defence, that he is the victim of persecution, and seeks to excite our sympathy, as if his misfortunes were wholly unconnected with any acts of his own, while every part of his case proves that he alone was to blame. The title of one of St. Chrysostom's homilies applies with peculiar force in this instance—' *Nemo læditur nisi a semet ipso*.' If ever there was a case in which the strong arm of government required to be put out, it was this; but if ever there was also one in which that arm

— 'its dart

' Shook, but delay'd to strike, tho' oft invok'd; ' this was that case. Never was greater time allowed for redemption, or the *locus penitentie* so often or so fruitlessly afforded. The motion, indeed, insists that Mr. B.'s misfortunes could not have been foreseen; but this assertion is contradicted by the whole of the preceding statement. We think it, then, a wise maxim that no man should be suffered to take advantage of his own wrong, and we require that the complainant should come before us with clean hands. As it is, he has no '*locus standi in judicio*:' he is out of court. When Mr. B., therefore, complains of his fate, we can only regard it as the inevitable result of his deliberate choice, and must conclude, as Sallust does of Catiline, that his fall would have been honourable *si pro patria sic concidisset*. The plea of mercy has been, however, urged upon our attention, and no man who is conscious of his own need of mercy can be quite insensible to such a claim. It was, however, an observation of Chief Justice Hale, who was never suspected of any deficiency in this particular: 'When I am expected to shew mercy to a prisoner, let me remember that there is also a mercy due to the country.' To display an undistinguishing mercy in such cases, at the expense, and to the exclusion, of justice, would be only to offer a premium to future crime, and to encourage other offenders to abuse their abilities to the injury of the public. To award compensation in this case would be to make no distinction between the immutable principles of right and wrong, since you can do no more than reward faithful service, and acknowledged merit. The precedent would be pernicious to the last degree, nor do I see, if this grant should be made, upon what principle you can afterwards refuse to send out Messrs. Cobbett and Carlile in the next fleet to India; or if they should happen to be smuggled out under false colours among other contraband goods, how you can, with any consistency, refuse to

vote them £5,000 a-piece on their return, notwithstanding they might have been public libellers, and disturbers of the common repose. Mr. Kinnaird has indeed asked whether the Court of Directors ever meant to inflict all the injury that has overtaken Mr. B.; and he has declared, in somewhat of that triumphant tone which supposes itself to have put an unanswerable question, that if any man can prove that the court so meant to visit this case, he will abandon Mr B.'s defence. Assuredly, in the sense of any vindictive meaning, I will venture to answer for the court, as I would for every one of my brother proprietors, that no such intentions were harboured for a moment; but I do not the less affirm, that if the necessary result of Mr. B.'s misconduct should involve him even in the most distressing consequences, there is no necessary or moral obligation imposed upon us to step between him and his necessities with the sum of £5,000; not only because there is nothing in his conduct to call for our interference, but because there is every thing in it to render our interposition unjustifiable and improper. There is no case more common in society than that of a particular punishment being found to extend in its collateral and ulterior consequences much beyond the solitary individual on whom it was inflicted; nor is there, perhaps, a single instance in which the whole family of an offender are not necessarily involved, more or less, in the punishment intended for himself—in all which cases, more injury must unavoidably be sustained than the judge desired, or the law designed; but in no one of which, compensation, was ever dreamt of being solicited before, because the protection due to society, and its necessary security, would forbid all attention to the demand. Much, Sir, has been said of the talent of Mr. B., and I do not dispute that he may possess a certain portion of extravasated talent; but I am not prepared to bow down before the idol of talent, when there is nothing better to recommend it, as believing that there is not a more dangerous or destructive thing upon earth than mere talent without the check and control of some higher principle; and if this be true, in reference to England, where there is so much, on all sides, to counteract its injurious tendency, how much more forcibly must the remark apply to India? I do not deny to Mr. B. the faculty ascribed by Burnet to a certain individual of his time, of whom he says, that 'he could turn things very dexterously to make them look well or ill, as it served his purpose;' but I confess that the facility of 'making the worse appear the better reason,' has no charms for me, nor do I conceive that mere talent, unballasted by wisdom and virtue, will possess any attraction for this court. Mr.

Hume

Hume will, I hope, excuse my entertaining no admiration for his London University, where, so long as the pupils contrive to lay in a stock of learning, they are to be left to pick up their religion as they can. With every respect for those sound and sober acquirements which make men useful and valuable members of society, I feel none for the politics of revolutionists, or the philosophy of infidels. Before I conclude, I must be permitted to express my astonishment that a motion of this character has found support in the particular quarter where it originated: and I wish this court to consider in what manner the friends of Mr. B. would certainly have treated any attempt of the Directors to compensate the editor of a government newspaper, if he had been the party now petitioning for relief, instead of Mr. B. I ask if this would not have been stigmatized as a job, branded with the epithet of profligacy, and characterized as an unworthy attempt to divert the funds of the Company to the support of private and party purposes? It will also be well for this court to consider whether, after the public decisions of the King in Council, and of the Board of Control, they can for a moment imagine that, in the event of their being disposed to favour the present application, there would be the remotest chance of their vote being followed by that confirmation of the grant which must, of necessity, take place on the part of the Board of Control, to give it any effect; a consideration which, although of itself it perhaps forms no insurmountable obstacle to the East-India proprietors adopting the affirmative of this proposition, may yet be permitted to operate in the way of caution against their coming uselessly into collision with the higher authorities, and embroiling themselves in an unnecessary conflict. If the arguments, Sir, which I have had the honour to adduce, are thought to possess any claim to attention, it will follow, not only that this application should never have been made at all, but that there is no little effrontery in its having been pressed upon us again and again: first, upon the high ground of right, when we were told by Mr. Kinnaid that we must do this act as a substantial measure of justice; and, secondly, upon the more modest ground of feeling, when lowering his topsail of right, he hoisted the mizen of charity, and informed us that we ought no longer to refuse the claimant because he now appeared *in formâ pauperis*. It is true that we have to-day been persuaded to a surrender, upon the mixed plea of justice and equity; but I venture to assert, fearlessly, that there is neither justice nor equity in the attempt: not justice, because the petitioner takes advantage of his own wrong, comes into court without a character, and has not the shadow of a right; not equity,

because we are the guardians of a public trust—the stewards of a public purse—and, I will add, up to a certain extent, the conservators of the public morals. We have heard, indeed, much from the mover and seconder, of the opulence of the Company, and how little it would cost the proprietors, individually, to raise the required contribution: my objection, however, is not so much to the amount that is proposed, as to the principle that is involved; since it is from an imperative sense of duty alone that I feel compelled to oppose the grant altogether, under a conviction that no claim whatever has been established, in a case where every exertion has been used to persuade the people of India that they were the victims of a standing abuse, that the army was improperly officered, the church unworthily governed, the civil service unfaithfully administered, and the entire system of government one scene of intrigue, injustice, and oppression, from the highest member of the state to the meanest agent in its employ."

Mr. J. Smith wished to state the grounds upon which he supported the motion which had just been submitted to the court. He acknowledged the eloquence and ability of the hon. proprietor who had just spoken; but his speech, however clever, had not changed his own view of the case: the hon. proprietor had not seen the motion in that light in which it was intended. His hon. friend who submitted the motion to the court did not mean, in his opinion, to vindicate the conduct of Mr. B. in those transactions which had been alluded to by the hon. proprietor: he thought that the object of his hon. friend was to prove that the punishment inflicted on Mr. B. was far greater than his offence merited. References might be made to all the authorities on earth; the decisions of the Board of Control, and of that court, which had been assembled over and over again, might be quoted—but they never would convince him that it was fair or proper that an individual should receive a degree of punishment far beyond what was intended to be inflicted on him. He could not understand how it was that the hon. proprietor expected the court to be so extremely unforgiving on the present occasion. He recollected instances of persons who had most grossly and shamefully neglected their duty, who had committed the most grievous offences, that were sent back to England, but were allowed to carry with them the gains of perfidy and guilt, instead of being reduced to a state of penury, like the unfortunate gentleman whose case was now before them. The various allegations which had been urged by the hon. proprietor against Mr. B. appeared to him very inconsistent, when it seemed that, notwithstanding all the offences that gentleman had committed, the



Governor-general, although greatly offended with his conduct, did not send him to England. In acting thus, it might be that the Marquess of Hastings was opposed to the rest of the council; but still the fact was that he did not send him from India. But, to return to the question before the court, he was inclined to support the motion upon the principle of justice and the custom of this court. It would be remembered, that in the course of the last twenty years libels of a very gross nature had been published in this country, the authors of which the Attorney-general had thought it his duty to prosecute; but the libellers were not pursued till they were ruined. On the contrary, every body was aware that the judge, in passing sentence, proportioned the punishment according to the offender's property: he does not order a person who is only worth £500, to pay a fine of £10,000, which would be, in fact, to imprison him for life. The sentences of the judges of this country were tempered by mercy and common sense. He considered that Mr. B. was very indiscreet in his conduct; but, notwithstanding, it was tainted by some shades which entitled him to indulgence. At any rate, was it fair that that gentleman should be deprived of the whole of his property? He (Mr. S.) could not help expressing his wonder at the way in which he was deprived of that property. It might have happened that the property in India belonged to Mr. B.'s wife, or to his children, or to him (Mr. S.), or to his hon. friend, or any body else: it was not consistent with justice to adopt any measure which would destroy property, without first inquiring to whom the property belonged. The hon. proprietor made a very uncandid allusion to Cobbett and Carlile: it could not be called fair to make that allusion; there was nothing in the writings or character of Mr. B. that deserved it. That gentleman enjoyed a good reputation, and was possessed of talent and abilities. He suspected that the conduct of Mr. B. was not so bad as had been asserted, and he thought there were some persons who might remove the shade which had been thrown over it: in this opinion he was supported by the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. Taking any view of the case, however, the destruction of the property of Mr. B. was greatly beyond what his offence merited. He would support the motion for the reason given by the hon. proprietor who had last spoken, that justice was eternal; and because he was of opinion that, in common sense, it was unjust to punish with too great a degree of severity—a degree of severity to which he defied any man to produce a parallel. Notwithstanding all that had been urged by the hon. proprietor, notwithstanding the decisions of government and the

Board of Control, he still thought that the proprietors would follow the dictates of those feelings, which it was justly said they possessed, and give Mr. B. a small remuneration for the injuries he had suffered.

Sir J. Sewell contended that Mr. B. had not been subjected to any fine, nor had one farthing of his property been taken away from him by any arbitrary act of the government. Mr. B., from the line of conduct he pursued, became dangerous to the tranquillity of the government, and they exercised that power which was vested in them, and sent him away from India: there was nothing extraordinary in this. If a person goes to live in India under a license from government, and by his conduct there forfeits that license, the government do very right in sending such a dangerous person from that country. There could be no doubt, after all that had been said in that court, and after what Mr. B. had himself written, that his object was to establish a popular paper in India, and about the means to make that paper popular he was not very scrupulous. The consequence was, that in five years the sale of the paper was raised to so great a height, that it produced the sum of £8,000 annually. From a paper, the sale of which was great, a good deal of advantage might accrue; but if the paper itself was bad, it would be productive of incalculable mischief. If the paper was bad, it must necessarily have worked evil; and therefore the government did nothing but their duty in using all the legal means in their power to suppress it. He saw that in all the printed papers great weight was attached to the circumstance of the injury sustained by the 100 innocent co-proprietors of Mr. B.'s journal. He would call the attention of the court to what he conceived to be the purpose for which these 100 persons were taken into partnership: it certainly was not because Mr. B. was unable to manage the pecuniary affairs of his paper; that would have been inconsistent with the great sale of the paper, by which he was enabled to pay off all his debts, and set up a printing establishment which cost £20,000: it was not, therefore, because Mr. B. had not sufficient pecuniary means to conduct his paper. He considered, too, that Mr. B. was too great a man of the world to sacrifice 36 per cent. on his capital merely for the purpose of having honourable names associated with his own. He thought that the very circumstance of Mr. B. having 100 proprietors must have caused additional alarm to the government. It was now admitted, on all hands, that Mr. B.'s conduct in India was extremely blameable; even his friends cease to defend it. He had been tried here and elsewhere; but the verdict had always been given against him: his, therefore, was a lost cause; but still his friends came forward

ward and asked that something might be done for him. His own opinion of the reason which induced Mr. B. to grant shares of his paper, was in order that he might be supported in the struggle against the government. It had been stated that the Marquess of Hastings did not send Mr. B. from India; but his lordship might have been influenced by the co-proprietors, not to adopt those measures which, in his own mind, he thought most proper. People who possessed the greatest firmness of mind, were liable to be influenced by the persons who were around them. It was also an important circumstance to observe, that, in the printed papers circulated by Mr. B., some of the co-proprietors of that gentleman are stated to be persons high in office, and of great commercial rank. He thought it very probable that the Marquess of Hastings did not send Mr. B. from India on account of the persons who were associated with him, and who were associated with him solely for the purpose of supporting him in his attacks against the government. If it had been the purpose of Mr. B. only to get a partner, was it likely, when the concern was so flourishing, making thirty-six per cent., that he could not have found any individual to take as much of it as he wished to dispose of? He did not think that a person, who could dispose of part of his property to one or two individuals, would be burdened with the inconvenience of a hundred partners, who all had a right to interfere, and thereby perplex the management of the concern, unless it was in order to serve some purpose by it. His opinion was, that the object of Mr. B. in setting up his paper was for the purpose of enriching himself, and that he cared for no political consequences in the execution of that object. It was impossible to read the hearts of men and learn their motives; their motives could only be judged of from their acts. Mr. B. set up a paper, and conducted it in a manner very dangerous to the government. Notwithstanding the repeated admonitions of government, he still went on, regardless of consequences, and associated with him persons of the greatest influence, in order to effect his object. This conduct being found highly dangerous to government, they exercised the power vested in them of sending him from India. It was, however, soon found that the sending of Mr. Buckingham away was of very little use, if his paper was allowed to be conducted in whatever way he chose, either by instructions left behind him, or by communications from this country. It, therefore, became necessary for the government to take care that the paper should not be conducted under the influence of Mr. B.; and, in order to do this, they refused to grant a license for the publication of the paper while he had

any control over it. No fine was inflicted by the government on Mr. B., nor were his types taken away from him; they only refused to grant a license to a paper which was conducted in a manner dangerous to the well-being of the state. Mr. B. stated that, in consequence of this act of government, his types, which had cost him £20,000, sold for only £3,000; and it was hinted, in the papers printed by Mr. B., that government compelled his agents to sell the types to Dr. Muston. This was not the case: the types would have been sold to any person desirous of purchasing them. It appeared that the agents of Mr. B. continued on the establishment in the hope that government would grant them a license to carry on the paper in the way they chose, in consequence of which, an expense was entailed that not only consumed all Mr. B.'s property, but left him also £5,000 in debt. The whole of the correspondence which took place on the subject had not been published by Mr. B. He considered that Mr. B. had published no more than would serve his own cause; but even what he had produced did not bear out the statements which his friends had made. It had been alleged that the government were to blame, because they would not determine whether to grant a license or not; but, from the papers printed by Mr. B., it appeared that at the date of the 10th February the government had determined to refuse a license; and notwithstanding this decision, Mr. B.'s agents still continued on the establishment. Now, if that gentleman had been put to any expense in consequence of the maintaining the establishment, the blame rested with his agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co., who, when they knew the determination of government, ought to have sold the concern immediately. He therefore thought that Mr. B. had cause to complain of the conduct of his agents, and not of the government; and that he should not call upon the proprietors to make good his loss, but upon his agents. There was but one more point on which he wished to touch; namely, the state of extreme distress under which it had been said Mr. B. was now labouring. He recollected that, on a former occasion, it had been stated that perhaps before another court was held that person might be confined within the walls of a prison: he was very glad to hear that he was not placed there yet; but, at the same time, it was right to know something about the fact of his being in extreme distress. He had heard something of Mr. B.; and, to all appearance, that gentleman lived extremely well, and was, besides, as he understood, a shareholder in a certain company, not like any of those to which the attention of the Lord Mayor had lately been directed; but of such a respectable nature, that the shares he held in it would bring him from  
twelve

twelve to fifteen hundred pounds; so that it would seem that Mr. B.'s circumstances were very easy. In his opinion, if the case were fairly stated, it resolved itself into this: that because Mr. B.'s agents did not conduct his affairs properly, he came here and said to the proprietors, "you must make good my loss, because I was prevented working more mischief." It was acting quite in opposition to the ordinary course of things, for a person who had misconducted himself, and who had been prevented from doing further mischief, to come to those whom he wished to injure, and demand of them to pay his losses. He was opposed to the motion on the ground that Mr. B.'s losses were entirely brought on by his misconduct, and the bad management of his agent; it would be a waste of the money of his co-proprietors to give any sum for the remuneration of those to losses.

Mr. Gahagan said that the speech of the hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Poynder) had been entirely taken up with the object of proving the inexpediency of a free press in India. How far he had a right to do that, was a question he would not discuss now; but he thought that a much fitter time might have been adopted than the present, as the only question before the court was that of the misfortunes of Mr. B. The hon. proprietor had noticed what he pleased to designate the lawyer-like and technical manner in which the motion was drawn up, so as to shut out from discussion the merits of Mr. B.'s case. Whether it was lawyer-like and technical was of little consequence; but he could assure the hon. proprietor that great pains had been taken in the wording of the motion, to avoid giving any occasion for entering upon the merits of Mr. B. The hon. proprietor had taken quite a wrong view of the motion: he had said, that before the proprietors voted away a sum of money to an individual, it was proper for them to consider the merits of that person. He entirely agreed with the hon. proprietor, but he thought that the present question was a little different; for it was not granting money to Mr. B. as a remuneration for past services; if that were the case, it would be quite proper to discuss how far he had merited such remuneration. He recollected that, when it was once proposed to vote a sum of money to a gentleman, who was now canvassing for a seat in the direction (and he wished him every success in his attempt), he opposed it in the strongest manner; but being advised to read the papers, he there found a case that fully deserved remuneration. But the case of Mr. B. was not one of remuneration; the court was not called upon to give a *quid pro quo*. It was admitted that Mr. B.'s misfortunes were brought upon him by his own misconduct, and that he thereby

became justly subjected to the punishment which the law ordained; and if the case had stopped there, there would have been no room for the present application. But the question now was, whether, after Mr. B. had expiated his offence by the punishment which the law inflicted on him in his deportation from India—whether, after this, the government had not unintentionally destroyed his property. In such a case, he thought the court bound to give remuneration. He thought that the government had not intended to produce the ruin which had fallen on Mr. B.; to prove which, he would read an extract from Dr. Muston's letter to Mr. Bayley:—"I heard from Mr. Harington that it was your opinion that no license would be granted to me, unless I became proprietor of the concern, or an actual transfer of the property was made from the present proprietors to others, who should apply with me and the printer, jointly, for a license to publish a paper. If this be the case I have misunderstood Lord Amherst, who appeared to me to require only the exclusion of Mr. B. from all and every power of interference or control, and in no way to injure that gentleman's property. Indeed his lordship distinctly stated it to be his wish not to injure the property vested in the Columbian press; but this wish cannot be realized if the property be transferred from the present proprietors." If it could be shewn, then, that the property, which Lord Amherst did not wish to injure, had been totally destroyed, did it not become that court to replace that property, were it only to make his lordship right with himself? The hon. proprietor opposite had, in the course of his speech, adverted to every act of Mr. B. in India, and in doing so, he had travelled out of the record: he had stated that the jury in India had acquitted Mr. B. through fear. Now he would like to know what reason they had to be frightened? It had been repeatedly said that there was a public in India, and therefore the jury must have been part of that public, and he could not suppose that they were frightened at themselves. In turbulent times the eloquence and ability of an advocate might work upon the minds of a jury so as to induce them to acquit a guilty person; but it was not fair that a jury should be accused by any one of giving a bad verdict, only because it did not agree with his opinion. But what connexion had this with the proper question before them; namely, the destruction of Mr. B.'s property after he left India? The hon. proprietor had alluded to the arguments of Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie against the freedom of the press. It was admitted that Mr. B. abused the liberty of the press, that he merited the punishment inflicted on him; but what was complained of was the destruction of his property after that

that punishment had been inflicted. The hon. proprietor had gone further; he had even stated that Mr. B. was guilty of high treason.

Mr. Poynder said that the hon. gentleman must be mistaken; he had never stated any thing of the sort.

Mr. Gahagan said that the crime was implied, though it was not expressed in precise terms. He had stated that the object of Mr. B. was to upset the government, and to raise himself on its ruins. He would contend, that if Mr. B. succeeded in the object which the hon. proprietor had attributed to him, he would have been guilty of nothing less than high treason. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor, in speaking of Mr. B.'s press, certainly did say, that its great object was to unsettle the government of India. The hon. proprietor had then, in a sort of rage or extacy, alluded to the practices of Hunt and Cobbett, and he had then introduced the observation of Mr. Justice Hale on mercy—a common and trite observation, which fell from the judges every day; they were in the habit of saying, “we owe mercy to the prisoner; but we also owe mercy to the public.” Now, it was that very mercy which was due to the individual and the public both, that the friends of Mr. B. demanded. Whatsoever punishment he deserved had been inflicted on that individual; and beyond that, no form of government, no system of philosophy, ought to proceed with its infliction. (*Hear, hear!*) Did he not also know that mercy was the brightest quality that could adorn the human heart? He would, if it were not generally known, quote the fine passage which our great poet had written on that virtue. Did he not know that mercy was the attribute of God himself; and did he not feel that it ought to soften and mitigate the force of temporal power? The hon. Chairman in his high office had, no doubt, many painful duties to perform, and he appealed to him in this instance not to exercise his power with rigour and severity, but to temper justice with mercy. They all knew the old maxim, that the *summum jus* was sometimes the *summa injuria*. But in this case, they had gone beyond the *summum jus*. The government abroad had fulfilled their duty when they had transported Mr. B. from India. Rigorous as that measure was, they might defend it on the plea of security; but surely they ought not to have taken steps which must have the effect of ruining Mr. B.'s property while he was himself in England. What was the case? Mr. B. having been ordered out of the country, such obstacles were thrown in the way of his establishment as had reduced him to comparative penury. The Governor-general might say, “I have heedlessly ruined a property which I never meant to destroy;” but having done so, *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 125.

then he (Mr. G.) would say, that reparation ought to be made to the injured individual. The government abroad might certainly exercise their power with rigour; they had done more, they had proceeded to a point which they had no right to touch. They ought to have confined themselves to mere justice; and when they had inflicted an injury which they never intended, surely that court ought to give to the sufferer some redress. (*Hear, hear!*) He would suppose, for the sake of argument, that an individual of one of the great houses of agency had become obnoxious to the Indian government and was sent home; suppose, for instance, that individual was Mr. Palmer, of the house of Palmer and Co., and that he, for speaking or writing libels against the government, was ordered out of the country: could Lord Amherst say to the house of Palmer and Co. after that event, “Gentlemen, I have transported Mr. Palmer in virtue of the authority entrusted to me by law, and I now warn you, that you shall not carry on the firm in future under the designation of Palmer and Co.; not only that, but Mr. P.'s share shall be taken out of the firm, it shall be sent to market, and let it fetch under the hammer whatever it will bring.” (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the case with Mr. B., such was the injury which he had sustained; and he (Mr. G.) called on the court, in the name of justice and equity—that nauseous dose which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) seemed to dislike so much—to extend the hand of relief and reparation to this much-injured individual. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had, in the course of his speech, introduced a vast number of topics which were wholly irrelevant: he had entered into a tirade against the London University; he had then proceeded to tell the court that genius without judgment and prudence was the rankest and most deleterious poison. This was a truism which no person would attempt to controvert; but what had it to do with the question under consideration? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, as to the law of the question, he really felt a little startled when he heard it laid down by the hon. proprietor. His (Mr. G.'s) ideas might be very dull and obtuse, and he well knew the acuteness of the hon. proprietor's faculties; therefore he, at the first blush, doubted his own powers to argue this part of the question with him. The hon. proprietor asserted that the government was by law armed with power to do what had been done; he said that the government had a right to send Mr. B. away from the country, and also to take those steps afterwards which ended in the destruction of his property. He (Mr. G.) contended, however, that the law declared no such thing—the law gave the competent authorities a right to say, “here

is a person whose conduct is contrary to our rules and regulations—seize him tipstaff; put him on board, and hurry him from the country." This they had a right to do; but the law said, "touch not that individual's property." When Dr. Muston applied for a license, their own regulations, framed in April, should have pointed out to the government what they ought to have done; they might have said, at once, we will grant no license, and there would have been an end of the matter: Mr. B.'s agents would then have known how to have proceeded. But they would not do this; they delayed their determination from time to time, and those delays were fatal to Mr. B.'s interest. Government said, "we know whose property this is, and while it is in such possession we are afraid of it: it belongs at present to Mr. B., and so long as it is his, so long as he is in any way connected with it, we shall withhold a license." This declaration was fully carried into execution; and when the property of Mr. B. was deteriorated by the act of the government—not, as he had said before, knowingly and cold-bloodedly—when, in consequence of these proceedings, Mr. B. was deprived of the means of living like a gentleman, was it too much to ask the court to grant him this sum, which, though by no means an equivalent for his losses, would send him away in some degree satisfied? (*Hear, hear!*) He would just remark upon one observation made by the hon. gentleman below him (Sir J. Sewell), although he was almost ashamed to notice the point. That hon. proprietor had alluded to the circumstances of Mr. B.: what those circumstances were he (Mr. G.) professed not to know—he disclaimed all knowledge of Mr. B.'s private affairs—he knew not whether that gentleman was rich or poor, though probably the latter was the case; this was a subject which he would not descend to inquire into. But if, as the hon. gentleman had said, Mr. B. had purchased shares in companies that were flourishing—if he had laid out his money, not in those wild schemes which had vanished into air and ruined those who were connected with them, but in others of a stable and profitable character, he congratulated that gentleman on the fact with all his heart. He was glad that, while he was floating about in the waters of misfortune, he had been enabled to seize a plank, and thus to save himself from being swallowed up in the vortex of destruction. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—Considering this as an appeal to the humane feelings and liberal disposition of this court; considering that the object of those who signed this requisition, and of his hon. friends who supported this question, was to place the case of Mr. B., so far as it was connected with proceedings subsequent to his arrival in

this country, in the most powerful light before the proprietors, he would abstain from saying one word on those occurrences which took place prior to that event. He would confine himself to that which appeared to him to be admitted on all hands; namely, that Mr. B. had suffered very heavy losses; that these losses were not, and could not be, in the contemplation of the government of India, when the measures were resorted to which had produced them, and that his situation at present was such as called on the court to extend to him that degree of assistance which would prevent him and his family from being reduced to want and beggary. Viewing these as the points that were to be considered, he would not at all enter into the subject of the advisability of establishing a free press in India. With respect to that question, he believed it was in the perfect recollection of the court, that when he delivered his sentiments on it, he always guarded his observations so as to prevent any of them from being construed into an admission of the propriety of establishing a completely free and unrestricted press in that country. Having said thus much, he would now apply himself to the observations that had fallen from the hon. proprietor on the floor (Sir J. Sewell); and, first, as to the state of Mr. B.'s pecuniary circumstances—he had reason to know, that Mr. B. would make known with pleasure what his situation was—nay, upon that point he courted inquiry. He knew that that gentleman was very far from being in the situation described by the hon. proprietor; if he were one sixpence before the world, it was a fact quite contrary to what he (Sir C. F.) believed. He believed, and indeed he knew, that Mr. B. was deeply indebted to his agents in India, who, he was sure, would bear out that statement. If Mr. B. had purchased shares such as had been described by the hon. proprietor, he (Sir C. F.) was perfectly unacquainted with the circumstance. That Mr. B. held a quantity of East-India stock, which enabled him to sit and speak in that court, was unquestionably the case; but that this stock was not his own, he also knew. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged not to be misunderstood; what he meant to say was, that Mr. B. had been assisted by his friends to obtain that stock—he had not purchased it with his own property; neither had he purchased it with property advanced by him (Sir C. F.) He made this remark, because it had been insinuated in other quarters, nay, he had seen it asserted in print, that he had assisted Mr. B. He, therefore, was not only justified in denying the statement, but he was absolutely called on, in the most direct terms, to disavow every thing of the kind. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said that he had an interest

terest in this question : it was true he had an interest in it, but it was not of a pecuniary nature ; it was an interest infinitely stronger and more powerful in his estimation than any pecuniary interest could possibly be. (*Hear, hear !*) It had been asserted that he had assisted Mr. B. with loans of money : this, however, he denied. Mr. B. did not owe him one shilling, and what was more, he never asked him for any assistance. (*Hear, hear !*) He had, however, been assisted by his friends : they had, much to the credit of their feelings, come forward freely with their aid, in order to prevent Mr. B. and his family from being turned into the streets ; they had interposed to prevent him from being placed in that situation to which the hon. proprietor (Sir J. Sewell) had alluded ; and on his escape from which misfortune, the hon. proprietor had congratulated Mr. B., though rather in ambiguous terms. (*Hear, hear !*) Mr. B. had been assisted, charitably assisted he would say, by those friends who, greatly to their honour, had commiserated, and endeavoured to alleviate his situation ; and he presumed that was not a circumstance which would militate against Mr. B. It could not, he thought, operate, he would not say against Mr. B.'s claim, but against the object which his friends had in view in bringing this question before the court ; on the contrary, he rather believed that it would be considered as strengthening the appeals so forcibly made to the feelings of the proprietors on this occasion. With regard to the manner in which Mr. B. lived, he could tell the hon. proprietor that he lived in the most humble and frugal manner. It would, perhaps, surprise the court if he stated the extreme moderation of that unfortunate gentleman ; he had given up a comfortable dwelling, which he was induced to take on his return to this country, because he hoped to enjoy the proceeds of that property which he possessed in India, but which, from the course pursued, had vanished, and had left scarcely a shadow behind. He was largely in debt to his agents, and he was compelled, by his distress, to remove from the comfortable dwelling he had taken for himself and family, and to retire to a small house in the suburbs of this great city. (*Hear, hear !*) Such was the case ; and he pledged himself, if it were necessary, to put it in the power of any gentleman in that court to satisfy himself of the truth of this statement. This was the situation of Mr. B. at the present moment. He sat down every day of his life to the most homely fare, without even a glass of wine or a glass of malt liquor on his table ; he was obliged to content himself with the crystal stream. If gentlemen had doubts as to this statement, an opportunity would be afforded them to remove those doubts by

Mr. B. and his friends—for friends he had who would stand by him, whatever might be the result of this day's discussion. He was proud to say that Mr. B. had friends who would uphold and advocate the cause of justice against oppression, over and over again, even to the termination of the Company's charter, and to the conclusion of that which might follow. Indeed, he hoped that they never would lose sight of the object they had in view, so far as they had the means of restoring Mr. B. to that affluence of which he had been deprived. The object of his hon. friends was to make an appeal to the humanity of the court, to grant to Mr. B. a small, a very small portion of that property which he had lost, or, to speak more properly, of which he had been deprived ; not, as he was willing to believe, with the intention of the government of India, or of the authorities in this country—but which had been lost, unavoidably lost, under the circumstances which occurred subsequently to his leaving India. In making this appeal to their humanity, he was happy to think, whatever might be said in that court (or rather whatever might not be said in that court), that a great body of the proprietors at large would be disposed to adopt the resolution now under consideration. He would say that out of the court, and even within its walls, he had met with very few proprietors who did not acknowledge that they were disposed to give Mr. B. some remuneration. He trusted, when they came to the ballot, that those feelings which ought to influence all humane and liberal minds, would operate to grant to Mr. B. the sum which was this day called for ; and that a very large body of those who attended the ballot would be found to sanction the proposition now made. He was sure that such a result would not be unacceptable to the heart of the hon. chairman.\* He felt great pleasure in stating what had been reported out of doors, namely, that the grant which was lately given to another unfortunate gentleman (Mr. Arnot), whose case had already been before that court, was to be mainly attributed to that hon. gentleman ; to him, it appeared, the merit of that humane act was chiefly owing. If that grant had been stopped, as he was sorry to learn had been the case in another quarter (the Board of Control), he trusted that the delay would be but temporary. If there were any want of form that rendered it necessary to postpone that measure of justice, he hoped the defect would be remedied, and that the wishes of the court would be speedily complied with ; and if the result of the ballot now called

\* At this time Sir G. A. Robinson, the deputy chairman, was in the chair ; Mr. C. Marjoribanks, the chairman, having left the court for a short time.

called for were successful, he trusted that the chairman would not be the last in giving his support to the expressed wish of the Court of Proprietors; he believed there were many hon. persons around the chairman who would also feel as he did. This motion, it should be recollected, was not introduced as a demand, it was brought forward as an act of beneficence, compassion, and humanity. On that ground, and on that alone, he called earnestly on that hon. court not to come to an adverse decision, and not to allow what had been stated so eloquently and so ably in favour of Mr. B.—particularly by the hon. proprietor (Mr. J. Smith) whose speech had made a very great impression, and which, from the manner it had been received, must be considered as having had very considerable weight—not to pass without producing a commensurate effect. He hoped that every gentleman who came to ballot on this question would discard from his breast all unkind feelings towards Mr. B., and that they would act as their better feelings—the feelings of compassion and humanity—would dictate to them; namely, to give to Mr. B., his wife and his children, one of them an infant only a few months old, that assistance which would enable them to maintain their present rank in society, and secure them from being removed to that situation which had been adverted to by the hon. gentleman on the floor, though not, indeed, with that feeling which he thought belonged to a subject of so melancholy a nature. He did earnestly trust, that when they came to the ballot the proprietors would give to Mr. B. this trifling sum (trifling, compared with his extensive losses), which would, in some degree, repair the misfortunes which he had undergone. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no interest whatever in this question but the interest of humanity, and he did not believe that any one gentleman who had signed the requisition immediately before the court, or the requisition for the ballot, entertained any other. He begged pardon for delivering his opinions at such length; but it was a subject on which he felt very strongly, and he hoped the court would give him credit for having spoken out on the question. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weedling* said that, much as he respected the benevolence of the hon. bart. who had just sat down, and believing as he did, that humanity was the sole motive of his conduct on this occasion, still he did not think the course taken by him, and recommended for the adoption of others, could be followed by the court. When the hon. bart. spoke of the interests of humanity, the court could not forget that they had the interests of their common country to look to. The question appeared to him to be a sort of mixed-up one; on one side it was said that this was an appeal

to their compassion, while another party did not hesitate to say that it was a claim upon their justice: if then they granted this money, he should be glad to know on which of these grounds their vote was to proceed. If he could for 'one moment think that there was the slightest claim of justice in the case, his voice should be raised in support of the proposition; but the contrary was the fact. It had been conceded by the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith), whose character always gave weight to his opinions, and whose speech therefore had made a considerable impression on the court, that Mr. B. had acted most improperly; that hon. member thought, however, that the punishment inflicted on Mr. B. was more than commensurate with the offence, and on that ground he voted for the resolution. Now let the court investigate this question a little more, and it would be found that the hon. member had not said a word in support of that assertion. He (Mr. *Weedling*) thought that if he had inquired a little more into the subject, he would not have hazarded the opinion which he had expressed. The hon. member admitted, and it was also admitted by another hon. gent. (Mr. *Gahagan*), that Mr. B. deserved the penalties of the law; but they went on to argue, that the mischief complained of occurred subsequently to the infliction of that punishment. Now how did that appear? After Mr. B. left India, the *Calcutta Journal* was continued under the direction of a Mr. *Arnott*. That individual trod in the steps of Mr. B., and the government found it necessary to remove him. The next editor of the paper was Mr. *Sandys*, who being a native could not be sent out of the country. He said, "I will stay here and conduct this paper as I please."—"Then," said the government, "we have another power, and we will make use of it—we will take away the license, and you shall not publish this paper; but this is the extremity to which we are reduced by the nature of its writings, by the tone and temper in which the paper has been conducted, and we must do justice to the great interests committed to our care." Where, he should be glad to know, was the injustice of this step? Government had no private end to answer; they were compelled to act thus for the protection of all those great interests which were connected with the British name, or were kept up by means of the British connexion in India. It was to prevent that connexion being shaken to its foundation—it was to prevent our empire in India being convulsed, if not destroyed, that the measure complained of was resorted to. How then was the punishment more than commensurate with the offence? The offence had been continued, and the rigour of the law was challenged and defied by which alone the offence

offence could be put an end to. Government were obliged to act as they had done. Would it not be wrong then if the proprietors, giving themselves up to their feelings of humanity, adopted a motion which indirectly censured the government. If this proposition were carried, would it not be to record and confess error where none existed? would it not be to sanction practices similar to those which the Indian government had felt it necessary to put down? He was sorry to be obliged to make these remarks, but the subject demanded them. What did the motion before the court say? It called for a grant of money, on account of losses sustained "in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government." Now, in his opinion, those who appealed to the court *ad misericordiam* ought rather to have said "in consequence of the misconduct of Mr. Buckingham, and of the succeeding editors of the Calcutta Journal." The inference was wrong—the fact was misstated in the resolution proposed to them. (*Hear!*) It was quite clear to him, that if they concurred in that resolution they would condemn their Indian government, they would condemn their Court of Directors, and they would condemn themselves in the previous votes of the general court. Were they prepared to admit, when they went before Parliament for the renewal of their exclusive privileges, that they had agreed to a vote casting censure on their government for having taken efficient means to secure the tranquillity of India? (*Hear, hear!*) Gentlemen might say that Mr. B. deserved commiseration. If that were so, then let his private friends come forward and assist him; if they thought that his talents could be made as available here as they were said to have been in India, let them enable him to exert those talents: but let not the Company give up that character which they were bound to support. Let them not do any thing that would in the smallest degree compromise those great chartered rights by which India, and England, had been so highly benefited. He would ask gentlemen to consider the course which was taken if a man were condemned for any offence in this country. In some instances the delinquent was punished with death; of course his family must suffer by that award; but it was never heard of, that that family had any claims on the government because the life of the husband or father was sacrificed. It was very true, that in cases of this kind their feelings were often much interested; but would it not be an incentive to crime and vice if the family of a man thus condemned should be supported by the government? How would this apply to their military government? If military servants were sent home, were they, on account of some incidental hardship, to grant relief to every person whose own irregularity

had brought on his misfortune? Would it not be a perversion of all reason, and a prostration of all those interests that connected India with England, and which he hoped would long continue to connect the two countries? He would not trouble the court farther except on one point. He was sorry to bear hard on Mr. B., but he was called upon to speak out. They were an associated body, having important interests to protect, and when an individual came forward in this manner, it was their duty to inquire what claim he had on their compassion. It would be found that not in India only, but since his return to this country, had Mr. B. persevered in his attacks upon the East-India Company. It was well known that he was the editor of a monthly journal called the *Oriental Herald*. In many of the pages of that journal they would find some of their most important privileges denounced; their exclusive trade, and their whole system of government at home and abroad, unsparingly condemned. It was something extraordinary, that he should be brought forward as an object of their bounty, when he would deprive them of those rights and immunities which were most important to them, and which formed the basis of their connexion with India; a connexion which had in every point of view operated so beneficially for that vast empire. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Weeding) did not question the right of any member of that court discussing or disputing, in his character as a member of the British public, the interests and privileges of the East-India Company in reference to public interests; but he did very much question, not the prudence only, but the propriety of any person coming there in his associated character, and *in statu or in forma pauperis* asking for a large and generous exercise of their bounty at a time when he was seeking to destroy some of their important interests. Such a course would hardly be tolerated by that court; and whether it were determined by a show of hands or by ballot, he trusted they would give a decided negative to the motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist said that persecution, whether real or apparent, always created friends for the object of that persecution. They had got a saying in the English language of "give the devil his due." It was a favourite maxim of his; and if his Satanic majesty was at that moment on the floor of the court, and a number of proprietors attacked him on all sides, he would run to his assistance, and be his bottle-holder. (*Much laughter.*) Persecution was the most odious of offences, and in proportion to its odiousness did it produce feelings of commiseration. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Poynder) had deprecated the possession of talent, and even



even of perseverance: at the same time he shewed that he had perseverance and talent sufficient to mislead the court, and therefore he (Dr. G.) would put the proprietors on their guard against being led astray by him. When he came down to the court this day he really thought there would have been little or nothing to do: the merits of the case were so clear, that he did not suppose there could possibly have been more than an hour or an hour and a half consumed in discussion. The hon. mover and seconder had plainly and distinctly stated what was the proposition before the court. Then the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) got up, and repeated the old story, which had been five or six times under discussion. It appeared to him that the object of the hon. gentleman was to take up time, and not to give the court any new information, for they had heard all that the hon. gentleman had stated long before. The subject gave the hon. gentleman an opportunity of shewing his powers of eloquence: he certainly did make a tolerably long speech, which, though an able one, might have been spared, as it did not bear on the question immediately under consideration. It had been said by one of our poets, that—

"Music has charms to sooth the savage breast,  
To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak;"

and he would say, that mercy ought to have charms to subdue the human breast, to expand the human heart, and to induce individuals to throw aside their severe notions of strict and rigorous justice. They were all men; and, while he admitted that Mr. B. might have done something wrong, still he could not agree to the proposition, that he should on that account be excluded from their merciful consideration. Mr. B. was a man of talent; his fame had spread over the four quarters of the globe; it was known wherever the press existed. His property had been destroyed—his children and himself ruined; and would they refuse to alleviate the misfortunes of such a man, under such melancholy circumstances? Would they, by thus acting, suffer themselves to be hung in chains, and exposed to the world as a set of unfeeling and inhuman people? Would they not grant this gentleman some relief, when he came forward and asked for it on the score of acts which were committed subsequently to his leaving India? The hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had said something about the London University, which had nothing whatever to do with this question. Now he (Dr. G.) happened to belong to that university; and he gloried in it, because he wished to do every thing in his power for the improvement of his fellow-citizens; because he was anxious that every poor man should have the opportunity of learn-

ing to read and write. It had been stated also by the hon. proprietor, that the court ought to be cautious in rewarding Mr. B. on this occasion, lest that proceeding should hold out a bad example to persons now residing in India, or going out there: nothing could be more fallacious than this apprehension, because punishment was held up in *terrorum*, to overawe offenders. He saw no room to fear that their merciful consideration of Mr. B.'s case would induce any one to follow his example. They were told that the government of India was a pure, naked, unmixed despotism, established by law. If that were the case, what man would have the hardihood to write against it, when all the government had to do was to put a halter round his neck and send him out of the country—as yet, the government had not the power to hang him out of the way. (*A laugh.*) He thought that not only the gentlemen on the other side of the bar, but the whole of the proprietors, ought to support this motion, for the purpose of preserving their character as a body of generous, good, honest and honourable men. He hoped, therefore, that, on this occasion the court would be induced to substitute mercy for what some individuals might denominate rigid justice. If he were placed, as the hon. chairman was, in a situation where he had an opportunity of dispensing mercy, and either law or gospel approached him and whispered "revenge," he would exclaim, "Get behind me, Satan!" He knew Mr. B. to be a good man; and when he said this, he could assure the court that he (Dr. G.) would not appear before the proprietors in a cloak of deceit, to make a speech for the base purpose of misdirecting their judgment. Some of the gentlemen now present would come before the public shortly, as they were candidates for seats in the direction. He had not a vote at present; but he would counsel those gentlemen to put their best foot foremost, and that was the foot of mercy. Who, he asked, with his eyes open, would of his own free will go out to live in India under a pure despotism? Those who did proceed to that country went there from sheer necessity; their's was Hobson's choice, they had no alternative. But certainly no person would go to India to set up a newspaper, as Mr. B. had done. A man might as well take a bull by the horns, or a tiger by the whiskers, as set up a publication in India which commented on the proceedings of the government. He could assure those whom he addressed, that they would do more with the public by the exercise of mercy than by adhering to the most rigid justice. He begged of the whole court, of the whole body of proprietors, to consider this question seriously, and to accede to the resolution. When he called on them as one body, he must be permitted

ted to observe, that he did not understand the distinction which one gentleman (Mr. S. Dixon) had made, who seemed to think that there were two courts. He understood that there was but one court of proprietors; that the gentlemen on the other side of the bar were members of it, and that the hon. chairman of the Court of Directors presided in the Court of Proprietors more by courtesy than otherwise. Before he sat down he would entreat the court to weigh this subject well, and to act as the honest hearts of Englishmen, if not perverted by political feelings or political interests, would prompt them to do. He had not the right to proceed to the ballot; but, if he had fifty votes, he would give them in favour of the motion.

After a short pause, and no person seeming inclined to address the court—

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose and said, he was not aware that any remarks had fallen from those who opposed this motion which called for any answer or comment on his part. With the objections to the liberty of the press in India which had been brought forward by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) he had nothing to do; he had not raised that question, which had no connexion with the proposition now before the court. He had not heard a single objection offered to his opening statement, or to the resolution; and he believed there was no feeling in the bosom of any man in that court, that would not be gratified if the motion were carried. He gave those who had opposed the resolution credit for doing that which they conceived to be right; yet he believed they had sufficient goodness of heart, if the proposition succeeded, to rejoice in the decision. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman begged leave, before he desired the motion to be read, to say a few words on the subject now under the consideration of the court—a subject which had been already so often and so fully discussed. The hon. mover and seconder who appeared on the present occasion had, when this question was brought before the court in January last, called for the production of certain papers, with the view of founding on those papers, as it would appear, a motion for a grant of money to Mr. B. He (the Chairman) had distinctly stated at the time, that if the court wished it, he had no objection to the production of the papers in question, provided that it was clearly understood that their production should not involve him or the Court of Directors in an acquiescence in any future motion that might be founded on them. It was afterwards moved by a learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) as an amendment to the motion for papers, “That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration the losses sustained by Mr. B. since his departure from India.”

Both the original motion and the amendment were negatived. The question was, therefore, he conceived, decided on that occasion; the proposition now brought forward being in effect the same. He at that time pointed out the inconvenience which must necessarily result if the course then proposed were adopted; and he felt that, if the present motion were carried, the Court of Directors would, after what had already occurred, be placed in a very awkward situation. He would again, as he had before done, take the liberty of noticing the difference between the situation of a proprietor who was not a member of the executive body, and a director, on such an occasion as the present. The proprietors were free to indulge in those feelings, the exercise of which could not fail to be personally gratifying to every man; whereas the directors acted under an oath to do justice, not only to individuals, but to the community at large, and to be equal and indifferent to all persons without favour or affection—they had no choice whatever. While he was on his legs, he thought it would argue a want of candour if he did not state, after what had passed in the Court of Directors, that the sentiments of that body, so far as he could judge, remained unchanged. Since they had considered the question, an opportunity had been afforded him of communicating with the president of the Board of Control; and that right hon. gentleman coincided in opinion with the Court of Directors.—(*Hear!*)—Under these circumstances, he should be extremely sorry to see the constituted authorities and the proprietors at variance, which must inevitably be the case if the present motion succeeded. (*Hear, hear!*) To be sure he was about to leave his situation in the direction; but he must explicitly declare, that if he were a member of the Court of Directors, and this question came before them, his opinion would still remain unaltered. He stated these points without reserve; for although he could not but lament that any individual should stand in the situation in which Mr. B. was placed, still in candour he could not hold out expectations which he saw no reason to believe would be realized; at the same time it would rest with the proprietors to act according to the view which they individually took of the subject.—(*Hear!*) Having said that which he considered his duty to himself and others called for, he should now desire the motion to be read.

Mr. Hume — The observations which had fallen from the hon. chairman were of so extraordinary a nature, as compelled him to say that, though he had long been a member of the court, he had never before heard such a speech delivered within its walls. It was stated by the hon. chairman that the opinion of the Court of Directors

Directors was unchangeable, and that the Board of Control united with them in that opinion. But, in the course of his experience, he had seen men alter their opinion; he had known individuals adopt sentiments, one hour which they changed in the next, and turned to that which they before thought it impossible for them to tolerate. He therefore called on the proprietors not to be prevented from exercising their free judgment by this declaration of the hon. chairman; it was a premature declaration; it was looking into futurity, and stating as fixed and certain, that which might be varied by circumstances. He thought it a libel on the Court of Directors to suppose, should the present question be carried in the Court of Proprietors by a large majority, that they would treat as worthless and of no weight the opinion of this great and enlightened body. (*Hear!*) He put in his claim, as one of those who were asking for justice, on behalf of Mr. B. to call on the proprietors, not to suffer the speech of the hon. chairman to influence their minds in any decision they might feel inclined to come to. If, fortunately, that court expressed an opinion in favour of the grant, and if, unfortunately, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control refused their concurrence, he should have the consolation of feeling that he had done his duty, and to the public he would then leave the case, in the full confidence that, at one time or other, the unmerited sufferings of Mr. B. would be duly appreciated and amply required. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said he had stated, as he had a right to do, what his impression and the impression of others was, with respect to this much-agitated question; and he would venture to say that, in deciding upon it, as great a portion of integrity and independence would be manifested by every member of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, as by the hon. gentleman. —(*Hear!*)—Repeated courts had been held on this subject, and the decision had uniformly been adverse to Mr. B.; the question had been tried in a variety of ways, and the result had still been the same. Now, however, gentlemen came forward and asked for a ballot. That course had been taken rather prematurely: a ballot could only be called for regularly at the end of the discussion, when the question was about to be put; because it might be in the contemplation of some hon. proprietor to move an amendment, and by the present course of proceeding that amendment might be shut out. Still he had no objection whatever to have a ballot on the earliest convenient day, and to have the question decided by the greatest possible number of proprietors. But he doubted very much whether the proprietors could be accommodated in that house on the day

which the hon. mover was anxious to select. They all knew that the election of directors excited much interest, and elicited a great many feelings which did not prevail at other periods; he therefore would propose that a later day should be appointed to ballot on the present motion than that which was fixed for the election, by ballot, of six directors.

The clerk was about to read the motion, when

Mr. *Wills* rose amidst loud cries of "question." Silence having been obtained with considerable difficulty, the hon. proprietor said he took it for granted that the chairman of that court had no exclusive right to conclude a debate; he took it for granted that observations made by him were the same as observations made by any other proprietor, subject to such remarks as their tendency might call for, and therefore he felt greatly surprised that individuals should obtrude themselves on the court, for the purpose of interrupting the exercise of a right which, on this occasion, was peculiarly important. (*Hear!*) He took the same view of the proceedings of the hon. chairman as had been taken by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who had recently addressed the court. It appeared to him at the time, and did so appear still, that it would have been more expedient, if the hon. chairman had abstained from making any declaration; because, clothed as he necessarily was, in consequence of his situation, with great influence and power, it was calculated to produce a considerable effect. As the expression of his judgment on this occasion might bias the votes of the proprietors, it would, in his opinion, have been more consistent with that which was right and proper if no such observations had been made, by a gentleman filling so important a situation. (*Hear!*) When it was admitted that this was not a question of right, but of mercy—when all who had supported the motion, disclaimed any intention of entering on the subject of justice—when the propriety of exercising mercy, and mercy alone, was the point for their consideration—he thought it would have been much better if the hon. gentleman who filled the important situation of chairman had not made the statement which the court had just heard. (*Hear!*) But it appeared that the absent proprietor, who were now coming to town, were to be informed—of what? Why that, in the opinion of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control, it was not desirable that this grant should be carried. This was a course of proceeding of which he could not approve. He thought the only way of fairly deciding this question, was by examining such papers as had been printed, by deliberating on those documents, and thus enabling themselves, as men,

men, as Englishmen, to form that judgment, which humanity and mercy, as well as justice, required. (*Hear!*) It might be said, that on such an occasion as this, and under circumstances like the present, it was proper that the opinion of the Court of Directors, if they had come to a conclusion on the case, should be stated. (*Hear!*) Now, he would take the liberty to say, that the present subject had *not* occupied the attention of the Court of Directors. He would assert, that it could not have been legitimately before that body. The proposition now brought forward, in so kind, so candid, and he trusted so successful a manner, by the hon. mover, was different from any connected with the same subject that had preceded it. When the subject was before under consideration, it was as a question of right, as a question of papers, as a question of complaint. It was then the case of a man who looked for, who demanded justice. It was so no longer. Mr. B. now appeared in the garb of a suppliant, and called for mercy. On this occasion, he asked of the proprietors to extend compassion to him; and in consequence of his extraordinary losses, to grant him a sum of money, and thus to give him the power of rescuing himself from inevitable ruin, and of following, to the end of his life his useful and honourable occupation, that of enlightening his fellow-countrymen. (*Hear!*) Such a question as this, he repeated, could never have been fairly brought before the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) If, then, it had not been under their consideration, if no regular opportunity had occurred for collecting their opinion, then the hon. Chairman should not have made such a statement. It was not, however, of the expression of their opinion that he so much complained. The executive body were proprietors as well as himself; and perhaps many proprietors, absent as well as present, concurred in their sentiments. But what he did strongly complain of, was, the unfairness of stating what would be the ultimate determination of the Board of Control. He would put it to the honest judgment of every gentleman whom he then addressed, to say how far it was proper, that the opinion of the Board of Control should be forced on their attention on this occasion? (*Hear!*) Looking to constitutional principles, and to those principles it was necessary for them to look, such a proceeding was manifestly wrong. Would the opinion of the crown be tolerated by the House of Commons, if it were obtruded on them for the purpose of influencing their decision? (*Hear!*) If any member of the House of Commons came forward with an avowal of the royal opinion, in order to carry some particular point, he would deserve impeachment. (*Hear!*) Under these

circumstances, he deeply regretted the observations of the hon. Chairman: he trusted, however, that, when they came to the ballot, those observations would produce no effect. Let the Board of Control keep their place, and discharge their duties; but let the proprietors of East India Stock, also, keep their place and discharge their duties uninfluenced by other parties. If the motion were carried, let the Court of Proprietors present the result of their deliberation to the Board of Control; and if that Board opposed it, on them be the contempt, on them be the future and permanent degradation which such an opposition must produce. (*Hear!*) He called on the gentlemen behind the bar, as the Court of Directors, to uphold the constitutional rights of the Proprietors. He contended that it was necessary to support the proprietors of East India Stock, and the officers of this company, against the domination of the Board of Control. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors represented the Court of Proprietors; and the latter demanded of the executive body to do that fearlessly which was due to their constituents. (*Hear!*) He had not on many occasions obtruded himself on the notice of the court, but he felt it necessary, in the present instance, to enter his protest against the course pursued by the hon. Chairman, especially as the opinion of the Board of Control had been obtruded on the proprietors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Astell said, he would endeavour, after the animated remarks of the hon. proprietor who had last addressed them, to bring the court back to the calm consideration of the question which was now before them. The motion had been introduced with great delicacy and temper by the hon. mover, who wished to bring Mr. B. before the court, as known only since his arrival in England, and without any reference to what had happened prior to that event. If the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion had pursued the same judicious course, the question would not have occupied so much valuable time: but when that hon. gentleman stated that Mr. B. was fully justified in what he had done, when he heard him declare that Mr. B. deserved praise for pursuing that course which had been condemned by the Indian Government (that course, be it remembered, having been adopted for the purpose of acquiring a rapid fortune), when this line of observation was persevered in, surely it was open to any gentleman to go into the whole case. This it was which had given rise to the present discussion, and called forth the able speech of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder), whom he had then in his eye. He had listened with great attention to that speech; and though, as an hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had said, it contained nothing which the court had

had not before heard, yet it was beyond question competent to him to deliver it, in consequence of the remarks of the hon. seconder. This was not the first, nor the second hearing of this question. It was in fact a "thrice-told tale," and the decision had been invariably against Mr. B. If this were a case of compassion, and of compassion alone, as the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), described it to be in one part of his speech, and if they were to take it up on that ground, was there any thing to prevent other persons from following up the precedent, and claiming relief from the court, on account of misfortunes which they themselves had caused? It should not be forgotten that the court did not sit there to hold out their hands to every one who pleaded distress, but to fulfil strictly the duties of their station. The hon. baronet had more than insinuated, in another part of his speech, that this was a question of justice against oppression; and it had also been described as a case purely of mercy and compassion. There were therefore two questions before them—one, as to the justice of the case, the other, as to the extent of compassion to which the misfortunes of Mr. B. were entitled. For his own part he could not view the subject in either light. If Mr. B. were ruined, that ruin was effected by himself only. (*Hear!*) He would not enter into an enquiry whether Mr. B. was in a state of poverty, or otherwise. Of those facts (which did not bear upon the case) he knew nothing; but it did appear to him that those who brought the question forward, were placed in a complete dilemma. One called for relief on the score of compassion, and gave up the claim of justice; the other demanded justice independent of compassion. Which plea, then, was the court to adopt? for it was quite evident that they were incompatible with each other. Now, considering the conduct of Mr. B. at Calcutta, it was manifest that he had himself alone to blame for his misfortunes from the beginning to the end. Let the court look at the case in its true bearings, and they would find that Mr. B. had placed himself in his present situation. Where, then, he should be glad to know, was the injustice complained of? If it were entertained as a case of compassion, it would give an opportunity to every individual who suffered from his own indiscretion, but chose to attribute that suffering to the Indian Government, to apply to the court for relief. He was perfectly convinced, if this motion were carried, that many other claims would be made upon them; and some of them, perhaps, on better grounds than those put forward in support of Mr. B. The court would be called upon to give one individual £5,000 this day, and another £5,000 on

the next, and the whole time of the Company would be occupied in debating those questions. The hon. baronet had taken great pains to inform the proprietors of Mr. B.'s distress, but had declared that he had not attempted to relieve it, and he had answered for the other requisitionists also. Now he thought, when they were told of the poverty of this gentleman, that it would be much more to the credit of the hon. baronet and other friends of Mr. B., if they would put their hands into their own pockets instead of coming to those of the proprietors. (*Hear! hear!*) He could not conceive why a certain number of gentlemen, eight or nine in number, should day after day present requisitions, and take up the time of the court in discussing a question which had been so often decided. It had been before the King in council, before Parliament, before the Court of Directors, and repeatedly before the Court of Proprietors. (Mr. D. Kinnaird said, "not this question.") It was in vain, (continued Mr. Astell), to make such a distinction. The question now before the court was virtually the same as had been previously discussed and decided. All that gentlemen said, was, "give Mr. B. £5,000, and we will not touch upon the subject of the free press, or the conduct of the Indian Government." He could not accept of any such conditions, and therefore he would resist the motion by every means in his power.

Sir C. Forbes complained that the hon. director who had just addressed them had mis-stated what he said. He (Sir C. Forbes) had observed, that he had been presented, in print, as having assisted Mr. B. with loans of money. Now he denied that fact. He had stated explicitly that he had not lent Mr. B. any money, and that that gentleman did not owe him sixpence, nor had ever asked him for any assistance. Although the gentlemen who signed the requisition for convening this court, and that calling for a ballot, had not, he believed, assisted Mr. B. with loans of money, in order that they might avoid any appearance of a personal connection with the question before the court, yet his friends had assisted that gentleman from charitable motives. He again declared that he was in no wise interested in the result of this question, farther than the interests of humanity were concerned. The sole object of those gentlemen who had signed the requisition, was one of humanity and benevolence towards Mr. B.

The Hon. L. Stanhope next proceeded to address the court, amidst great noise and confusion. He declared that he would not be put down by clamour, though he might be convinced by reason. The learned attorney (Mr. Poynder) who spoke in the course of this discussion, and the learned

learned ex-judge (Sir J. Sewell), who was a member, he believed, of the Constitutional Association—

Sir J. Sewell begged leave to call the hon. proprietor to order. He had no right to attack any individual by naming his profession, *ad invidiam*, and thus holding him up to contempt.

Mr. S. Dixon said, if the hon. Chairman had not allowed the worthy director (Mr. Astell) to speak, after every one thought the question was about to be brought to a decision, much trouble would have been saved. After a pause, which lasted for a considerable time, the hon. mover, thinking no other person intended to speak on the question, had, according to established custom, taken that opportunity to reply; and there the debate should have ended. But as the hon. chairman had allowed an hon. director to speak after that time, he thought it would be unfair if they did not find time for one speech more.

The Chairman wished to say one word in explanation. The hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon), had observed that he (the Chairman), by allowing an hon. director to speak at a late period of the debate, had been the means of creating some degree of confusion. Now he begged leave to state what the case really was. Having spoken his sentiments, he, in conformity with the established practice, proceeded to have the motion read, when a worthy gentleman (Mr. Wilks) got up and asserted, that he (the Chairman) had assumed the right of closing the debate. He, however, must take leave to say, that he had not claimed any such right. He had only pursued the course which in courtesy it was usually permitted to a Chairman to exercise.—(*Hear!*)—The worthy proprietor seemed to think that the Court of Directors could at once give this money out of the pockets of the proprietors to Mr. B.—(*Cries of No!*)—That, however, was not the case. Their concurrence alone could not effect the object which the friends of Mr. B. had in view, the assent of the Board of Control was necessary. His (the Chairman's) conduct had been called in question because he had stated to the court the knowledge which he possessed of the opinion entertained on this subject by other authorities; by those authorities who, on a question like the present, might be said to keep the key of the Company's treasury. He thought, however, that it was his duty to put the court in possession of that opinion; and he felt that he did not deserve censure for making the communication.—(*Hear!*)—He should only further observe, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon), that it was not the hon. director (Mr. Astell), who spoke after him, but the hon. gent. (Mr. Wilks), whose remarks had induced his hon. friend to state his opinion.

Mr. Hume said, the hon. proprietor (Sir

J. Sewell) had disclaimed the title of ex-judge, but certainly he had formerly acted in a judicial capacity. Now he should be glad to know from the Chairman, whether his gallant friend (Col. Stanhope) was out of order in any thing he said, and if so, what it was. These interruptions, two or three times in the course of a debate, were very unpleasant; and they could only be avoided by letting the proprietors know what was out of order and what was not.

The Chairman said, he never recollected such a course having been taken in that court, as that which had been adopted by the hon. proprietor (Col. Stanhope).

Mr. Hume requested to know in what the error consisted, that they might learn to avoid such mistakes hereafter?

The Chairman thought that the experience of the hon. proprietor in another place would afford an answer to his question. He believed no instance could be adduced where a speaker of the House of Commons suffered a member to be designated as an attorney.

The Hon. L. Stanhope.—The learned attorney.

Mr. Hume declared, that, within the two last months, he had, in his place in the House of Commons, designated a gentleman who had acted formerly as judge in India, as "the late judge." His gallant friend had done nothing more, and therefore he could not consider him out of order.

Dr. Gilchrist said, that Mr. B. had been called a free mariner, and no notice was taken of it. Now where was the difference between being designated an attorney and a free mariner?

Sir J. Sewell said, he did not object to the mere use of the words "an ex-judge," but he did object to their being used *ad invidiam*, for the purpose of bringing the individual into contempt. He really thought that the adoption of such epithets could answer no good purpose whatever; and might, on the contrary, excite that sort of effervescence which would be unpleasant to the parties themselves, and could not be beneficial to the interests of the Proprietors. The offence did not consist in the expression of "the learned attorney," or "the ex-judge;" but, when it was manifestly used to bring the party into contempt, every member had a right, and it might become his duty, to speak to order.

The hon. L. Stanhope then proceeded.—The learned member of the Constitutional Association was at present completely out of order; and was indeed out of order during the whole of his speech. He had considered this as a political question, but it was not a political question. If Mr. B. had written libels, as he had been accused of doing by the learned gent. (Mr. Poynder), or if he had committed treason, it would be necessary to convict him of

those libels or of that treason, before judgment was passed, and punishment inflicted on him. In his opinion, the case of Mr. B. had been completely mis-stated. His case was, that he set up a press in Calcutta to advocate the rights of 100,000,000 of British subjects in India, and to make his fortune. In both these objects he had succeeded. He not only did a vast deal of good to the people of that country, but he realised a very large income. But all his prospects were blasted by the measures which the Indian government had thought proper to adopt. It was idle to suppose that the Court of Directors could be brought to allow any individual to act contrary to their interests, however useful an opposition of that nature might be to the community at large. The hon. gents. behind the bar had at their disposal from 10 to £20,000 a year in patronage; and therefore it was natural that they should endeavour to destroy the views of any person who wrote against and exposed their system. They had a monopoly of the land, and of the trade of India; they had a monopoly over the minds of their Indian subjects—and, what was worst of all, they exercised that which was the most revolting feature of the inquisition—a monopoly over the minds of those who were placed beneath their sway. An hon. gent. had observed, that if any individual were aggrieved by the conduct of the authorities in India, the courts of law were open to him. This was mere mockery. Such appeals served only to fill the pockets of lawyers and attorneys, which were still more open than the doors of a court. What prudent man, he asked, would venture into a court of law? It was the very worst species of gambling; for he was quite certain, that there was not a gambling house in London where those persons who were inoculated with the vice of gaming paid so much for their chance, as was exacted from a suitor in the court of chancery, or the applicant in any other court. He was afraid that all the efforts made by the friends of Mr. B. to procure something like remuneration would be unavailing. He had spoken the truth too freely, and had thus erred beyond forgiveness. He (Col. Stanhope) believed, they might as well try to turn the sun from its course, as to induce the gents. behind the bar to subscribe for the relief, the just relief, of Mr. B. But it was said, "if Mr. B. be not satisfied with the decision of the censors of the press in India, with the opinion of Lord Amherst, with the *dictum* of the Court of Directors, and lastly with the judgment of this Court, why does he not appeal to the high court of Parliament?" This also was mockery. At the very bare mention of the word India, the gentlemen of the House of Commons instinctively seized their hats. (*A laugh.*) Some proceeded to the Opera-House,

some to the play-house, some to the taverns and club-houses, some to their wives and families. (*Laughter.*) In short they went anywhere to avoid a discussion connected with India. (*Hear!*) Lord Melville, in a tone of high rebuke which was worthy of him, had indignantly told them, that they paid more attention to a turnpike bill than to the interest of 100,000,000 of British subjects in India. It was monstrous to think, that 100,000,000 of human beings should be governed, on the plan of the hon. attorney, by an undisguised despotism. They abhorred ancient Rome, where one-half of the population were said to be in a state of slavery; and yet men would stand up in that Court, not merely attorneys and members of the Constitutional Association, but others who might be expected to take more enlightened views, for the purpose of defending that worst species of despotism which was established in India. (*Hear!*) The fact was that Mr. B. could hope for no redress, except that redress which he might obtain through the medium of publicity; and that was the reason why he (Col. Stanhope) addressed the Court in this fearless tone. That gentleman must derive pleasure, satisfaction, even reward from his consciousness, that, in every well-constituted mind, in every mind framed like his own, his character stood high for talent, honour, and probity. (*Hear!*) He was, in truth, a good man struggling with the storms of adversity, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and therefore deserved the praise and sympathy of every generous mind. (*Hear!*)

Sir J. Sewell rose amidst loud cries of "question." He said he had but one observation to make, which was this; that no event of his life had given him greater pleasure than that of having acted as president of the Constitutional Association, mention of which had been so unnecessarily made by the hon. proprietor.

The motion was then read, and afterwards the requisition for a ballot.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he did not rise for the purpose of making or provoking any fresh attack; he had, throughout, acted with a *bonâ fide* desire to promote conciliation. The question which had now been read, if properly heard by the court, was a sufficient answer to part of what had fallen from the hon. director (Mr. Astell). That hon. gentleman had placed this motion on two different grounds. He had stated, that one set of individuals in that court had asserted that this was a question of justice, and that they demanded this grant on the part of Mr. B.; while another declared, that they gave up the claim of justice, and requested relief on the score of compassion. Now, if the court heard the proposition then before them, they would find that it was a complete answer to this statement. The friends of

of Mr. B. did not give up the question of justice; they distinctly said, that they waived that question, but they did not say that they relinquished it. It could only be used for the purpose of punishing the inflictors of so much misfortune on Mr. B., and viewing it in that light, they did not see the necessity of bringing it forward at present. It was a question which they might agitate at any period they thought fit. They did not, however, think it necessary at this time to bring forward that part of the question. They wished at this moment to relieve the victim, leaving totally out of view whether the lightning that struck him came from heaven, or whether the instrument of his destruction was wielded by any human hand. Mr. B. was the victim, whether the government had acted well or ill; and he thought the Court of Proprietors, who had it amply in their power, ought to alleviate his distress. He would say, on behalf of the government, that he believed they had innocently-inflicted this punishment on Mr. B.; and he would challenge any man to assert, that they did mean to inflict ruin on that individual. He repeated, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, that the friends of Mr. B. waived the question of justice, because they could not agitate it in that place, except for the purpose of punishing those who had acted unjustly. He might, indeed, expatiate on that topic, for the purpose of rousing the feelings of the proprietors in favour of the victim; but he did not think it necessary, because he felt that Mr. B.'s case was sufficiently strong, as to render it unnecessary for him to lighten it. He had no quibble in reserve; he had no wish to withhold from the proprietors the distinct ground on which he put this question. The hon. director (Mr. Astell) had said, he thought that those gentlemen who pitied the misfortunes of Mr. B. ought to subscribe for his relief. In answer to this, he would say, so strong were his feelings in favour of Mr. B., that he was ready to do so; nay, he would go further, and declare that he had done so: and the only apology he had for making this statement to the court was, that it gave him an opportunity of saying, that he was willing to inform any gentleman to what extent his assistance had gone, and under what circumstances it had been afforded. (*Hear! hear!*) If, after this statement, any of the proprietors thought fit to follow his example, he should be exceedingly rejoiced at the circumstance. This was, he thought, a case in which proprietors might safely appeal to their own hearts, and ask whether they were doing wrong by agreeing to this act of kindness, or whether they could ever regret their having extended the hand of relief to one who had suffered so severely? He felt confident that, if they put these questions to themselves, the answer would be in the ne-

gative. It was asserted, that if this motion was carried it would convey a censure on the Indian government; but this could not now be made an argument, because the court had already given Mr. Arnot £1,500, on account of his having been a sufferer. The case of Mr. A. and the case of Mr. B. were similar; they had both suffered by the conduct of the Indian government to an extent which he believed never was intended. When it was argued that the proposition then under consideration involved the government of India in a censure, he must deny the assertion: it was to prevent that; it was to steer clear of any censure on that government that he thought it worth his while to pay particular attention to the wording of the motion; and he called upon any man to get up and say whether the resolution did not exclude all notice of the conduct of the authorities abroad. The friends of Mr. B. acquitted the government of having intended to inflict those evils which had necessarily, though they were unforeseen, fallen on that unfortunate gent. He would now take the liberty of observing, that of all the unfortunate courses that could have been selected, that which was taken by the hon. Chairman was the worst. He had referred to the opinion of the President of the Board of Control, in order, as it would appear, to shew to the court the inutility of their agreeing to this motion. But let gentlemen consider what a situation the Court of Directors were placed in by that proceeding. To illustrate the matter he would put this possible case: suppose a question to arise between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, on some point in which the Court of Proprietors supported the executive body. When the Court of Directors made their representation to the Board, what an extraordinary answer might that body return? Instead of arguing the matter, they might say: "Go down and tell the Court of Proprietors that our opinion is adverse to theirs; treat them as you did the other day: tell them that their decision is nothing, and our decision every thing. A fig for the vote of the Court of Proprietors; you stated as much to them a short time since, and you must do so on this occasion."—(*Hear, hear!*)—What a complete answer would this be to any statement made by the executive body! The course pursued by the hon. Chairman, if it influenced the votes of the proprietors, would have the effect of shutting the mouths of the Court of Directors on all future occasions. It appeared to him that the hon. Chairman, when he alluded to the opinion of the President of the Board of Control, forgot the situation in which he was placed; and he must say, that that opinion was very impertinently stated to, and most unconstitutionally obtruded on the hon. Chairman; and he had no doubt that the hon. Chairman reprimanded the President



sident of the Board of Control, (though he appeared to have forgotten the circumstance,) and told him to recollect, that as he had the honour of presiding in the chair of the Court of Directors, such a communication was extremely improper. —(Laughter.)—It was very true that the pecuniary assistance which was now sought for Mr. B., might be refused by the Board of Control; if such should be the case, it was a circumstance that he would very much regret: and unquestionably he would be ready in that event to put his hand in his pocket in order to relieve Mr. B. from his difficulties. But supposing that refusal to take place, still, if they carried the motion by a great majority, would not an important point be gained for Mr. B.? Would it not be gratifying to him to find justice done to his character? Would not the proprietors, by that vote, declare Mr. B. to be an honest, upright, and, though calumniated, a most honourable and estimable man? He could, if it were necessary, produce testimonials which would prove that Mr. B. deserved this high character; and he thought that if a fair opportunity were given to the proprietors, they would do justice to his merits and his sufferings. It would be most important, if by any contrivance it could be effected, that the ballot should take place on the same day that was fixed for the election of directors. It was only consonant with the justice of the case, and with the fair and honest wish every man must have to see it correctly decided, that an opportunity should be given for the proprietors at large to express their opinion. It was said that this would create great confusion; but he was told that there was a very proper and convenient place within the walls of that house, for taking the ballot on this question simultaneously with the other. If that course were pursued, it would enable them to avoid the loss of another day. The taking two ballots on the same day was not a new case: one of the by-laws provided for taking two ballots at the same time in different rooms; and he hoped it would not be said, when an architect had been so long employed in improving their *locale*, that they could find no place for taking a second ballot. He thought it would be more advisable to do this in every point of view. It would be assuredly better for the Court of Directors and those who were of opinion that the question would be carried against the friends of Mr. B., because the greater number who came to the ballot, the greater would be the majority against the question, if the supposition of the Court of Directors were correct, and, of course, the more honorable would be the decision to them. —(Hear, hear!)

The *Chairman* said, with respect to the observation he had made as to the opinion entertained by other authorities on this

subject, he had only stated the fact as matter of information; it was far indeed from his view or intention to intimate that opinion for the purpose of influencing the votes of the proprietors. —(Hear!)—The statement was not made in the spirit of intimidation; and, though he had not the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), yet he thought that hon. proprietor would do him the justice to believe, that he would always act as independently and as conscientiously as any man in that court. —(Hear!)—He could not, however, exercising his best judgment, vote for taking the ballot in that house on the same day that was appointed for the election of directors. He should therefore propose that Friday the 21st of this month be the day; and, if it were necessary, he would take the sense of the court upon the question.

Mr. *Hume* inquired, whether it was competent for him to move any day on which the ballot should be held.

The *Chairman* said, that he proposed Friday the 21st of April.

Mr. *Hume* submitted whether it would not be exceedingly inconvenient to compel proprietors who would be ready for the ballot for directors on the 12th instant, to remain a week in town, or else to go back and come up again for the purpose of being present at the second ballot. He asked whether, in point of candour or fairness, when it had been stated that there was another room in that house fit for the purpose, it would not be proper to have the two ballots on the same day? If, however, that proposition were not agreed to, he would suggest that the 11th inst., the day before the election of directors, should be appointed for the ballot. Many proprietors would then be in town, and their time would be saved by that proceeding.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that the request to have the ballot on the 12th was so reasonable, and so much in favour of the directors themselves, that he was sure the directors would agree to it.

The *Chairman* said, that he was anxious to have the question decided on the earliest day, and by the greatest number of proprietors; but he could not consent that the ballot should be held on the same day that was appointed for the election of directors, because he never knew a double ballot to be taken in that house without creating much confusion. He should therefore propose Tuesday the 11th of April.

Mr. *Hume* again expressed a wish that the ballot on this question should be taken on the same day that was fixed for the election of directors.

The *Chairman* said, that so long as the ballot was taken on a different day from that appointed for the election of directors he was satisfied. But he had an insuperable

ble objection to the confusion which was created by taking two ballots on the same day; and it should not be forgotten, that a great deal of anxiety was manifested at the election of directors, which did not exist on other occasions.

It was then agreed that the ballot should be taken on Tuesday the 11th of April.

#### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. L. Stanhope said, he would take the liberty, before the court adjourned, to ask a question of the hon. Chairman. He had received a letter, signed with the names of twenty-four directors, calling on him to vote for certain individuals therein named at the ensuing election day. Now he wished to know whether that letter was

an official paper, or whether it was a hoax; next, he demanded whether, in the opinion of those high-minded gentlemen behind the bar, it was just, honest, politic, or lawful, for the Court of Directors to address him, a proprietor, on this subject; and lastly, he desired to know what any of the four gentlemen recommended in that letter had done for the benefit of their subjects in British India? If those gentlemen had effected any thing beneficial for the natives of India they might command his vote.

The Chairman said, the letter alluded to was sent forth in the customary way, and if the hon. proprietor did not like it, he might put it behind the fire. (*A laugh.*)

The court then adjourned.

## A List of the Directors

OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,  
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1826.

| Years to serve. | Accounts. | Buying and Warehouse. | Chitl College. | Correspondence. | Houses. | Low Suits. | Liberty. | Military Fund. | Military Seminary. | Private Trade. | Shipping. | Treasury. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1               | 1         | 1                     | 1              | 1               | 1       | 1          | 1        | 1              | 1                  | 1              | 1         | 1         |
| 2               | 2         | 2                     | 2              | 2               | 2       | 2          | 2        | 2              | 2                  | 2              | 2         | 2         |
| 3               | 3         | 3                     | 3              | 3               | 3       | 3          | 3        | 3              | 3                  | 3              | 3         | 3         |
| 4               | 4         | 4                     | 4              | 4               | 4       | 4          | 4        | 4              | 4                  | 4              | 4         | 4         |
| 5               | 5         | 5                     | 5              | 5               | 5       | 5          | 5        | 5              | 5                  | 5              | 5         | 5         |
| 6               | 6         | 6                     | 6              | 6               | 6       | 6          | 6        | 6              | 6                  | 6              | 6         | 6         |
| 7               | 7         | 7                     | 7              | 7               | 7       | 7          | 7        | 7              | 7                  | 7              | 7         | 7         |
| 8               | 8         | 8                     | 8              | 8               | 8       | 8          | 8        | 8              | 8                  | 8              | 8         | 8         |
| 9               | 9         | 9                     | 9              | 9               | 9       | 9          | 9        | 9              | 9                  | 9              | 9         | 9         |
| 10              | 10        | 10                    | 10             | 10              | 10      | 10         | 10       | 10             | 10                 | 10             | 10        | 10        |
| 11              | 11        | 11                    | 11             | 11              | 11      | 11         | 11       | 11             | 11                 | 11             | 11        | 11        |
| 12              | 12        | 12                    | 12             | 12              | 12      | 12         | 12       | 12             | 12                 | 12             | 12        | 12        |
| 13              | 13        | 13                    | 13             | 13              | 13      | 13         | 13       | 13             | 13                 | 13             | 13        | 13        |
| 14              | 14        | 14                    | 14             | 14              | 14      | 14         | 14       | 14             | 14                 | 14             | 14        | 14        |
| 15              | 15        | 15                    | 15             | 15              | 15      | 15         | 15       | 15             | 15                 | 15             | 15        | 15        |
| 16              | 16        | 16                    | 16             | 16              | 16      | 16         | 16       | 16             | 16                 | 16             | 16        | 16        |
| 17              | 17        | 17                    | 17             | 17              | 17      | 17         | 17       | 17             | 17                 | 17             | 17        | 17        |
| 18              | 18        | 18                    | 18             | 18              | 18      | 18         | 18       | 18             | 18                 | 18             | 18        | 18        |
| 19              | 19        | 19                    | 19             | 19              | 19      | 19         | 19       | 19             | 19                 | 19             | 19        | 19        |
| 20              | 20        | 20                    | 20             | 20              | 20      | 20         | 20       | 20             | 20                 | 20             | 20        | 20        |
| 21              | 21        | 21                    | 21             | 21              | 21      | 21         | 21       | 21             | 21                 | 21             | 21        | 21        |
| 22              | 22        | 22                    | 22             | 22              | 22      | 22         | 22       | 22             | 22                 | 22             | 22        | 22        |
| 23              | 23        | 23                    | 23             | 23              | 23      | 23         | 23       | 23             | 23                 | 23             | 23        | 23        |
| 24              | 24        | 24                    | 24             | 24              | 24      | 24         | 24       | 24             | 24                 | 24             | 24        | 24        |
| 25              | 25        | 25                    | 25             | 25              | 25      | 25         | 25       | 25             | 25                 | 25             | 25        | 25        |
| 26              | 26        | 26                    | 26             | 26              | 26      | 26         | 26       | 26             | 26                 | 26             | 26        | 26        |
| 27              | 27        | 27                    | 27             | 27              | 27      | 27         | 27       | 27             | 27                 | 27             | 27        | 27        |
| 28              | 28        | 28                    | 28             | 28              | 28      | 28         | 28       | 28             | 28                 | 28             | 28        | 28        |
| 29              | 29        | 29                    | 29             | 29              | 29      | 29         | 29       | 29             | 29                 | 29             | 29        | 29        |
| 30              | 30        | 30                    | 30             | 30              | 30      | 30         | 30       | 30             | 30                 | 30             | 30        | 30        |
| 31              | 31        | 31                    | 31             | 31              | 31      | 31         | 31       | 31             | 31                 | 31             | 31        | 31        |
| 32              | 32        | 32                    | 32             | 32              | 32      | 32         | 32       | 32             | 32                 | 32             | 32        | 32        |
| 33              | 33        | 33                    | 33             | 33              | 33      | 33         | 33       | 33             | 33                 | 33             | 33        | 33        |
| 34              | 34        | 34                    | 34             | 34              | 34      | 34         | 34       | 34             | 34                 | 34             | 34        | 34        |
| 35              | 35        | 35                    | 35             | 35              | 35      | 35         | 35       | 35             | 35                 | 35             | 35        | 35        |
| 36              | 36        | 36                    | 36             | 36              | 36      | 36         | 36       | 36             | 36                 | 36             | 36        | 36        |
| 37              | 37        | 37                    | 37             | 37              | 37      | 37         | 37       | 37             | 37                 | 37             | 37        | 37        |
| 38              | 38        | 38                    | 38             | 38              | 38      | 38         | 38       | 38             | 38                 | 38             | 38        | 38        |
| 39              | 39        | 39                    | 39             | 39              | 39      | 39         | 39       | 39             | 39                 | 39             | 39        | 39        |
| 40              | 40        | 40                    | 40             | 40              | 40      | 40         | 40       | 40             | 40                 | 40             | 40        | 40        |

#### THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

Wm. Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*  
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*  
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*

Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. 34, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square.*  
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*  
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*April 8th, 1826.*—A general meeting took place this day at the usual hour : Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from M.M. de Sacy, Othmar Frank, Dubois, and Klaproth, foreign members of the Society; from the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, and the Society of Arts; the Rev. Dr. Morrison, R. T. I. Glyn, Esq., Major Gen. Hardwicke, the Astronomical Society, and T. Myers, Esq.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

Alexander Russell, Esq. was admitted a Member of the Society.

The reading of Messrs. Burton and Ward's Report of their Journey into the Batak Country, was continued. The memoranda of the journey being concluded at the last meeting, the portion now read consisted of observations on the country, institutions, language, &c. of the Bataks. The country is described as comprizing that part of Sumatra situated between the line, and 2½° North latitude, with the exception of a few Malay settlements at the mouths of the rivers. The country is very populous, and the inhabitants are represented to bear a great resemblance to the Hindoos.

*April 22.*—The Society met this day, at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from Lieut. Col. W. Farquhar, Dr. Alexander Morison, P. M. Wynch, Esq., and Capt. P. P. King, R.N.

Thanks were ordered to be returned.

John S. Penleaze, Esq., was elected a member of the society.

Two curious proclamations by the Hoppo of Canton, translated from the Chinese by I. F. Davis, Esq., and communicated through Sir G. Staunton, were read. They are addressed to the Hong merchants; one relates to the practice of foreigners loitering about at Canton after the ships are despatched, which is forbidden; the other regards more particularly the transactions of the English with the Chinese, and distinctly recognizes the superiority of the English over the subjects of other countries who visit Canton.

The reading of the Journal of Messrs. Burton and Ward was then concluded; this part comprizes an interesting account of language, laws, slavery, marriages, burials, agriculture, manufactures, and government of the Bataks.

The next meeting will be on the 6th of May.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Progress of Colonial Reform; being a Brief View of the Real Advance made since May 15th, 1823, in carrying into effect the Recommendations of his Majesty, the unanimous Resolutions of Parliament, and the universal Prayer of the Nation with respect to Negro Slavery.*

*Journal of a Voyage up the Mediterranean; principally among the Islands of the Archipelago, and in Asia Minor; including many interesting particulars relative to the Greek Revolution, the Antiquities, Opinions, and Usages of Greece as they now exist. Collected from personal Observation, and interspersed with Literary Discussions, Sketches of Scenery, &c. By the Rev. C. Swan, Chaplain to H.M.'s ship Cambrian, and Translator of the "Gesta Romanorum."*

*Benyowsky, or the Exiles of Kamschatka, an Operatic Play, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

*Ports of England, No. 1., containing two Plates (Whitby and Scarborough), engraved in highly finished Mezzotinto, by Thomas Lupton, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., made expressly for the work.*

*Views taken near Rangoon, Parts 2 and 3.*

*The Forest Sanctuary; with Lays of Many Lands, and other Poems. By Mrs. Hemans. 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

*Comic Tales of the Hindoos. By the Abbé du Bois. 12mo.*

*Miriam, or the Power of Truth, a Jewish Tale. By the Author of "Influence." 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

*Molech; or the Approach of the Deluge. A Sacred Drama. By the Rev. W. Basset, M.A., 8vo. 5s. 6d.*

*In the Press.*

*A Supplement to the Register of East-India Ships, continued to the present time. By Horatio Hardy.*

## Burmese War.

### *Supplement to London Gazette, April 26.*

*Indian Board, April 25, 1826.*

Copies of the following despatches have been received at the East-India House, though not officially transmitted:

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, Nov. 30, 1825.

Sir: The enemy, in closing in upon our front, has been unremitting in his endeavours to intercept our communication with Rangoon. Large bodies of troops for the service have lately passed our flanks on both sides of the Irrawaddy, and the state of that river, covered, as it has lately been, with large and valuable convoys of stores and treasure, has necessarily caused me much anxiety, and retarded my moving forward. Shudoun-Mew, and the Sarraunuddy districts, have been overrun by these itinerant bands, and I have been under the necessity of detaching Lieut. Col. Godwin, with a strong detachment, for the purpose of driving the enemy from Shudoun, and, if possible, of surprising any parties he might have in that neighbourhood. On the night of the 24th, the Lieut. Col. marched to Shudoun, but the enemy, receiving intelligence of his approach, fled to the interior, and the detachment returned to quarters, after clearing the left bank of the river for fifteen miles below Prome. On the western bank, I deemed it of importance to retain possession of Padoun-Mew and for that purpose stationed one hundred men of H. M.'s Royal Regt., and one hundred of 26th Madras N. I., at that place, under the command of Capt. Deane, of the Royals, and supported on the river by a division of the flotilla, under Lieut. Kellett, of the Navy. This party was repeatedly attacked by the enemy in great force, and the meritorious conduct of both officers and men, as detailed in the inclosed copies of letters from Capt. Deane, will, I am certain, obtain for them the approbation of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. in Council. The first division of H. M.'s 87th Regt., in coming up the river, was fired at from the bank by a party of the enemy, and two men were unfortunately killed, with one officer wounded. The soldiers immediately landed and drove the enemy from his post with some loss. The particulars are detailed in a report from the commanding officer, Maj. Gully, of which a copy is herewith inclosed. Two divisions of H. M.'s 87th Regt., with the treasure boats, have now arrived, and I purpose marching out to attack the enemy to-morrow, the consequence of which will, I trust, be felt by all the dependent corps which have so long annoyed us.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Maj.-Gen.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj.-Gen. of Forces, dated Padoon, Nov. 20, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, a brush which took place between the party under my command and the enemy, this morning. In the early part of the morning the fog was so thick as to preclude our seeing any thing in our front, and on its clearing up I discovered, by means of a reconnoitering party, that the enemy were in considerable force on the edge of the jungle in front of my left, and shortly after I discovered them marching in three columns across my front, for the attack of my right, left, and centre—their main object being evidently to gain the right of the village. I consequently detached a party to turn their left, and had in a few minutes the satisfaction to observe that column retreating in confusion, and with considerable loss. I then moved forward, with the remainder of my party, to attack their centre, which also retired in confusion after a very few rounds: during this time, their right was engaged with a strong picket which I had placed to dispute the passage of a bridge on the left of the village—this they effectually did. In both the defence of my centre and left, I was much indebted to the prompt assistance afforded me by Lieut. Kellett, Royal Navy. The enemy's force consisted of two gik chatahs and about eight hundred men, armed

with muskets and spears, with two or three jingals: their loss I conceive to have been about twenty-five or thirty men killed. We had not, I am happy to say, a single man wounded. The enemy, however, from the great extent of the village, succeeded in setting it on fire at both ends, but very little damage was done, as we extinguished it almost immediately. The Rajah and all his attendants deserted the place the moment the firing commenced: he has, however, just returned, and appears much more composed, and highly delighted with the result.

I have, &c.

C. DEANE, Com. Detach.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj.-Gen. of Forces, dated Padoon, Nov. 25, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, another affair which we have had with the Burmese this morning. A little before daybreak we had embarked twenty men of the Royals, and thirty sepoy of the 26th Madras N. I., in the light row-boats intended to co-operate with Lieut.-Col. Godwin on the opposite side of the river. They were just in the act of shoving off from the shore, when the enemy, to the amount of five or six thousand, made a rush at our works, howling most horribly, and at the same time setting fire to the village, which they had entered at all points. We had fortunately got an eighteen-pounder into the battery late yesterday evening, which, added to two twelve pounders which we had before, did great execution. Lieut. Kellett, R. N. was the moment shoving off with the row-boats, but instantly returned to our assistance, with all his men, and kindly undertook the superintendence of the guns, the well directed fire of which so mainly contributed to our success. The enemy, after nearly two hours' sharp firing, retired in admirable order, carrying off great numbers of dead and wounded, so much so, that we have not been able to find more than ten or twelve dead bodies. I am happy to add, with the exception of one man slightly grazed in the elbow by a musket shot, we have not a man either killed or wounded: the Rajah's house was very early in flames and is burnt to the ground; indeed I may almost say, the village is completely destroyed. The guns in the boats were also of the greatest assistance in scouring the village with their grape. We have got possession of one jingal and three muskets. The enemy appeared to have several mounted men, but I cannot say what they were. I duly received the Dep. Quart. Master General's instructions, to place myself under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Godwin, but I have as yet heard nothing of him, except being informed by a serjeant's party of H. M.'s 41st regt., who came down in the boats, and arrived during this affair, in which they took part, that he was on his way down: I thought it most prudent to report direct, not knowing how long it might be before he arrived.—I have, &c., C. DEANE, Capt. Com. Detach.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj. Gen. of the Forces, dated on the River, near Prome, Nov. 21, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the enemy appeared in great force this morning at daybreak all along our front, and had a good deal of skirmishing with the pickets, but we could not succeed in drawing them within musket-shot of our works. They are all armed with muskets, and have a great many jingals, and two or more guns, with which they annoyed us very considerably, having taken up a position in the woody part of the village, from whence they opened a musket fire on the boats. From this I determined to dislodge them, and sent a strong party for that purpose; these came close upon them and drove them out with, I have every reason to believe, considerable loss. They are, however, by no means discomfited, and are I understand, determined to entrench themselves round us, and make regular approaches, as their orders are peremptory to carry the place. In confirmation of the number of their entrenching tools were left behind by the killed and wounded. Our only casualty this morning

ing, I am happy to say, is one lascar severely, but not dangerously wounded. The first shot grazed the jaw-bone, entered the shoulder and came out under the armpit. From one of the prisoners taken this morning, whom I have, by this opportunity, forwarded to Maj. Jackson, I learn there are absolutely 5,500 men now here, and that a further force is hourly expected down from Put-towdown, where he says the Setahnoon now is.—I have, &c., C. DEANE, Capt. Com. Detachment.

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gully, to Lieut.-Col. Tidy, C. B., Dep. Adj.-Gen.

Sir: I have the honour to state, for the information of Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, commanding the forces, that on the morning of the 25th inst., while in progress to this station, with three companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt. under my command, I was suddenly attacked from a steep bank covered with jungle, by the Burmese, near the village of Theacombine, when, after a short skirmish, they retreated in great confusion; their loss I could not ascertain, as they carried off their killed and wounded.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both officers and men, particularly with that of Capt. Bowes, who commanded a small party in advance, and sustained with great coolness the first and heaviest part of the enemy's fire, after having been wounded by almost the first shot. I beg leave to bring to the notice of Sir Arch. Campbell, the good conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hutchins on this occasion, and, in fact, ever since he has been with the regiment.—I have, &c., W. S. GULLY, Major Commanding.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in a detachment under the command of Maj. Gully.

H. M.'s 87th regt., in action with the enemy near Theacombine, on the 25th Nov. 1825.

H. M.'s 87th regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 capt. wounded.

Name of the officer wounded—Capt. James Bowes, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Copy of Letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, on Heights of Napadee, 4th Dec. 1825.

Sir: My last letters would apprize the right hon. the Gov.-Gen. in Council, that the main Burmese army, amounting to between fifty and sixty thousand men, had taken post in the immediate vicinity of Promé; and I have been for the last ten days anxiously awaiting an attack upon the strong position we had with much labour cleared and prepared for giving full effect to the movements and operations of our columns, and every possible encouragement has been held out to induce the enemy to meet us once on open ground. Finding him, however, much too wary to be drawn from his strong holds in the jungle, and suffering much annoyance and inconvenience from his marauding parties, and want of forage; I, on the 30th ult., took measures for making a general attack upon every accessible part of his line, extending on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, from a commanding ridge of hills upon the river, to the village of Simbike upon the left, distant from Promé eleven miles in a north-east direction. The enemy's army was divided into three corps. The left corps commanded by Maha Memiow, an old and experienced general, who had been sent down from Ava to introduce a new system of conducting the war, was stockaded in the jungles at Simbike and Hylalay, upon the Nawine river, and this corps amounted to 15,000 men. Burmese, Shans, and Cassayers, of which 700 were cavalry. The centre, under the immediate orders of the Kee-Wonghee, was strongly entrenched upon the hills of Napadee, inaccessible, except on one side by a narrow pathway, commanded by seven pieces of artillery, and on the river-side the navigation was commanded by several batteries of heavy ordnance. This corps consisted of 30,000 men, and the space between the left and centre corps, a thick and extensive forest, was merely occupied by a line of posts. The enemy's right, under the orders of Suddoonoon, occupied the west bank of the Irrawaddy, strongly stockaded, and defended by artillery.

Leaving four regts. of Nat. Inf. in the works at Promé, on the morning of the 1st inst., I marched upon Simbike, with the rest of the force, to dislodge the corps of Maha Memiow from its position on the Nawine river; and, as previously concerted, his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, with the

flotilla, and the 26th Madras N. I., acting in co-operation on the bank of the river, shortly after daylight commenced a heavy cannonade on the enemy's centre, and continued nearly two hours to attract his chief attention to that point. On reaching the Nawine river, at the village of Ze-ouke, the force was divided into two columns; the right column, under the command of Brig. Gen. Cotton, continuing to advance along the left bank of the river, while, with the other column, I crossed at the ford of Ze-ouke and advanced upon Simbike and Lombeck, in a direction nearly parallel with the Brig. General's division. We had to contend with every disadvantage of a difficult and enclosed country, nor did our information upon the position occupied by the enemy enable us to make any previous fixed arrangement for intercepting the retreat of an enemy to whom every footpath in the jungle was familiar, and whose irregular flight would, I was aware, be made by every path that promised safety at the moment. My object, however, was, that whichever column should have the good fortune to fall in with the enemy first, should attack him vigorously in front, while the other should endeavour to occupy such positions as should enable it to cut in upon him, when driven from his defences. The route followed by Brig. Gen. Cotton brought him in front of the stockaded position at Simbike, which he at once assaulted, and when his fire first opened, the column under my own direction was about a mile and a half distant to his left and rear. I, in consequence, detached Brig. Elrington to guard the fort at Ze-ouke, and the main road leading to Neoun-benzick, and the position of the Kee-Wonghee, while, with the rest of the column, I pushed on towards Sagee, in the hope of falling in with the enemy retiring upon Wattygoon. Brig. Gen. Cotton and his gallant division did not allow me time for completing this movement. In less than ten minutes every stockade was carried, the enemy completely routed, and I had only an opportunity of cannonading his panic-struck masses, as they rushed past through the openings of the jungle in the front. The attack upon Simbike was most handsomely led by Lieut.-Col. Godwin, of H. M.'s 41st regt., with the advanced guard of the right column, consisting of the light companies of H. M.'s Royals, 41st and 89th regts., and the light companies of the 18th and 19th regts. Madras N. I.; and H. M.'s 41st regt. under Maj. Chambers, stormed at another point, with the usual intrepidity of that gallant corps. The enemy left three hundred dead upon the ground, with the whole of his commissariat and other stores, guns, from four to five hundred muskets, and upwards of one hundred Cassay horses. The body of the old commander, Maha Memiow, seventy-five years of age, was also found among the dead. The enemy's left corps thus disposed of, and finding, from the testimony of all the prisoners, that Meeday had been fixed upon as the point upon which to re-unite in the event of any disaster I at once determined upon marching back to Ze-ouke, for the purpose of attacking the centre, under the Kee-Wonghee, on the following morning. At six in the evening the whole force was again assembled at Ze-ouke, where it bivouacked for the night, after a harassing march of about twenty miles, which the troops underwent with the greatest cheerfulness and spirit. At daylight on the morning of the 2d, we were again in motion. It was my intention to have cut in upon the river, so as to divide the Kee-Wonghee's force; but the impassable nature of the intervening country prevented my reaching Pagan, the point I had selected for breaking through his line, and the only road that could be discovered, led to the front of the fortified ridge of Napadee, already alluded to, which, from its inaccessibility on three sides, could only be attacked by a limited number of men in front. Early in the morning I detached Brig.-Gen. Cotton's division, with orders to endeavour to push round to the right, and gain the enemy's flank by every path that could be discovered, but, after great exertion, the effort was abandoned as wholly impracticable. Our artillery being placed in position opened with great effect, while his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved forward and cannonaded the heights from the river; I, at the same time, directed Brig. Elrington to fall in through the jungle to the right, where the Brigadier informs me the enemy opposed him with great gallantry and resolution, defending every tree and breast-work with determin-

ed obstinacy. To the Brigadier's left I directed six companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt., under Maj. Gully, to advance and drive in the enemy's posts to the bottom of the ridge: this service was performed with much spirit, and the enemy was driven from all his defences in the valley, retreating to his principal works upon the hills. The appearance of these works was sufficiently formidable, and the hills I have already mentioned could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by artillery, and defended by numerous stockades and breast-works filled with men, apparently all armed with muskets. As soon as the artillery and rockets, under Capt. Lumsdaine and Graham, directed by Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, had made an impression upon the enemy's works, and silenced several of his guns, I ordered the troops to advance to the assault. The 1st Bengal brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sale, and consisting of H. M.'s 13th and 38th Regts. under Majors Thornhill and Frith, was directed to advance to the breach, and storm the heights in front, and the six companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt. advanced through the jungle to the right, and drove every thing before them on that side: nothing could surpass the steadiness and resolute courage displayed in this attack. Scarcely a shot was fired in return to the enemy's continued volleys. H. M. 38th regt., which led, first entered the enemy's entrenchments on the heights, driving him from hill to hill over precipices which could only be ascended by a narrow stair, until the whole of the formidable position nearly three miles in extent, was in our possession.

During the attack his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane afforded me the most able co-operation, and I do myself the honour to inclose his Excellency's report of the good conduct of the officers and men of the Hon. Company's service, serving on board the flotilla, and I much regret to observe the name of Capt. Dawson of H. M.'s ship *Arachne*, who was conspicuously forward in the attack, amongst the list of killed. Lieuts. Underwood, commanding engineer, and Abbott, of the Bengal Engineers, who had closely reconnoitred the enemy's position, both volunteered to lead the columns, and were, I am sorry to say, both wounded in that service. I have also to regret the loss of some promising young officers and brave soldiers: but I am happy to observe that our loss, considering the extent and strength of the enemy's positions and great numerical superiority, has not been great: and I owe it to the troops to say, that the impression of their own steadiness and intrepidity upon the minds of the enemy, could alone have secured to them the brilliant successes of the 1st and 2d, with so few casualties as will be found in the Returns I have the honour herewith to transmit.

The defeat of the enemy's army on the east bank of the Irrawaddy has been most complete. He has been driven from all his strong positions in this neighbourhood, with the loss of all his artillery, great quantities of ammunition, and warlike stores; and although it is impossible, from the nature of the ground, to calculate the extent of his loss in killed and wounded, I am satisfied he has suffered most severely; and I am much mistaken if the Burmese commander again assembles a force within many thousands of the number lately in our front. The right corps of the enemy's army, under Sudda Weon, appears still to occupy some high ground on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. Measures are now in progress for attacking that division, and I have no doubt it will be dislodged from its defence to-morrow morning. On the 6th, I purpose marching upon Meeday, by the Neoun-benzick road, with the first division of the army. Brig. Gen. Cotton, with the second division, will remain a few days longer to act in co-operation with the flotilla, in the event of the enemy having rallied in his defences on the river between Prome and Neoun-benzick. I have no certain information upon his next rallying point. Meeday on the east, and Maloune on the west bank of the river, are both fortified, and are furnished with artillery. They are both named as the probable points of re-union, and I shall lose no time in appearing before whichever they have chosen for that purpose; but I think it important that one division should continue to act in co-operation with the flotilla, until it is clearly ascertained that the navigation of the river is open between this and Meeday.

I have to solicit the attention of the right hon.

the Gov. Gen. in Council to the judicious and cordial co-operation afforded me by his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, and the boats of H. M.'s squadron employed on this service. My best thanks are due to Brig. Gen. Cotton, for the able manner in which he led his column, and for his judicious and decisive attack upon the enemy's left at Simbiki. The services of Brig. Elington, Lieut. Col. Godwin and Sale, Majors Frith, Chambers, Thornhill, and Gully, who led columns, also claim my notice. Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding artillery, Lieut. Col. Pollock and Capt. Graham, of the Bengal artill., merit my fullest approbation for their exertions, and Capt. Lumsdaine, of the Bengal horse artill., although badly wounded, refused to quit the battery, and continued from his chair to direct the fire of his guns. Brig. Gen. Cotton informs me that he received every aid from the experience of Brigs. Armstrong and Brodie, serving under his command. From my deputies adj. and quart. mast. gen., Lieut. Col. Tidy and Maj. Jackson, and from my military secretary, Capt. Snodgrass, I received every aid and assistance during these operations; and Capt. Smith, of the Bengal army, volunteered his services, and accompanied me as aide-de-camp on the occasion.—I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Major Gen.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in action with the enemy on the 1st Dec. 1825.

2d bat. 1st or royal regt.—1 serj., 2 rank and file, killed; 1 ens., 5 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 41st regt.—2 lieuts., 1 serj., 11 rank and file, killed; 3 serjs. 25 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 89th regt.—2 rank and file, wounded.

18th Madras N.I.—2 rank and file, killed.

1st bat. Madras pioneers—1 lieut., 4 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Lieuts. T. B. M. Sutherland and W. Gossip, H. M. 41st regt.

Wounded—Ens. J. Campbell, 2d bat. 1st or royal regt., since dead; Lieut. J. Smith, 1st bat. Madras pioneers, dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in action with the enemy on the 2d Dec. 1825.

Bengal engineers—1 lieut. wounded.

Madras engineers—1 lieut. killed.

Bengal horse artill.—1 gun laser killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 38th regt.—1 lieut., 1 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 47th regt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt., 1 lieut., 1 serj., 26 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 67th regt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 maj., 1 lieut., 2 serjs., 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

34th Madras N.I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serj., 7 rank and file, wounded.

1st bat. Madras pioneers—2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Lieut. H. C. K. Proctor H. M. 38th regt.

Wounded—Lieut. Abbott, Bengal engineers, slightly; Lieut. Underwood, Madras engineers, severely, not dangerously; Capt. and Brev. Maj. Backhouse and Lieut. J. Gordon, H. M. 47th regt., severely, not dangerously; Maj. W. S. Gully, H. M. 67th regt., slightly; Lieut. J. S. Baylee, H. M. 87th regt., dangerously, since dead.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the enemy in the operations of the 1st and 2d Dec. 1825, by the army and flotilla.

Napadee Camp, Dec. 4, 1825.

Iron Guns—4 one and half pounders, 12 jingals, taken during the operations of the 1st Dec., a very considerable quantity of gunpowder, and a great number of muskets destroyed.

Brass Guns—1 thirty-two pounder, 1 nine ditto, 2 swivels.

Iron Guns—1 nine-pounder, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 three ditto, 2 two ditto, 4 swivels.

Iron cannonades—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six ditto. Taken by the army in the operations of the 2d Dec., a very considerable quantity of shot and

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gunpowder found on the works, also a number of jingals not yet collected.

Brass Gun—1 six-pounder.

Iron Guns—3 twelve-pounders, 1 two ditto. Taken by the flotilla about a ton of gunpowder, 400 muskets, and a large quantity of round shot, of different descriptions.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.  
Com. artillery with the forces.

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, on the Heights of Napadec, Dec. 5, 1825.

Sir: In my despatch of yesterday I mentioned my intention of attacking the enemy's right wing, under Sudda Woon, posted on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. Having concerted measures with his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, I directed Brig. Gen. Cotton to cross the river in the course of last night, with the division under his command, and, if possible, to land above the position occupied by the enemy. This the Brig. Gen. effected, and I had the pleasure early in the morning of seeing my orders carried into the fullest effect, as detailed in the letter herewith inclosed.

I have, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Cotton, to Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., commander of the forces.

Sir: You did me the honour of placing a proportion of the division under my command this morning, with orders to attack and dislodge the right wing of the enemy's army, situated in a series of stockades on the right bank of the river. The details were as follows:—250 Royal regt.; 270 H.M.'s 41st regt.; 260 H.M.'s 89th regt.; Lt. Comp. 28th Madras N.I.; 100 pioneers.

This operation was performed in conjunction with the navy and flotilla, and I am happy to add, was attended with the most complete success. The enemy retired from their stockades on the river from the severe fire from four howitzers and some rockets, ably directed by Lieuts. Paton and Seton, of the Bengal artillery; but, on taking possession of them, it was discovered they had a stockaded work about half a mile in the interior, completely manned and occupied by guns. Brig. Armstrong, Col. Brodie, and Col. Godwin immediately moved upon its centre and right, and I took the royals to the left, and the work was carried instantly, the enemy leaving three hundred dead on the field, and dispersing in every direction. I have sent in several prisoners, and from three hundred to three hundred and fifty muskets were broken by my men, having been abandoned by the enemy. I have set fire to the whole of their defences, and have only to add my warmest acknowledgments to Brig. Armstrong, who commanded the advance; to Col. Brodie, who had charge of the light companies; and Col. Godwin, who commanded the reserve; and to every officer and man who was engaged. The adj. general's and quart. mast. general's staff, under Capts. Hitchens and Steele, and my own personal staff, Capt. Wainwright, 47th regt., and Lieut. Wilson, 15th Light Inf., I venture to bring to your notice for their zeal on this and every other occasion. The artillery taken consisted of one eighteen pounder carronade, and five others, from four to six pounders, with a large quantity of jingals.—The operations of this day naturally connecting me with his Majesty's navy and the flotilla, I hope it will not be construed into presumption my venturing to bring to your excellency's notice the most cordial co-operation and valuable assistance I derived from his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, who directed personally the whole of the boats who cannonaded and cleared the advance of the troops from their disembarking above their position to their entering the enemy's works.—I am happy to say this service was performed with the trifling loss of one man killed, and four wounded.

I have, &c. W. COTTON, B. G.

The following despatches, relating to the anterior operations, are not included in the *Gazette*: they are here subjoined, from the *Calcutta Government Gazette*.

To George Swinton, Esq.

Sir:—In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I much regret to state for the information of the

right hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council, that the important movement therein contemplated could not be carried into effect, owing to the enemy's superior force and the strength of his positions.

The point upon which the different corps were directed to move was the village of Watty-goon, distant from Promé twenty miles, where my information led me to suppose a body of only two thousand five hundred Shams and Burmese were assembled, and from the easterly position they had chosen, with the apparent purpose of harassing our right flank in advancing, or of falling into our rear, annoying the garrison of Promé, and endeavouring to intercept our communication with that place.

For the purpose of dislodging this force (as I yesterday did myself the honour of stating), I placed two brigades of Madras N.I. under the command of Col. McDowall, directing him to approach the enemy's position at Watty-goon, with three regts. of N.I., so as to assail his left flank, while Maj. Evans with the 22d N.I., was ordered to move upon the front of the position, and to attack in concert with the main body; I also moved forward the 18th N.I. to the ground left by the 22d, to be in readiness to afford support to the latter corps if required. The uncertain state of the roads and country did not permit of the columns being accompanied by artillery.

The 22d N.I. came upon the enemy's position at Watty-goon, and Maj. Evans, from the firing on his right, considering Col. McDowall's column in the act of attacking, gallantly moved forward to take his share in the engagement, but finding himself mistaken in that point, and the enemy much too numerous and strongly posted to be assaulted by a single regt., he deemed it prudent to retire, which appears to have been done with steadiness and regularity.

The column under Col. McDowall's immediate command, approached the position of Watty-goon by the left flank, as directed, and reached that point, after a sharp conflict with the enemy's troops in advance, but the apparent strength of the position, and his very superior numerical force, did not, in the opinion of the senior officers, warrant an assault with the means at their disposal, and a retreat was determined on, in the course of which the 38th N.I., which had been delayed by unforeseen and untoward circumstances, came in most opportunely upon the enemy's flank, and materially checked his following up our retreating column.

I have to lament the loss of a good and worthy officer in Lieut. Col. Com. McDowall, and several other brave officers and soldiers, as will appear by the list of killed and wounded; but it affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe by the concurring testimony of the officers employed, and the official reports of commanding officers herewith transmitted, that the troops engaged conducted themselves with that steadiness and valour which has ever eminently distinguished the sepoys of the Madras army.—I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.  
Head-Quarters, Promé, 18th Nov. 1825.

To the Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces.

Sir: In conformity with the orders received on the 14th Inst., from the Quart. Mast. General's department, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Gen. Campbell, K. C. B., that I moved with the Regt. from our encampment on the Nullah at eight o'clock on the night of the 16th, to co-operate with Lieut. Col. Com. McDowall, in a simultaneous attack upon that part of the enemy's force reported to be in the vicinity of, or at the village of Wattygoon. At twelve o'clock p. m. the guide reported that we were not far from the advance guard of the enemy, on which I halted till about four o'clock, when I again advanced, and at about six came up with a body, stated by the guide to be their advanced picket, consisting of about 500 men, on whom I commenced a skirmishing attack, following them through the jungle on either side the road.

During this operation we heard a heavy firing in front to the right, which conceiving to be Col. McDowall's column driving in the enemy on his side, I expedited my advance, covered by the light company under Capt. Bird.

On coming to an opening in a very thick part of the jungle, which the guide pointed out as the entrance to the enemy's position, I found my advance checked by a very heavy fire, on which I

immed.

immediately formed the regiment into line in rear of the advance, and as much to the right as the jungle would admit of.

Conceiving the check experienced by the light company to be caused by a body of the enemy drawn up for the defence of this entrance to their position, I brought up two companies to its support, with a view of forcing the passage, bringing my regt. into line upon their position, and commencing an attack, in conjunction with that I hoped to find Col. McDowall making on their main body.

On coming up with these two companies I found myself under a heavy, well-directed, and destructive fire, from what appeared to be a bastion of a fortified position.

I found the leading subdivision of the light company nearly annihilated, and both the officers of that company wounded; that the men of the other companies were falling in numbers, and perceiving no indication that my hopes of a conjoint attack on the other side were correct, together with the guide's report that the enemy were 5,000 strong, supported by cavalry, I determined to retire.

The regt. marched off in good order, and was almost immediately pursued by a strong body of the enemy.

On gaining some ground, I thought it advisable to reform my line to check their advance. Seeing that the fire from the right wing which was first formed had the desired effect, and that the left was well locked up, I resolved on continuing my march, apprehensive that should the other columns of attack not have shewn themselves, the main body, with the cavalry, might have been brought to act against me.

We then continued our march without interruption, the enemy following with great boldness, and galling our rear for about three miles, during which operation we suffered severely in killed and wounded; those unable to move, with assistance of the latter, I regret to say, we were unavoidably obliged to leave on the ground.

The regiment, though considerably exhausted from marching all night, and the operations of the day, marched in good united order till we were within five or six miles of camp, when unfortunately, from the want of guides, all of whom made off at the commencement of the affair, we took a wrong road, the direction of which we followed for about five miles. On retracing our steps we met two sepoy of the 18th N. I. who thinking to lead us by a short road into Capt. Ross's camp, brought us through a deep swamp and jungle, which caused our having many stragglers, and prevented our arriving in our position till four in the evening, the regt. having been under arms for twenty hours.

I think it my duty to state to you, for the General's information, my entire satisfaction at the constancy and perseverance with which the regt. sustained itself under the very heavy and destructive fire from the enemy's work, until they received my orders to move off, and the steady manner in which they retired under the enemy's galling fire.

I beg particularly to recommend to the General's notice the conduct of Capt. Bird and Lieut. Darby, who were both wounded with the light comp., and I am much indebted to the whole of the officers for their assistance and support under such trying circumstances.

Lieut. Hay, though severely wounded, continued with his company till the enemy had ceased to interrupt our march.

To Lieut. and Adj. Bird I feel particularly indebted for the very active and useful aid I derived from him during the whole of these operations.

Lieut. D'Monmorency, of the Quart.-Mast. General's department, who conducted my march, displayed much gallantry and zeal in this affair, being almost constantly in advance under the enemy's fire.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of our loss, which I am sorry to say is very severe. Thirty-seven wounded men were brought into camp, although all the dooley bearers, with the exception of one set, ran off during the action.

Many of those reported missing fell into the rear from exhaustion during our long and harassing march.

The pain I still feel from my wound, and the amputation of my finger, will, I hope, plead my excuse for any inaccuracy in this report, as well as

for my not having made it immediately on coming to my ground last evening. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. LACEY EVANS, Maj.,  
Comp. 22d Regt. M. N. I.

Camp, Secomp 17th Nov., 1825.

To Lieut. Col. Tidy, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Sir: I have the honour to state for the information of the Commander of the forces, that the force under the command of the late Brig. McDowall, marched from this on the evening of the 15th at 6 o'clock P. M. and had proceeded about 12 miles, when the advance guard, under Capt. Coyle, 28th Regt., fell in with a party of the enemy, to the number of 100 or 150 men, apparently advancing. After the exchange of a few shots, during which two sepoy were wounded, the enemy were driven back with loss, as we afterwards ascertained by seeing on our return 3 bodies on the spot where the affair took place.

After crossing a nullah, the troops were halted for about an hour and a half, after which we proceeded forward, and heard a shout from a party of the enemy, who had occupied a village about 4 miles from the spot we had halted at.

About daybreak a bugle was heard a considerable distance to our left, and about half past seven it was again heard, and shortly after a heavy firing commenced from the spot where the bugle sound was heard, which was then answered by our bugles; we then advanced as rapidly as possible for about the space of an hour, during which the firing continued on the left, principally musketry, but latterly of heavy guns also, when we discovered the enemy in front, to which we were advancing; six comps. from the 28th were ordered as a flanking party to the right, when a severe conflict took place—the enemy being in great force and provided with jingals and muskets, disputed every inch of ground with great resolution. About this period, Capt. Coyle was wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and a contusion on the breast by a spent jingal ball. After proceeding in this manner about 4 miles, the 43d Regt. was ordered to take the place of the 28th, which was in front of the column, and proceeded fighting their way for about a mile, when they unexpectedly arrived in front of some strong works, from which a well-directed and heavy fire was kept up. The Grenadier Comp. under Ens. Elsey, 43d, was ordered to advance to that part of the works from which the heaviest fire proceeded, to endeavour to keep it under, on which service it advanced with the most determined resolution; but on arriving near the works, the firing became so heavy and galling that it was found necessary to return. At this time, I regret to state, Brig. McDowall was shot in the head by a musket ball and died immediately and nearly at the same moment, Lieuts. Manning, Ranken, and Ens. Elsey, 43d Regt., were obliged to be brought away, being all severely wounded. Lieut. Ranken, I am sorry to say, is since dead of his wounds.

Unprepared as the force was with means for assault, I found it necessary, after taking the advice of the sen. officers, to direct the retreat to be sounded, the rear guard commanded by Capt. Wiggins, assisted by Capt. McLeod, who, in a most gallant and judicious manner covered the retreat, which was made in as regular a manner as circumstances and the nature of the country would admit of, being a complete jungle, and under a severe and heavy fire from great numbers of the enemy who were in the jungle, and on our right and left, nearly surrounding our column and threatening to cut off our retreat, assisted by numerous bodies of cavalry, to the number of 500 or 600.

After a dreadful harassing march of ten miles, which, during the latter part, was rendered still more distressing by the men dropping on the road from fatigue, having rested only an hour and a half since their departure from Promé, we at length reached a river, or large nullah, about nine miles from Promé, which having crossed, I allowed the troops, for about an hour (the enemy had left pursuing us), when we proceeded, and arrived at Promé at about half past seven last evening.

I am sorry to say, from the want of a greater number of doolies, and absolute exhaustion of the bearers, notwithstanding the exertion of the sepoy and the officers giving their horses to bring in the wounded, &c., I was obliged to leave the dead and some wounded men in the rear.

I feel



I feel it the greatest pleasure in making known to the commander of the forces, that the conduct of both officers and men deserves every praise, especially for their conduct during so harassing a retreat: their exertions were unremitting.

I am particularly indebted to Capt. Wiggins, commanding 43d regt., and Capt. McLeod, for the able manner they covered the retreat, also to Capt. White, ass. qr.-mas. gen., and Capt. Johnston, M. B., Capt. Coyle was, I am sorry to say, wounded early in the action, whereby I was deprived of the service of that valuable officer during the retreat, and the command of the regt. devolving on Capt. Bell; his conduct and exertions deserve my best thanks. Mr. Assist. Surg. Sutherland, of the 28th, deserves every praise for his attention to the wounded: in his attention to the men he was unremitting, as also Mr. Assist. Surg. Cumming, 43d, who was equally so.

I reckon the enemy, from the very large bodies I saw in different parts of the jungle, to amount to at least to 10 or 12,000 Inf., and every way well armed.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded, &c. of the two regts. under my command.—I have, &c. CHARLES BROOK, Lieut.-Col., 28th Regt. Promé, 17th Nov., 1825.

To Lieut.-Col. Tidy, Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the Forces. Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commander of the forces, that, in obedience to orders, I marched from camp at Thomba-la, with the 38th Madras N. I. at 7 p. m. on the 15th inst., and arrived near to the village of Saagle, at four o'clock next morning; here the guides refused to proceed from not being able to find the road in the dark and was obliged to wait until daylight, and only reached Saagle at 6 A. M. 16th inst., I was induced to make this movement in preference to proceeding by the direct route to Wattygoung, in the hope of finding Col. McDowall's detachment, whose bugles were heard near this place, and also on account of my being too late to proceed direct to Wattygoung, which I could not hope to reach before twelve o'clock.

On arriving at the village of Saagle, I heard some firing in the direction of Wattygoung, and which appeared about seven miles distant;—the reports becoming heavier and more frequent, I proceeded towards Wattygoung at seven o'clock, and came up with the firing at twelve o'clock; here I observed the enemy in considerable numbers, consisting of cavalry and infantry, with jingals and small guns. I directed the light company to advance in front and skirmish with what appeared to be the rear of the enemy, while the regt. emerged from the narrow road in the jungle and formed column of companies when they proceeded to the attack the light infantry ceasing firing and joining the regt.; the enemy were so much taken by surprise that they fled before the regt. could reach them, having only lost a few men by the firing of the light infantry.

The enemy's cavalry having made some movements, which I thought indicated an attack on the regt., I formed square, and remained for some time in this position, repeatedly sounding the bugles to attract the attention of Col. McDowall's detachment, but without effect, as no answering sounds were heard; the firing, which on our arrival

had been very heavy, now entirely ceased; and not being able to ascertain the position of the detachment, I had no option left but to retreat, or permit myself to be surrounded by an overwhelming force, without hopes of succour or subsistence of any kind. I therefore commenced my retreat about one o'clock, and as I heard no more firing on either part, I trust the diversion made by the 38th N. I. in favour of Col. McDowall's detachment, suggested and arranged by the commander of the forces, was effected, although from the badness of the roads, and the distance being much greater than expected, not precisely in the manner dictated to me; the retreat was effected without any opposition by the enemy, and the regt. reached the village of Saagle at 4 p.m., 16th inst., halted two hours, and marched into Promé at 7 o'clock A.M., 17th inst.

The nature of the duty in which the regt. was employed did not afford an opportunity of distinguishing itself by any shining military exploit, except that the light company, under Capt. Dowden and Lieut. Willis dashed down upon the enemy in a most spirited style, and retreated, and ceased firing upon the signal being given, in the most orderly manner, and the whole of the regt. prepared for action with zeal and alacrity as well as the best order. I must, in justice to the regt., beg leave to call your attention to the severe and harassing march endured by the corps throughout the whole affair, in which the officers and men bore almost total want of rest for two nights and one day with the greatest patience and cheerfulness. I have, &c.

(Signed) D. C. SMITH, Lieut. Col. Commanding 38th N. I.

Camp, near Promé, 17th Nov. 1825.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in Action with the Enemy on the 16th Nov. 1825.

22d Regt. Madras N. I.—1 havildar and 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, and 38 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 7 rank and file, and 1 bhoostee, missing.

28th Regt. Madras N. I.—10 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 havildar, and 18 rank and file, wounded; 15 rank and file missing.

43d Regt. Madras N. I.—1 havildar, and 25 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 5 havildars, 47 rank and file, and 1 bhoostee, wounded; 17 rank and file missing.

Staff—1 lieut. col. commandant killed.

Name of Officer Killed—Staff—Lieut. Col. Com. R. McDowall.

Names of Officers Wounded. 43d Madras N. I.—Capt. H. Wiggins, slightly; Capt. A. McLeod, slightly; Lieut. C. Ranken, dangerously, since dead; Lieut. E. C. Manning, severely; Ens. W. Elsey, dangerously; Soobadar Soobramoody, slightly.

28th Madras N. I.—Capt. H. Coyle, severely and dangerously.

22d Madras N. I.—Major R. L. Evans, severely; Capt. C. M. Birl, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. J. P. Hay, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. F. Darby, slightly; Lieut. J. Shapland, slightly; Lieut. M. Poole, slightly.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 7.

*Juries in India Bill*—On the motion for receiving the report on this bill,

—Mr. Hume said, he wished to make a few observations on the bill. There was one clause which gave to the judges the power of selecting natives to serve as jurors. He thought it would be better to enact distinctly that one-half of the jury should be natives. It would be desirable

that the regulations acted upon by the judges in each presidency, with reference to the selection of jurors, should be transmitted to this country. The subject would thus be frequently brought under consideration, and could not fail to be productive of good effects. He would recommend that the judges should appoint juries to assess damages, as was the case here. Something should be also done towards ameliorating the condition of the half castes, who were now excluded from almost

almost every situation of honour or of profit.

Mr. W. Wynn said, he feared that great inconvenience would arise from adopting the suggestion of the hon. member. With respect to a regular return of the regulations acted upon by the judges in each presidency, he saw no necessity for it. It would answer every purpose if it should be produced occasionally upon motion. It would not be wise, under existing circumstances, to allow natives to sit as jurors on the trial of Christians. Though the half castes were excluded from the Company's service, they were, in many instances, taken into the service of the King, in which some distinguished themselves, and rose to the highest rank.

This bill was passed April 10.

April 26.

*Affair at Barrackpoor.* — Mr. Hume begged to know from the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, whether he intended to lay before the House any details respecting the despatch of the Commander-in-chief in India, or the investigation ordered as to the late melancholy transactions at Barrackpoor in India?

Mr. Wynn said he had received such a despatch as that alluded to, and did not think it expedient to place that information on the table of the House.

Mr. Bright inveighed against the principle on which the Burmese war had commenced, and the expense and waste of blood by which it was carried on.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On the 11th April a ballot was taken on the question, that the sum of £5,000 be granted to Mr. Buckingham. The question was decided in the negative; the numbers were as follows: *viz.*

For the question, ..... 157

Against it ..... 436

Majority against the grant, 279.

On the 12th April a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six Directors.\* At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be as follow, *via.*

James Pattison, Esq. .... 1736

John Lock, Esq. .... 1646

James Stuart, Esq. .... 1442

Charles Mills, Esq. .... 1379

John Bebb, Esq. .... 1306

Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Esq. .... 1078

James Rivet Carnac, Esq. .... 1054

Charles Mackinnon, Esq. .... 697

Sir William Young, Bart. .... 618

Whereupon James Pattison, John Lock, James Stuart, Charles Mills, John Bebb, and Henry St. G. Tucker, Esqs., were declared duly elected.

\* For new List of Directors, see page 687.

On the 13th April a Court of Directors was held, when the six new Directors took the oaths and their seats. Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., and the hon. Hugh Lindsey were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

Edward Lawford, Esq. has been appointed Solicitor to the hon. East-India Company, in the room of Henry Smith, Esq., deceased.

### CAPT. EYLES.—SHIP MALCOLM.

"*At anchor in the Downs, 20th Feb. 1826.*

"Dear Sir,—On the point as we are of taking leave of you and your excellent ship, after a passage of upwards of four months from Madras, we are unanimously impressed with the desire of expressing the sentiments and good wishes, with which your conduct during that period has inspired us.

"Of your character for professional science and skill, although it has our entire confidence, we presume not here to offer an opinion; but we should do violence to our feelings, if we were to remain silent on the subject of your unremitting watchfulness and attention to the duties of your ship, of the gentlemanlike mildness and cheerfulness of your manners, or of your marked consideration for our comfort and accommodation.

"These have been such (particularly when the crowded state of your ship is adverted to), as strongly to entitle you to our warmest sentiments of gratitude, respect and regard.

"Permit us then, dear Sir, to assure you of these sentiments, and do us the favour to accept, as a further token of their sincerity, a small piece of plate which we shall have the honour of presenting to you in London.

"And now, farewell! Believe that wherever your active and useful labours may lead you, you will carry with you our best wishes for your health and success; and our fervent prayers, that when in due season, you may bring them to a close, they may be crowned with the fullest measure of that happiness and prosperity which you so well deserve.

"Sensible as we are that we have occasioned much trouble to the officers of the ship, you will oblige us by conveying to them our thanks for the readiness with which they have afforded us their assistance, and our united good wishes for their welfare. Believe us, Dear Sir, &c. &c. (Signed) "Robert Sewell, Major Gen.

"John Leslie, Major 69th regt. comm.

"Matthew Jenour, Capt. 69th regt.

"Richard Brunton, Capt. 13th drags.

"John Smith, Capt. 69th regt.

"W. H. Sherlock, Lieut. 69th regt.

"Charles L. Dickson, Lieut. 69th regt.

"Peter

- "Peter Taylor, Lieut. 69th regt.
- "W. B. Frizell, Lieut. 30th regt.
- "Charles Stuart, Lieut. 69th regt.
- "J. E. Muttelbury, Lieut. 69th regt.
- "H. D. O'Halloran, Lieut. 69th regt.
- "A. C. Anderson, Ensign 69th regt.
- "G. B. Rose, Lieut. and Adj. 69th regt.
- "Thos. Shoolbraid, Q. Mast. 69th regt.
- "J. J. Coghlan, Asst. Surg. 69th regt."

#### LIEUT. COL. FARQUHAR.

The Chinese inhabitants of Singapore have, through the house of Messrs. Rundle, Bridge, and Co., presented Lieut. Col. Farquhar, late resident and commandant of that settlement, with a valuable and very elegant piece of plate, as a mark of their high estimation of his character and government as well at Malacca as at Singapore.

#### CURRENCY AT THE CAPE.

The Committee of Merchants trading to the Cape of Good Hope, announce that a direct communication from the Treasury states that his Majesty's ministers have come to the determination to make no alteration in the measures respecting the circulating medium of the Cape of Good Hope.

### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

**4th Light Drago.** Lieut. G. Pariby to be capt., v. Burrows dec (30 Sept. 25); Corn. A. E. Brownlow to be lieut., v. Murray dec.; and G. A. Brownlow to be corn., v. Bromwich (both 12 Aug. 25).

**11th Light Drago.** Capt. J. Tomlinson, from 13th L.D., to be capt., v. Wetherall, who exch. (17 Oct. 25); Corn. W. Handley to be lieut. by purch., v. Stewart prom.; and C. R. Hyndman to be corn. by purch., v. Handley (both 8 Apr.).

**13th Light Drago.** Capt. R. Brunton to be maj. by purch., v. Higgins prom. (2 Mar.); Capt. C. Wetherall, from 11th L.D., to be capt., v. Tomlinson, who exch. (17 Oct. 25); Lieut. J. H. Maitland to be capt. by purch., v. Brunton (2 Mar.); Corn. J. G. Evers to be lieut. by purch., v. Lang prom. in 8th F. (17 Feb.); Corn. T. F. Hart to be lieut. by purch., v. Brown prom.; and R. Gethin to be corn. by purch., v. Hart (both 8 Apr.).

**16th Light Drago.** Corn. E. Guest to be lieut. by purch., v. Armstrong prom. (8 Apr.); B. N. Eversard to be corn. by purch., v. Guest (8 Apr.); Asst.-surg. J. Mout, from 13th F., to be assist. surg., v. Malloch prom. in 46th F. (13 Mar.).

**1st Foot.** Capt. D. Deuchar to be maj. by purch., v. Graham, who rets. (6 Apr.).—*To be Capt.* Lieut. J. Bland (2 Mar.); Lieut. J. V. Fletcher, by purch., v. Deuchar (6 Apr.).—*To be Lieuts.* Ens. J. W. Butt (2 Mar.); Ens. and Adj. J. Mullen, to have rank (3 Mar.); Lieut. A. L. McLeod, from h. p., v. S. Sargent, whose app. has not taken place (9 Mar.); Ens. A. H. Ognaby, v. Williamson dec. (22 Mar.); Ens. T. M. Byrne, v. Bichner dec. (23 Mar.); Lieut. W. M'Pherson, from 2d W. I. regt., v. Bland (24 Mar.); Ens. A. Mackenzie, by purch., v. Fletcher (6 Apr.).—*To be Ensigns.* Ens. J. Ritchie, from 1st R. Vet. Bat. (7 Apr.); Ens. F. Carr, from h. p. 3d W. I. regt., v. Ormsby (22 Mar.); W. D. Bedford, by purch., v. Mackenzie prom. (6 Apr.); A. M. Wilmott, by purch., v. Campbell app. to 4th F. (7 Apr.); F. Hoskins, v. Butt (8 Apr.); R. Goling, v. Byrne (9 Apr.).

**3d Foot.** Maj. C. W. Wall to be Lieut. Col.; and Br. Lieut. Col. Cameron to be maj., v. Wall (both 25 Mar.).—*To be Capt.* Br. Maj. A. Bowen, from 25th F. (16 Mar.); Lieut. W. Woods, v. C.

estab. (26 Mar.).—*To be Lieuts.* Ens. G. L. Christie (25 Mar.); Ens. D. Stewart (26 Mar.); Lieut. H. C. Amiel, from h. p. 17th L. D. (27 Mar.); Lieut. N. Ashhurst, from 46th F. (do.); Lieut. P. Mackie, from 87th F. (do.); Lieut. W. Cain, from 14th F. (do.); Lieut. P. Dore, from h. p. 24th F. (do.); Lieut. H. A. Morehead, from 53d F. (do.); Ens. G. H. Moore, from 94th F. (26 Mar.); Ens. G. Carr, from 52d F. (29 Mar.); Ens. W. Walsh, from 35th F. (30 Mar.); Ens. J. B. Wheatstone, from 53d F. (31 Mar.); T. Shiel late lieut. 7th F., v. Woods (1 Apr.); Ens. M. Barr, by purch., v. Croasdale prom. (8 Apr.).—*To be Ensigns.* Ens. J. Hanna, from 1st R. Vet. Bat. (7 Apr.); R. Turton, by purch., v. Christie (25 Mar.); W. Rainey, v. Stewart (26 Mar.); P. de Blaquiere, by purch., v. Barr (8 Apr.).

**6th Foot.** Lieut. T. Duke to be Capt., v. Cox dec.; and Ens. W. Warrington, from 67th F., to be lieut., v. Duke (both 28 Aug.).

**13th Foot.** Lieut. Hon. F. Howard, from h. p., to be Lieut., v. Wilson app. to 52d F. (30 Mar.); Serj. Maj. W. Hutchins to be adj., with rank of Ens., v. Fenton prom. (13 Sept.); Hosp. As. J. Robertson to be assist. surg., v. Mouat app. to 16th L. Dr. (13 Mar.).

**14th Foot.** Ens. R. Budd to be lieut. by purch., v. White app. to 32d F. (16 Mar.); Lieut. W. Moir, from h. p. 37th F., to be lieut., v. Cain app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.).

**16th Foot.** Ens. R. J. N. Kellett, from h. p. 24th F., to be ens., v. Prettyjohn app. to 53d F. (31 Mar.).

**20th Foot.** Ens. R. M'Dermott to be lieut., v. Moore app. to 15th F.; and F. H. Stephens to be ens., by purch., v. M'Dermott (both 23 Feb.).

**30th Foot.** T. R. Burrows to be ens., v. Wilson dec. (16 Aug.).

**31st Foot.** Ens. W. M. Wetenhall to be lieut. by purch., v. Ruxton prom. (16 Mar.); J. C. Stock to be ens., v. Minchin prom. (23 Mar.).

**39th Foot.** Lieut. J. H. Law to be capt., v. Birch dec. (9 Sept.); Br. Maj. W. K. Rains, from 51st F., to be capt., v. Woodward, who exch. (8 Apr.); Ens. W. H. Minchin, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Law (9 Sept.); Ens. J. J. Lowth to be lieut., v. Torrens dec. (11 Sept.); T. Jenkins to be ens., v. Maclean (2 Mar.); A. Whittle to be ens., v. Lowth (23 Mar.).

**41st Foot.** Capt. J. Corfield, from 77th F., to be capt., v. Burrows dec. (23 Mar.); 2d-Lieut. I. Hay, from 106th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Venturine prom. (8 Apr.).

**44th Foot.** Ens. E. C. Mathias to be lieut., v. Gledstanes dec. (16 Aug.); Ens. E. H. Clarke, from 4th F., to be ens. by purch., v. Langmead prom. (4 Mar.); J. D. Young to be ens., v. Mathias (16 Aug.).

**45th Foot.** Ens. J. Du Vernet to be lieut. by purch., v. Geddes prom. (8 Apr.).—*To be Ens.* by purch. G. H. Clarke, v. Du Vernet (8 Apr.); A. M. Tulloch, v. Lewis prom. in 98th F. (9 Apr.).

**46th Foot.** Capt. R. Martin, from 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be capt., v. Miller app. to 24th F. (8 Apr.).—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. E. J. Bruce, from 1st R. Vet. Bat., v. Gleeson app. to 90th F. (8 Apr.); Lieut. E. W. R. Antrobus, from h. p. 13th F., v. Ashhurst app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.).—C. W. St. J. Wall to be ens. by purch., v. Leigh prom. (8 Apr.).

**47th Foot.** Lieut. A. Campbell, from h. p. 77th F., to be lieut., v. B. O'D. Bennett who exch. (30 Mar.).

**48th Foot.** Maj. J. Taylor to be lieut. col., v. Erskine dec.; Br. Maj. J. T. Morisset to be maj., v. Taylor; and Lieut. W. Reed to be capt., v. Morisset (all 8 June 25).—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. E. Griffiths, from 2d R. Vet. Bat., v. Smith app. to 60th F. (10 Apr. 25); Ens. W. A. McLevery, v. Reed (26 Aug.); Ens. W. Bell, v. Vincent dec. (23 Mar.).—*To be Ensign.* J. A. Erskine, v. Bell (23 Mar.).

**54th Foot.** Lieut. E. Wells, from 8d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Dalgety app. to 70th F. (9 Apr.); Ens. H. R. Clarke to be lieut., v. Fenton dec. (16 Aug.); — Bayley, to be ens., v. Clarke (16 Aug.).

**59th Foot.** Lieut. J. H. Arnold, from 2d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Leslie app. to 72d F.; Ens. W. Fuller to be lieut. by purch., v. Amherst prom.; and R. B. Yates to be ens. by purch., v. Fuller (all 8 Apr.).

**67th Foot.** R. A. Gosset to be ens., v. Warrington prom.

prom. in 6th F. (2 Mar.); Qu. Mast. Serj. W. Mew to be qu. mast., v. Johnstone dec. (16 Feb.)

87th Foot. Ens. P. Ramsay to be lieut., by purch., v. Harley app. to 32d F. (8 Apr.)

89th Foot. Ens. R. Lewis, from 45th F. to be lieut. by purch., v. Macdonald app. to 80th F. (2 Mar.); Ens. J. M. Russell, from 12th F. to be lieut., v. Mackie app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.)

97th Foot. Lieut. V. H. Mairia, from h.p. 6th Dr. Gm., to be lieut. (16 Mar.); and Ens. W. T. Stannus to be lieut., v. Macdonald prom. (8 Apr.); E. Barton to be ens. by purch., v. Stannus (4 Apr.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. T. Nowlan, from 60th F. to be 1st-lieut. (16 Feb.); Lieut. H. Nason, from h.p. 8th W. I. Regt., to be 1st-lieut. (2 Mar.); A. Irvine to be 2d-lieut., v. T. Mylius prom. (9 Apr.)

Brevet. The undermentioned cadets of Hon. E. I. Company's service to have rank of 2d-lieut. during period of their being placed under command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of engineers at Chatham, for field instruction.—H. B. Turner, T. T. Pears, A. de Butts, E. Buckle, A. Douglas, E. Lawford, S. Irest, R. Henderson, G. B. Trcmehere, F. Pelly, F. C. Cotton, W. H. Graham, G. Patrickson, W. S. Smyth, T. M. B. Turner (all 8 Mar.)

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. Col. J. Castle, 6th F.;—Capt. P. Dennis, 41st F.; G. Chambers, 40th F.; H. J. Henley, 14th F.; J. Gardiner, 3d F.; S. Zabelle, 38th F.—Lieuts. S. D. Grinsell, 38th F.; J. Kendall, 48th F.; E. T. Gregory, 38th F.; J. Bond, 31st F.—Ens. F. F. Vane, 45d F.; A. J. L. Cavie, 14th F. (all 8 Apr.)

## INDIA SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

March 30. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from China; *General Kyd*, Nairne, from China; and *Corsair*, Petrie, from Singapore; all at Deal.—April 3. *Lord Suffield*, Brown, from Bengal 10th Oct.; at Deal.—4. *Repulse*, Paterson, from China; *Bridgewater*, Manderson, from China; and *Atlas*, Hunt, from Madras and Ceylon; all at Gravesend.—6. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, from Bengal; at Gravesend.—8. *Ingdis*, Serle, from China; at Gravesend.—9. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 20th Nov.; at Liverpool.—10. *Waterloo*, Alsager, from China; *Harfordshire*, Hope, from China; *Cornumandel*, Boyes, from Bengal 18th Nov.; and *James Sibbald Forbes*, from Bombay 26th Nov.; all at Deal.—10. *Vittoria*, Southam, from Singapore 22d Nov.; at Gravesend.—10. *Mary*, Jefferson, from Bengal 19th Nov.; at Liverpool.—10. *Hannah*, Shepherd, from Bombay 19th Dec.; also *Britannia*, Boucher, from Bombay; both at Portsmouth.—10. *Lady Flora*, Earl, from Bengal 9th Dec.; also *Simpson*, Simpson, from Bombay; off Portsmouth.—11. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kellar, from N. S. Wales and Batavia; off Margate.—11. *Phoenix*, Dixon, from N. S. Wales; at Deal.—12. *Corn Brea Castle*, Davey, from Bengal 1st June; also *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton, from Bengal; at Deal.—16. *Rosella*, Evans, from Sumatra; at Gravesend.—22. *John Higgar*, Blair, from Bombay 5th Dec.; at Liverpool.—23. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bombay 4th Dec.; also *Ceres*, Warren, from Bombay 12th Dec.; both at Deal.—23. *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal 4th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—24. *Raghuvaran*, Cruickshank, from China 6th Jan.; at Deal.

### Departures.

March 23. *Nautilus*, Heskett, for China; from Deal.—April 3. *Atalanta*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bengal and China; from Cove of Cork.—8. *Earl St. Vincent*, Middleton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—9. *Hedley*, Crockley, for Singapore and Manilla; from Portsmouth.—16. *Adrian*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—17. *Chapman*, Milbank, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—19. *Providence*, Ardlie, for Bengal; from Deal.—19. *Palmyra*, Lamb, and *Hooghley*, Reeves, for Ceylon (with part of H. M.'s 78th regt.); both from Cork.—20. *Belmont*, Johnson, for Ceylon (with troops); from Cork.—21. *Tranmere*, Wales, for V. D. Land; from Deal.

### SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Columbus, London to Bengal, 13th Dec., near the Cape of Good Hope.—Royal Charlotte, Dudman, London to Ceylon, 7th Feb., on the Equator, in 20. W.—Berwickshire, Shepherd, London to China, 17th Feb., lat. 1. N., long. 20.—Clyde,

London to Bengal, 20th Dec.—Duke of Bedford, Tween, London to Madras and Bengal, 16th March, lat. 40., long. 15.—Thames, Havelside, London to Bengal and China, 12th Feb., lat. 6. N., long. 19.—Marquess of Hastings, Ostler, London to N. S. Wales and China, 28th Nov., lat. 39. S., long. 24. E.—Darius, Bowen, London to Bombay, 4th Feb., lat. 3. N., long. 22. W.

### PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

*Per General Kyd*, from China: S. Paxton, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Mrs. Paxton; Miss A. Paxton, Miss M. S. Paxton; Miss E. G. Wyatt; Master H. Wyatt; Master C. Pritchard, from St. Helena.

*Per Corn Brea Castle*, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Morrison; Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Maj. Brook; Mrs. Torrian; Mrs. Pickett; Mrs. Morrison; Major Brook; Rev. J. Torrian; G. C. Master, Esq., Bengal C.S.; J. Stainforth, ditto; J. Anderson, Esq., A. Anderson, Esq., and H. Evans, Esq., merchants; Misses Emma and Jane Russell, Sarah and Emma Brook, and Lydia Torrian; Masters J. Campbell, I. Campbell, W. Russell, E. Simpson, and—Doyle; six European and five native servants.

*Per Kellie Castle*, from China: Mr. W. Burrows.

*Per Ingdis*, from China: W. Haynes, Esq., Mrs. Haynes, and two Masters Baynes, from China; Capt. Blast, Bombay Marine; Master Brown; Raymond Martinez, a Spanish priest; two servants.

*Per Larkins*, from Bengal: Capt. Swayne, H. M.'s 44th foot; Mrs. and Miss Swayne; Mrs. and Miss Hawtreay; Messrs. Knyvitt, O'Hanlon, Carter, and Dyke; Dr. Hamilton, 13th L. Drags; 48 invalids.—Col. Hawtreay was landed at St. Helena.

*Per Cornumandel*, from Bengal: Mrs. and Mrs. Ashburner; B. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Leckles; Lieut. and Miss Taylor; Capt. Everest; Lieuts. Roxburgh and Anstruther; Ens. Elliott; Mr. C. Paris; 3 children of Mrs. Sherlock's (Lieut. Col. Vaughan, and Mr. Mainwaring were left at the Cape).—From the Cape: Rev. J. Philip, missionary; Mrs. Philip and 3 children; two Masters Reed; 4 European servants, and one native servant.—(Mrs. Barlow died at sea on the 16th Dec., and Mrs. Sherlock on the 8th March.)

*Per Waterloo*, from China: H. Meriton, Esq., superintendent of marine, Bombay; Capt. R. P. Fulcher, Bengal N.I.; Mrs. Fulcher and child; Miss Turner; Mr. F. Gach; Mr. E. Mainwaring, from St. Helena; 10 invalid soldiers from ditto; 4 servants, European and native.

*Per Hannah*, from Bombay: Mrs. Clow and 3 children; Captains Foy and Watson; Lieuts. Taylor and Thomas; Dr. Preston; one invalid, and two servants.—(Capt. Patterson, country service, was left at St. Helena.)

*Per Ceres*, from Bombay: Masters Albert, Gerald, and Charles Harvey; and three children.

*Per Herefordshire*, from China: Master T. H. Brockley, from Madras.

*Per Britannia*, from Bombay: Dr. Phillips, president of the Medical Board; Mrs. Phillips and three children; Dr. French, 46th regt.; Lieut. Patience, H. M.'s 20th regt.; Lieut. Wilson, Bombay marine; Master Davies.—From the Cape: Mr. Godling.

*Per Dorothy*, from Bombay: Mrs. Bird and two children; Mr. Stouquellur.

*Per James Sibbald*, from Bombay: Mrs. Cowper and four children; Mrs. Mainwaring and two children; Mrs. Waring; Rev. Archdeacon Barnes; Capt. Waring, Queen's Royals; M. Alexander, Esq., surgeon ditto; two European female servants.

*Per Lady Flora*, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Sutherland; Mrs. J. W. Sutherland; Capt. J. Cragie, N. I.; Mrs. Waterman; Master T. Waterman; Lieuts. Archer and Rowe, R.N.; Mrs. Maj. Jackson; Mrs. Commodore Hayes; Mrs. Malsch; Mrs. Greig and three children; Mrs. M. A. Hungerford; three Masters Woolen; Master Hessing.

*Per Simpson*, from Bombay: Maj. Elphinstone, Comp.'s service; Capt. Otway and Lieut. Taylor, H. M.'s 46th regt.; Mrs. Jackson and six children; Miss Paucutt; Master E. Colebrooke; one European male servant.

*Per Charles Forbes*, from Bengal: Lieut. Watt, Bengal army; Mr. Rowlandson, Madras army; Mr. Harrison.

*Per Rosella*: Capt. J. Ralph, late of the Mulgrave Castle, from the Cape; Mr. Casper.

*Per Phoenix*, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, and two children; Mr. Fergusson; Dr. Davis; Mr. Weller; Mr. M'Donald; Mr. Brown; Mr. Norborough; Dr. Goodall; Capt. Casque, from Bahla.

*Per Farquharson*, from China: A. H. De C. Lawson, Esq., late chief officer of the Royal George; Mrs. Lawson; Mr. W. Lane; Mrs. Lane, and Master T. Lane.—From Bombay: Mr. G. G. Jarman; Lieut. Liddel.—From Singapore: Mrs. M. Quiros; Master P. H. Quiros; Master Claude Quiros; R. Aspinall, Esq.—Compte de Bocarme, from Amjeer; four servants.

*Per Cambridge*, from Bombay: Mrs. G. L. Pendergast; Mrs. H. Blair; Mrs. W. Nepean; Mr. Jervis; Mrs. Fields; Mrs. Johnson; Miss Baker; G. L. Pendergast, Bombay civil service; Lieut. Col. Corsellis, Bombay army; Capt. G. H. Gibb, Madras army; Lieut. C. Thullier, Bombay army; Lieut. W. Wade, ditto; J. Johnson, Esq., merchant; six children; three invalids; seven servants.—(P. Stewart, Esq., of Bombay, and Lieut. E. Armstrong, Madras army, were lauded at the Cape.)—Lieut. W. H. Sparrow died at sea on 25th Dec.).

*Per Minerva*, from Bengal: Lady M'Mahon; Mrs. Fendall; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Nepean; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Col. Franklin; Miss D. Ridges; Miss Budd; Maj. Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, bart.; James Motney, Esq., civil service; G. R. Martin, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Col. W. Franklin, H.C.'s service; Capt. Whitlie, H.M.'s 30th regt.; Lieut. Lellie, H.M.'s 31st regt.; W. D. Wilkinson, Esq., merchant; twelve children; eight European servants; six native do.; 73 charter-party passengers.

#### PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

*Per Providence*, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. Podmore, 44th regt. Madras N.I.; Capt. Fenning, 6th regt. Madras Cav.; Capt. Hebbage, 29th regt. Madras N.I.; Lieut. Hawes, 2d Madras Europ. regt.; Lieut. Lennox, 43d Bengal N.I.; D. B. Wardlaw, Esq., surg. Bengal estab.; Mr. C. Yates; two Misses Yates; Mrs. Lennox and infant son; Mrs. Fenning; Mrs. Blinkinson; two Misses Thompson; two Misses Cave; Messrs. Wilkinson and Studdart, free merchants, Bengal estab.; Messrs. Colley, Burt, Cave, and W. Cave, Europ. residents; Messrs. Blinkinson, Pinnock, Wollaston, Gray, Kinlock, Reddie, Lyons, Steele, Garrett, Hunter, Dunmore, Humphries, Mainwaring, Long, and Farran, cadets.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

April 3. In Cleveland Row, the lady of Capt. Marryatt, R.N., of a son.

5. At Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

22. At Great Bookham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. W. Heberden, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At Paisley, T. Dykes, Esq., of Calcutta, to Marian, daughter of T. Leishman, Esq., of Oakshaw.

April 1. At Liverpool, R. Benson, Esq., of Latham Park, county of Armagh, Ireland, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Gray, one of the chaplains on the Bombay establishment.

4. At Dumfries, the Rev. J. Smith, A.M., missionary to the Chinese, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. R. Bland, merchant, Dumfries.

13. At St. James's Church, Westminster, G. Cracklow, Esq., of the hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Suzette, eldest daughter of D. Gill, Esq., of Cork Street.

27. T. W. Rundall, Esq., late of the East-India House, to Mrs. Haworth, of Red-Lion Square.

Lastly. At Kirkcubright, Capt. Hannah, of the Duke of Lancaster Indianman, to Mary, third daughter of Provost M'Kinnell, Kirkcubright.

#### DEATHS.

Feb. 15. At sea, on his passage to England, Brig. Gen. Morrison, H.M.'s 44th regt.

March 20. Mr. G. W. Kippen, son of the late Capt. G. Kippen, hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. W. Prowse, Esq., a rear-admiral in the royal navy, in his 74th year.

April 1. Lieut. J. N. Gregg, H.M.'s 30th foot, aged 28.

3. In Argyll Place, G. Stackhouse, only surviving son of the late H. Tolfrey, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Stirling, William, son of the late Capt. E. Graham, Bengal artillery, aged 14.

7. At Tours, J. M. Farewell, Esq., aged 29. He was on the regular house establishment of the hon. E. I. Company, and a captain in the 1st Somerset Militia.

16. At Camberwell, Mr. W. Ferron, late of the hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. In Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, Elizabeth Welch, daughter of Capt. Sanderson, Bengal Cavalry, aged 8 months.

19. At the Hague, S. O. Wood, Esq., aged 23, eldest son of Col. S. Wood, C.B., of Rawdon House, Huddesdon, Herts.

Lastly. At Halle, Professor Vater, the celebrated Orientalist.

— At Tarsus, in Syria, whilst on his travels, Mr. W. N. Blaue, in his 26th year.

### GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 May—Prompt 4 August.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Pepper—Saltpetre—Sago—Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds—Arrow Root—Nutmeg Soap—Cinnamon Oil—Clove Oil—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 11 May—Prompt 4 August.

Licensed.—Ore of Antimony—China Camphor—Lac Dye—Shellac—Gall Nuts—Gum Arabic—Gum Senega—Bees' Wax—Terra Japonica—Munjeet—Senna—Safflower.

For Sale 16 May—Prompt 4 August.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Ivory—Seed Coral—Lacquered Ware—Buffalo Horns—Mangoes—Wood unrated—Red Wood—Sandal Wood—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 17 May—Prompt 18 August.

Company's.—Cape Madeira—Pontac.  
Private-Trade.—Madeira.

For Sale 24 May—Prompt 25 August.

Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 6 June—Prompt 1 September.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,450,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 14 June—Prompt 8 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 19 June—Prompt 6 October

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

### CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Kellie Castle*, General Kyd, *Repulse*, *Bridgewater*, *Ingla*, *Herefordshire*, and *Waterloo*, from China; and the *Larkins* and *Corn Brea Castle* from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Coloured Piece Goods—Raw Silk.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Coral Beads—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—China Ware—China Ink—Paper—Vermillion—Marble Slabs—Canes—Bamboos—Mats—Madeira—Sherry.

# EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

| Ships.  | Tons. | Managing Owners.     | Commanders.      | First Officers. | Second Officers. | Third Officers.  | Fourth Officers. | Surgeons.      | Pursers.       | Consignments.                            | To be Afloat.   | To sail to (Covers end.) | To be in the Down. | When Sailed.     |
|---|-------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>Abercrombie</i> }<br>1 <i>Robinson</i> } | 1331  | Henry Bonham         | John Innes       | James S. Biles  | A. C. Proctor    | G. Frampton      | H. Shepherd      | T. Colledge    | Wm. Dallas     | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 Nov. | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>13 Jan. |
| 1 <i>Edinburgh</i> }<br>3 <i>Edinburgh</i> }  | 1296  | Henry Bonham         | Henry Bax        | G. A. Bond      | D. Marshall      | P. Bonham        | George Waller    | T. L. Matthews | W. J. Shephard | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>11 do. | 1825.<br>19 do.          | 1825.<br>19 do.    | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>Berwickshire</i> }<br>4 <i>Thames</i> }  | 1332  | Henry Bonham         | John Shepherd    | H. L. Thomas    | R. C. Fowler     | T. M. Storr      | Alex. Fraser     | T. Davidson    | J. W. Rose     | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>24 do. | 1825.<br>8 Dec.          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>20 do.  |
| 1 <i>Lord Leathley</i>                        | 1329  | Henry Bonham         | Wm. Haviside     | J. Cruickshank  | Chas. Penny      | Wm. Clark        | Geo. Steward     | Henry Perrin   | Edw. King      | St. Helena, Bombay, & China              | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 1 <i>Earl of Balcarross</i>                   | 1417  | Henry Bonham         | Charles Stewart  | Wm. Evans       | J. Freeman       | B. Bailey        | H. W. Parker     | Robt. Martin   | Edw. King      | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>Sir David Scott</i>                      | 1342  | Joseph Campbell      | Peter Cameron    | Rees Thomas     | W. P. Griffith   | Boulter J. Bell  | O. Richardson    | Henry Annot    | J. L. Wardell  | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 5 <i>Dunira</i>                               | 1225  | George Palmer        | J. O. M. Taggart | T. H. Scott     | Robt. Scott      | D. J. Ward       | John Rose        | David Scott    | Thos. A. Gibb  | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>Thomas Coates</i>                        | 1324  | John Campbell        | James Walker     | James Sexton    | Wm. Marquis      | N. de St. Croix  | J. Rickett       | Alex. Macrae   | J. S. Anderson | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 7 <i>Duchess of Atholl</i>                    | 1324  | Marjoribanks         | Alex. Chrystie   | Wm. Drayner     | E. Markham       | J. Elphinstone   | Richard Chant    | Berthelge      | W. D. Anderson | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 1 <i>Lady Melville</i>                        | 1257  | W. E. Ferrers        | Ed. M. Daniell   | T. J. Dyer      | Henry Cole       | W. Harrod        | Chas. G. Clyde   | Rich. E. Cox   | C. S. Compton  | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 1 <i>George the Fourth</i>                    | 1299  | Company's Ship       | Richard Clifford | R. H. Rhind     | Wm. Lewis        | T. Littlejohn    | R. Manners       | John Eccles    | Wm. Clifford   | Bombay & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 7 <i>Marquis Camden</i>                       | 1286  | Thomas Larkins       | Gilson R. Fox    | Phillip Herbert | John Fenn        | T. B. Daniel     | H. J. Wolfe      | Thos. Cron     | T. Collingwood | St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 7 <i>Cattle Huntly</i>                        | 1311  | J. H. Gledstanes     | H. A. Drummond   | Thos. Dunkin    | G. C. Kennedy    | Henry Wise       | J. Dalrymple     | J. Campbell    | Henry Wright   | Madras & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 8 <i>Marquis of Huntly</i>                    | 1279  | J. Mac Taggart       | J. S. H. Fraser  | Thos. Leach     | D. Sampson       | R. M. Sacke      | A. P. Castaboule | John Simpson   | W. M. Harter   | Madras & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 5 <i>London</i>                               | 1332  | Company's Ship       | J. B. Sothely    | T. Smith        | Amb. Rivers      | W. K. Packman    | W. Pigott        | David Forrest  | Pat. Stewart   | Madras & China                           | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>Orwell</i>                               | 1335  | Matthew Isacke       | W. E. Farrel     | P. H. Burt      | James Wilson     | W. K. P. Sackman | W. Pigott        | David Forrest  | Pat. Stewart   | China                                    | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>William Farlie</i>                       | 1348  | Joseph Hare          | Thos. Blair      | Wm. Macoe       | G. Dewdney       | T. W. Marriott   | J. P. Schroder   | George Comb    | Peter Milne    | China                                    | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 3 <i>General Harris</i>                       | 1280  | James Sims           | B. Broughton     | P. Baylis       | T. B. Penfold    | C. W. Moore      | John Graham      | F. Kierman     | Wm. Anstie     | China                                    | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 8 <i>Prince R. Genl.</i>                      | 1284  | Henry Bonham         | Joseph Stanton   | J. Gibson       | T. B. Penfold    | C. W. Moore      | John Graham      | F. Kierman     | Wm. Anstie     | China                                    | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 8 <i>Marchioness of Ely</i>                   | 1284  | Thos. Milroy         | Henry Hosmer     | R. H. Treherne  | F. W. Butler     | H. Harris        | Richard Boys     | Robert Greig   | Alex. Crowe    | Madras & Bengal                          | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 8 <i>Adela</i>                                | 938   | Henry Bonham         | Thos. Marquis    | R. H. Treherne  | F. W. Butler     | H. Harris        | Richard Boys     | Robert Greig   | Alex. Crowe    | Madras & Bengal                          | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
|   |       |                      | C. E. Mangles    | W. F. Hopkins   | J. M. Williams   | J. A. Seahouse   | Charles White    | Alex. Stirling | John Milroy    | Madras & Bengal                          | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
|   |       |                      | T. F. Balderson  | H. Sternale     | L. R. Pearce     | John Miller      | G. M. Abbott     | S. Sternale    | Robt. Guild    | Bombay                                   | 1825.<br>9 do.  | 1825.<br>23 Nov          | 1825.<br>13 Jan.   | 1825.<br>19 do.  |
| 1 <i>Lady Ragless</i>                         | 647   | J. & T. Dawson       | James Coxwell    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | Madras & Bengal                          | 17 May          | 17 May                   | 17 May             | 17 May           |
| 1 <i>Abertown</i>                             | 451   | Wm. Bawtree          |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | Bombay                                   | 18 May          | 18 May                   | 18 May             | 18 May           |
| 1 <i>Florentia</i>                            | 452   | Henry J. Moor        |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | China & Quebec                           | do.             | do.                      | do.                | do.              |
| 1 <i>Malcolm</i>                              | 605   | Robt. W. Eyles       |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | China and Halifax                        | do.             | do.                      | do.                | do.              |
| 1 <i>Anna</i>                                 | 586   | Geo. MacInnes        |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | China and Halifax                        | do.             | do.                      | do.                | do.              |
| 1 <i>Ann and Amelia</i>                       | 587   | Joseph Somes         |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | China and Halifax                        | do.             | do.                      | do.                | do.              |
| 1 <i>Lord Amherst</i>                         | 506   | (Johnston & Meaburn) |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                |                | China and Halifax                        | do.             | do.                      | do.                | do.              |

SHIPS ENGAGED FOR ONE VOYAGE.

## PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, April 25, 1826.

|                            | £.   | s. | d. | to | £. | s. | d. |             | £.                           | s.   | d. | to | £. | s. | d. |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|------------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cochineal .....            | lb   | 0  | 2  | 6  | to | 0  | 3  | 0           | Turmeric, Bengal .....       | cwt. | 1  | 5  | 0  | to | 1  | 10 | 0  |    |
| Coffee, Java .....         | cwt. |    |    |    |    |    |    | China ..... |                              | 1    | 15 | 0  |    |    | 2  | 0  | 0  |    |
| Cheribon .....             |      | 2  | 10 | 0  |    | 3  | 12 | 0           | Zedoary .....                |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Sumatra .....              |      | 2  | 5  | 0  |    | 2  | 8  | 0           | Galls, in Sorts .....        |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bourbon .....              |      |    |    |    |    |    |    | Blue .....  |                              | 6    | 10 | 0  |    |    | 6  | 0  | 0  |    |
| Mocha .....                |      | 3  | 15 | 0  |    | 6  | 0  | 0           | Indigo, Fine Blue .....      | lb   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cotton, Surat .....        | lb   | 0  | 0  | 5  |    | 0  | 0  | 6           | Fine Blue and Violet .....   |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Madras .....               |      | 0  | 0  | 5  |    | 0  | 0  | 6           | Fine Purple and Violet ..... |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bengal .....               |      | 0  | 0  | 5  |    | 0  | 0  | 6           | Fine Purple .....            |      | 0  | 10 | 7  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bourbon .....              |      | 0  | 0  | 9  |    | 0  | 1  | 0           | Good to fine Violet .....    |      | 0  | 9  | 0  |    |    | 0  | 10 | 5  |
| Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.     |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |             | Mid. to ord. shipping .....  |      | 0  | 5  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Aloes, Epatica .....       | cwt. | 15 | 0  | 0  |    | 17 | 0  | 0           | Consuming Qualities .....    |      | 0  | 4  | 0  |    |    | 0  | 6  | 6  |
| Anniseeds, Star .....      |      | 3  | 15 | 0  |    |    |    |             | Madras Extra Fine .....      |      | 0  | 7  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 7  | 10 |
| Borax, Refined .....       |      | 2  | 15 | 0  |    | 3  | 0  | 0           | Do. Fine and Good .....      |      | 0  | 5  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 6  | 6  |
| Unrefined, or Tincal ..... |      | 2  | 10 | 0  |    |    |    |             | Do. Ordinary & Low .....     |      | 0  | 3  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 4  | 6  |
| Camphire, unrefined .....  |      | 9  | 0  | 0  |    |    |    |             | Oude Fine .....              |      | 0  | 5  | 3  |    |    | 0  | 6  | 9  |
| Cardamoms, Malabar .....   | lb   | 0  | 4  | 0  |    | 0  | 5  | 0           | Good and Middling .....      |      | 0  | 3  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 4  | 6  |
| Ceylon .....               |      | 0  | 1  | 0  |    | 0  | 1  | 3           | Ordinary .....               |      | 0  | 2  | 9  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 3  |
| Cassia Buda .....          | cwt. | 8  | 0  | 0  |    | 8  | 10 | 0           | Bad and Trash .....          |      | 0  | 0  | 9  |    |    | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Lignea .....               |      | 5  | 11 | 0  |    | 6  | 2  | 0           | Middling ord. & bad .....    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Castor Oil .....           | lb   | 0  | 0  | 6  |    | 0  | 1  | 3           | Rice, White .....            | cwt. | 0  | 15 | 0  |    |    | 0  | 18 | 0  |
| China Root .....           | cwt. | 1  | 8  | 0  |    | 1  | 10 | 0           | Safflower .....              |      | 1  | 0  | 0  |    |    | 9  | 0  | 0  |
| Coculus Indicus .....      |      | 4  | 10 | 0  |    | 5  | 0  | 0           | Sago .....                   |      | 1  | 5  | 0  |    |    | 3  | 12 | 0  |
| Culmbo Root .....          |      | 8  | 0  | 0  |    | 7  | 10 | 0           | Saltpetre, Refined .....     |      | 1  | 7  | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dragon's Blood .....       |      | 5  | 0  | 0  |    | 30 | 0  | 0           | Silk, Bengal Skein .....     | lb   | 0  | 11 | 1  |    |    | 0  | 19 | 1  |
| Gum Ammoniac, lump .....   |      | 3  | 0  | 0  |    | 6  | 0  | 0           | Novi .....                   |      | 0  | 13 | 1  |    |    | 0  | 19 | 4  |
| Arabic .....               |      | 2  | 10 | 0  |    | 5  | 0  | 0           | Ditto White .....            |      | 0  | 14 | 1  |    |    | 0  | 16 | 3  |
| Asafoetida .....           |      | 2  | 0  | 0  |    | 7  | 0  | 0           | China .....                  |      | 0  | 14 | 1  |    |    | 0  | 16 | 3  |
| Benjamin .....             |      | 40 | 0  | 0  |    | 50 | 0  | 0           | Organzine .....              |      | 1  | 3  | 0  |    |    | 1  | 6  | 0  |
| Animi .....                |      | 3  | 0  | 0  |    | 8  | 0  | 0           | Spices, Cinnamon .....       | lb   | 0  | 4  | 2  |    |    | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Galbanum .....             |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |             | Cloves .....                 |      | 0  | 2  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 2  | 8  |
| Gambogium .....            |      | 16 | 0  | 0  |    | 16 | 10 | 0           | Mace .....                   |      | 0  | 4  | 7  |    |    | 0  | 4  | 10 |
| Myrrh .....                |      | 3  | 0  | 0  |    | 16 | 0  | 0           | Nutmegs .....                |      | 0  | 2  | 8  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 10 |
| Olibanum .....             |      | 2  | 0  | 0  |    | 4  | 10 | 0           | Ginger .....                 | cwt. | 0  | 18 | 6  |    |    | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Lac Lake .....             | lb   | 0  | 0  | 9  |    | 0  | 2  | 0           | Pepper, Black .....          | lb   | 0  | 0  | 4  |    |    | 0  | 0  | 5  |
| Dye .....                  |      | 0  | 4  | 0  |    | 0  | 5  | 0           | White .....                  |      | 0  | 5  | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Shell, Black .....         | cwt. | 2  | 10 | 0  |    | 5  | 0  | 0           | Sugar, Yellow .....          | cwt. | 1  | 5  | 0  |    |    | 1  | 7  | 0  |
| Shivered .....             |      | 3  | 0  | 0  |    | 5  | 0  | 0           | White .....                  |      | 1  | 8  | 0  |    |    | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| Stick .....                |      | 2  | 0  | 0  |    | 3  | 0  | 0           | Brown .....                  |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Musk, China .....          | oz.  | 0  | 9  | 0  |    | 0  | 16 | 0           | Siam and China .....         |      | 1  | 8  | 0  |    |    | 1  | 12 | 0  |
| Nux Vomica .....           | cwt. | 0  | 12 | 0  |    | 0  | 13 | 0           | Tea, Bohea .....             | lb   | 0  | 1  | 6  |    |    | 0  | 1  | 9  |
| Oil, Cassia .....          | oz.  | 0  | 0  | 6  |    | 0  | 0  | 7           | Congou .....                 |      | 0  | 2  | 3  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 2  |
| Cinnamon .....             |      | 0  | 8  | 0  |    | 0  | 9  | 0           | Souchong .....               |      | 0  | 3  | 10 |    |    | 0  | 4  | 11 |
| Cloves .....               | lb   | 0  | 0  | 5  |    | 0  | 0  | 6           | Campol .....                 |      | 0  | 2  | 9  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Mace .....                 |      | 0  | 0  | 5  |    | 0  | 0  | 6           | Twankay .....                |      | 0  | 3  | 3  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 10 |
| Nutmegs .....              |      | 0  | 2  | 4  |    | 0  | 2  | 6           | Pekoe .....                  |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Opium .....                |      | 0  | 1  | 6  |    | 0  | 4  | 0           | Hyson Skin .....             |      | 0  | 2  | 8  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Rhubarb .....              |      | 3  | 15 | 0  |    | 4  | 0  | 0           | Hyson .....                  |      | 0  | 4  | 1  |    |    | 0  | 5  | 4  |
| Sal Ammoniac .....         | cwt. | 3  | 15 | 0  |    | 4  | 0  | 0           | Gunpowder .....              |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Senna .....                | lb   | 0  | 0  | 6  |    | 0  | 2  | 6           | Tortoiseshell .....          |      | 1  | 5  | 0  |    |    | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Turmeric, Java .....       | cwt. | 1  | 10 | 0  |    | 1  | 15 | 0           | Wood, Saunders Red .....     | ton  | 8  | 0  | 0  |    |    | 9  | 0  | 0  |

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of March to the 21st of April 1826.

| March  | Bank<br>Stock. | 3 Pr. Ct.<br>Red. | 3 Pr. Ct.<br>Consols. | 3 Pr. Ct.<br>Consols. | N 4 Pr. Ct.<br>Ann. | Long<br>Annuities. | 3 Pr. Ct.<br>Red. | India<br>Stock. | India<br>Bonds. | Ex.<br>Bills. | Consols<br>for Acct. |     |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----|
| 21     | —              | —                 | 77½                   | 81                    | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 3 4p            | 4 5p          | 77½                  | 81  |
| 22     | —              | —                 | 77½                   | 81                    | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 3 5p            | 4 6p          | 77½                  | 81  |
| 23     | —              | —                 | 77½                   | 81                    | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 1 3p            | 2 4p          | 77½                  | 81  |
| 24     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 25     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 26     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 27     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 28     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 29     | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 2 4p            | 3 5p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 30     | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 1 3p            | 2 4p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 31     | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 1 3p            | 2 4p          | 70½                  | 80½ |
| Apr. 1 | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 2 3p            | 2 4p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 2      | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 3      | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 3 4p            | 2 4p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 4      | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 4 5p            | 4 5p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 5      | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 7p              | 5 7p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 6      | 202½           | 70½               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 6p            | 6 8p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 7      | 202½           | 70½               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 7p            | 6 7p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 8      | 202½           | 70½               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 9      | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 10     | 203½           | 4                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 6 7p            | 6 7p          | 70½                  | 80½ |
| 11     | 202½           | 1                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 2 5p            | 5 7p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 12     | —              | —                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 2 4p            | 6 8p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 13     | 201½           | 200               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 6p            | 9 11p         | 70½                  | 80½ |
| 14     | 100½           | 70½               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 6p              | 7 9p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 15     | 200            | 1                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 6p            | 8 9p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 16     | —              | —                 | —                     | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | —               | —             | —                    | —   |
| 17     | 202            | 70½               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 6p              | 6 9p          | 70                   | —   |
| 18     | 199½           | 201               | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5p              | 6 8p          | 70½                  | —   |
| 19     | 200            | 2                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 6p            | 8 10p         | 70½                  | —   |
| 20     | 200            | 2                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 5 6p            | 9 10p         | 70½                  | —   |
| 21     | 201            | 2                 | 70½                   | —                     | —                   | —                  | —                 | —               | 6 7p            | 9 11p         | 70½                  | —   |

# THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1826.

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## Original Communications,

*&c. &c. &c.*

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### POLICE SYSTEM AT BOMBAY.

It is with a degree of astonishment, difficult to express, that we have read and considered the charge delivered by Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the fourth Quarter-Sessions for the year 1825. If the extraordinary statements and the grave accusations which it contains had proceeded from a less authentic source, we should have been disposed, with little hesitation, to class them amongst those misrepresentations which party spirit and private malevolence industriously propagate relative to the administration of British government in India. They are, however, not only authenticated by the respectable form in which they are published, but are founded, in part at least, upon official records. The subject, therefore, claims, as we have already observed, the immediate notice of the Government, in order that, if the magisterial system in the island of Bombay be, as described by Sir Edward West, in its practice so discordant, not only to the principles of justice, but to the system which prevails throughout the rest of India, some remedy may be immediately applied thereto; or, if otherwise, that the statements contained in this charge may not remain uncontradicted.

A police system is essentially of an arbitrary and despotic character. Its two prominent features, secrecy of operation and celerity of punishment, discriminate it from the regular systems of judicial administration, to which it is, or ought to be, an appendage. Its perfectibility, in fact, is irreconcilable with the existence of institutions which protect the rights of individuals in free countries; so that we find a well-organized and perfect police only in those states where arbitrary principles of government permit its free and unobstructed range. Yet, even in the metropolis of the British empire, where there exists such a jealousy in respect to personal restraint, probably not a day passes in which some act is not committed, by the subordinate ministers of our police, in violation, strictly speaking, of the liberty of the subject; although, through



the sagacity of those ministers, they are seldom, if ever, exposed to the danger of prosecution by the individuals whose liberty they invade. In criticising, therefore, a system of police, as well as a system of summary jurisdiction, which partakes of the same arbitrary complexion, we must, especially in countries like India, rather look to the practical operation of the system than consider it as a regular theory of government, to be judged according to the principles which constitute the basis of what is popularly understood by the term *law*. The case is, indeed, different when express legislative provisions regulate any part of this otherwise irregular system.

With these few prefatory remarks, let us proceed to examine the observations of the learned Chief Justice of Bombay on the proceedings of the magistracy of that island, which he distributes under four heads; namely, such as relate, first, to the origin, constitution and powers of the Court of Petty Sessions; secondly, to the actual proceedings of that court; thirdly, to the powers of the police magistrates sitting singly or jointly; and lastly, to the actual proceedings of those magistrates.

Under the first head: after premising that the police system of the island has been a course of illegality for nearly fifty years, in spite of the *occasional* interference of judges and grand juries; and after exonerating the present police magistrates from the blame of *originating* them, the learned judge states, on the authority of an official document framed by Sir James Mackintosh, shortly before he quitted Bombay, that until the year 1812 the police in that island was under no legal regulations: the office of lieutenant of police was without legal warrant, and was abolished in 1790. In 1794, a superintendent of police was appointed with similar powers; but upon the representation of Sir James Mackintosh, the recorder, it was abolished; not, however, till the holder of the office, a Mr. Briscoe, had been convicted of corruption in the Recorder's Court. Upon that trial, and upon the inquiries which ensued, it is stated by the learned judge, there appeared a scene of fraud, cruelty, oppression, and iniquity, such as has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a civilized country. The following are the remarks of Sir James Mackintosh, in his representation:—

It is too evident to require proof, that the whole of what is called police has been a course of illegality. Nothing has been legal but the apprehension, examination, and commitment of accused persons for trial, and such summary convictions as are authorized by special statute; and, in the last case, only where the due forms of law have been observed, which it will probably be found has not even once been done.

The summary convictions and punishments at the police are illegal on every ground.

1st. They are illegal because they were inflicted under rules which, from 1753 to 1807, were not confirmed by the Court of Directors, and since 1807 have not been registered in his Majesty's Court.

2dly. They are illegal because they were not convictions before two magistrates, as required by the 39th and 40th Geo. III, introduced into this island by the 47th Geo. III.

3dly. They are illegal because many of them are cases of felonies, respecting which no power of summary conviction is vested in justices of the peace, in England or India.

4thly. They are illegal because the punishments of banishment and condemnation to hard labour in chains on the public works are not such as can by law be inflicted, either in England or India, upon summary conviction. Every rupee of every fine imposed since 1753 by the police, may therefore, in strictness of law, be recovered by the party fined; every stripe inflicted upon them has been an assault and battery, for which they are entitled to compensation in damages; and every detention makes its authors liable to an action for false imprisonment. If, indeed, there had been only an occasional

occasional and cautionary exercise of an illegal power, the case might have been more favourably considered ; but it is a system of illegality exercised with the utmost violence.

Soon after this representation, the present regulations were passed by the Government, and registered in the Recorder's Court. These regulations are described by Sir Edward West as "very imperfect and scanty, and in some instances most unskilfully drawn:" a censure which must fall, we apprehend, upon the Recorder, who, if he did not draw up the regulations, adopted their technical errors by the act of registration.

By those regulations a court of petty sessions (to consist of two police or stipendiary magistrates and a justice of peace) is appointed to meet every Monday morning, and authorized to "exercise the power of summary conviction granted by *certain statutes* to two justices of the peace, particularly in all common assaults, and in all defamatory and slanderous words;" and to have a *like jurisdiction* over all acts done in violation of the regulations. The court is also empowered to inflict upon persons convicted of the offences above described "such fines and forfeitures, or reasonable corporal punishments, as the offences shall seem to them to deserve, and as by the *above recited* acts of Parliament they are legally authorized to inflict."

Now, we are assured by Sir Edward West, that there are *no acts* which grant the power of summary conviction to two justices in cases of common assaults or affrays, or of defamatory or slanderous words. But we must here express our humble opinion that it was clearly the intention of the legislative power (namely, the local government which issued the regulations, the court of law which registered them, and the privy-council which sanctioned them) that such power of summary conviction for the before-named offences should be given to the magistrates; and therefore the violation of the law, upon which so much stress is laid, does seem to be a violation of its letter, not of its spirit and meaning.

In respect to the second head, the actual proceedings of the Court of Petty Session, the learned judge founds his observations upon the summaries of the quarterly convictions and punishments officially laid before the Supreme Court.

The first species of punishment to which he refers is that of *banishment*. In the summary of convictions between January 6 and March 31, 1823, there are thirty-five instances of such punishment; in the next, extending from April 7 to June 30, in the same year, there are thirty. The judge remarks:—

You will observe also the proportion which these punishments bear to all the offences tried by the petty sessions. The whole number of cases during the first period is sixty-one, including many offences of a trivial nature, such as "driving without badges upon hackeries,"—"using abusive language,"—and "selling liquor without a license." Out of these sixty-one cases there are thirty-five sentences of banishment. A frequent mode of expressing this sentence of banishment is, "that the prisoner do receive a pass-note." Thus, the first instance in the first summary is, "that the prisoner do receive one dozen lashes and a pass-note." In a few cases the sentence is, "that the prisoner do receive a pass-note to his own country;" but of these latter the proportion is but very small; there being in the first summary but eight of this description, out of the thirty-five. In very many of the cases in the different summaries, the sentence is, "that the prisoner be sent off the island;" in some, "that he be banished." Nine of the offences out of the thirty-five, for which this sentence is passed, are "for returning from banishment." In very many cases, the following sentence is passed: "for returning from banishment, to receive three dozen lashes and a pass-note." In some cases, for the same offence, "to receive three dozen lashes, to be sent to gaol to hard

labour for two months, and to receive a pass-note off the island ;"—"solitary confinement in gaol for one month, then to receive three dozen lashes, and to be sent off the island ;" and, again, "solitary confinement for three months, and to receive a pass-note."—In some cases are the following offences, for which this punishment of banishment is inflicted : "being very suspicious men and of very bad characters ;"—"brought up as bad characters and having been found in a suspicious situation ;" and in one case, there is the following offence and sentence : "for harbouring in his house a man who had returned from banishment—two months' imprisonment to hard labour."

Sir Edward West observes, that for this punishment, which is sanctioned by the regulations only in certain peculiar cases, "there is not a shadow of authority even for the most heinous offence." The mode in which the sentence of banishment is carried into effect is thus described by him :—

Upon the sentence being passed, a note is sent by the police to the custom-house ; that note is signed by the officer at the custom-house ; and a police sepoy takes the note and the prisoner to the passage-boat, which passes over to the main land. The prisoner is placed in charge of the tindal, who has directions to land the prisoner at Panwell, or the nearest main land ; and the prisoner is accordingly there landed and turned loose. The prisoner is also threatened, in order to prevent his returning, with severe punishment in case he should be found again on the island : nor is this a mere idle or vain threat, as you have seen ; "three months' solitary confinement," and "three dozen lashes," are the penalties for returning from banishment.

Such punishments as banishment and hard labour in chains on public works are not, Sir James Mackintosh justly remarks, such as the law calls moderate and reasonable corporal punishment ; and he adds, "if the officer of police had been resisted and killed in the execution of these illegal orders, the case might have given rise to many questions." Sir Edward West subjoins the following remarks :—

But permit me for a moment to again call your attention to punishments inflicted for returning from banishment. If the sentence of banishment be illegal, as it indisputably is, it is no crime to return from banishment. Had the persons so sentenced petitioned the King's Court to be brought up by Habeas Corpus, we must have discharged them. But in most of the cases the prisoners so sentenced had no opportunity of so petitioning, being confined in the police guard-room till they were sent away ; nor could the natives, who were sentenced, know that such punishment was illegal. The sentences for returning from banishment, for doing that which the persons sentenced had a right to do, are three months' solitary confinement—a sentence of such severity as is seldom passed in England for the most serious offences—and three dozen lashes, a punishment, to the severity of which I shall call your attention immediately. A person, too, whose only offence was harbouring in his house one who had returned from banishment, which is no offence at all, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The punishment of *flogging* is inflicted, according to the Chief Justice, by the magistracy of Bombay, under regulations which must be derived from the acts before quoted, namely, 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 79, and 47 Geo. III, sess. 2, c. 68, which authorize such moderate and reasonable corporal punishment, by public or private whipping, or otherwise, as shall be ordered and appointed by the local government ; and the only regulation registered in the King's Court at Bombay, ordering and appointing such a punishment, is that already referred to, which sanctions the infliction of reasonable corporal punishment upon persons convicted of "the offences above-described," i. e. those offences in which the power of summary conviction is granted by *certain statutes* (not in existence) to two justices of the peace, and all acts done in violation of the regulations. The punishment, he states, is inflicted by a rattan upon the  
naked

naked back of the sufferer, who is usually tied to a tree. Of its severity, he adduces the following evidence in two letters; one from Capt. Hughes, the late high sheriff, is as follows:—

“My Lord: The infliction of punishment by rattans, as now practised in gaol, being attended with extraordinary severity, drawing blood at every stripe, and sometimes taking off with it small pieces of flesh; and in full assurance that a measure so extreme will not, when known, be sanctioned by your Lordship, I beg leave in consequence respectfully to propose, that a drummer's cat may be made use of in the gaol in lieu of the rattan; which, however formidable it may be in appearance, is far less severe and injurious in its effects. In support of this opinion, I may be permitted to state, that there is now in my custody a battalion sepoy, who, on the 3d instant, received 300 lashes on his left shoulder by the drummers of his corps; and on the 13th of the same month (being committed to gaol) eighteen lashes with a rattan were inflicted on the other shoulder. The wounds on both are still unhealed. On being questioned as to the difference in point of severity of the two punishments, he declared with confidence, that they did not bear comparison, and was one or the other to be repeated, and a choice given, that he would gladly take the former.”

The other, from the Reverend Mr. Jackson, describes an instance of this punishment in which *six blows* only were inflicted:—

“I happened some weeks since to call on one of the magistrates, whom I found engaged in his office; a Hindoo was before him charged with stealing some turban cloth. The theft was clearly proved, and the prisoner sentenced to be publicly flogged, and to receive six lashes, or, as I afterwards found to be the case, strokes to be inflicted by a cane. The man was immediately tied up to a tree in a yard adjoining the house; and one of the police-men proceeded to inflict the strokes. The prisoner was thin and his bones projected considerably, consequently the effect of the stroke was most severe, and the sufferings of the poor wretch appeared great beyond description. The two first strokes distinctly left on the back the marks of the cane. The magistrate, on seeing the dreadful effect produced, humanely ordered the police-man to strike with less violence; but notwithstanding this, the prisoner, on being released, was unable to stand: he was supported to an adjoining shed, and some water was brought to restore him. The punishment was most severe, and to me most disgusting; and I confess I was much surprised to find that the spirit of prison discipline, as it is termed, and which is now a subject which engages considerable attention in England, had not found its way to her eastern colonies. I will again repeat, that I considered the punishment alluded to most severe, and to the spectator most disgusting.”

Similar testimony was borne by the surgeon of the gaol; and the Chief Justice was, in fact, led to remonstrate on this subject with the magistracy, which remonstrance appears to have lessened the frequency as well as the severity of these floggings; though, in the last summary, he states, there were instances of prisoners being sentenced to two inflictions of three dozen each. The Chief Justice adds: “according to information which I have received, and upon which I can rely, the wounds of the first infliction are frequently scarcely healed before the second is suffered. Gentlemen: the scars of these wounds are never obliterated but by death, and consequent dissolution of the body; and you may observe the scars on many a native, as he toils along the streets of the town under the burthen of a palanquin.”

With respect to the offences for which flogging is inflicted, it appears to have been awarded, not only in cases of common assault, but in the following, for which there was no authority either by statute or regulation, *viz.* mutinous conduct on board ship (inflicted on Europeans); refusing to work on board ship; desertion from a merchantman; also, “being found in suspicious situations.” The learned judge remarks that the punishment is mostly inflicted,

not in gaol, but by the police immediately after conviction; thereby depriving the prisoner of an opportunity, should he desire it, of applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

The next species of punishment to which Sir Edward West adverts is, *finding security for good behaviour*. This sentence is passed by the Petty Sessions in the following manner: "that the prisoner do give security;" without specifying the period, the sum, or whether sureties are required or not. The evils to which this practice leads are thus pointed out by the judge:—

Gentlemen, upon these sentences to find security, prisoners have been frequently confined for very long periods of time. Thus on the 6th of Oct. 1817 a man of the name of Abdul Rahim Seedy was sentenced to hard labour till he should find securities. Under this sentence he remained in gaol till July 1823, a period of six years, when he died in gaol! There are almost innumerable other instances of prisoners being confined for very long periods under like sentences. I hold in my hand a list of a few of them, which I directed the marshal to make out: I will trouble you with only one of them. On the 23d February 1824, one George Bartley was convicted by the Petty Sessions of an assault, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county gaol, and the last month to solitary confinement, and at the expiration of those three months to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace towards Louisa Bartley his wife. After the expiration of three months he applied again and again to the senior magistrate of police for his discharge, who refused it upon the ground that he had not found sureties. He proposed sureties more than once, but they were rejected. He petitioned me several times for his discharge, but as he never sent me a copy of the warrant, I presumed that he was legally imprisoned, and of course did not interfere. At last, however, I directed him, in answer to his last petition, to send a copy of the warrant, which he did, and it appeared by the warrant and sentence that no sureties were necessary. I accordingly intimated to the senior magistrate of police, that he was entitled to be discharged upon his own recognizance; and that unless he was so discharged, I should order him to be brought up before me by *Habeas Corpus*; upon which he was discharged, but not till after he had been imprisoned eight months, during five of which he was illegally confined.

Another abuse to which the judge directs attention, is the imprisonment of persons in the police guard-room, or chokeys, as well after as before conviction, instead of their being committed to gaol. The objections attending this practice are obvious: "The prisoners have no means of sending petitions for *Habeas Corpus* to the judges; the other magistrates have no means of visiting the gaol; the grand juries never think of visiting or inspecting them; and the prisoners are entirely under the control of native clerks and constables, who are to be trusted very cautiously with power."

Under the third head Sir Edward West merely observes, that the powers of the police magistrates (except in regard to servants and hamauls, referred to hereafter) are defined in Regulation I. of 1812, namely, they are invested with the same authority as justices of the peace in England; they may apprehend, examine, and commit for trial, all persons charged before them with any breach of law.

Under the last head, relating to the actual proceedings before the magistrates, the learned judge's remarks are more copious. He commences as follows:—

I was not a little surprised, after Sir James Mackintosh's protest against the proceedings of the superintendent of police, to hear some time since that the police magistrates, sitting singly, were in the habit of trying and punishing felonies, of flogging, and banishing. As soon as I was made aware of these proceedings, I directed the clerk of the crown to order the magistrates, in pursuance of the regulation before alluded

alluded to, to make a quarterly return to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the crimes and punishments tried and inflicted in their respective offices. That regulation extends merely to the Petty Sessions; but it was intended to inform the court of all the crimes and punishments tried and inflicted by the magistrates, as by those regulations the Petty Sessions alone could try crimes. From the senior magistrate of police we have never obtained any return till the present sessions. From the junior magistrate of police I have received returns, from which the following are extracts:—

“Stealing a copper pot; prisoner to receive one dozen stripes.”

“Robbing some clothes; to receive one dozen lashes.”

“Stealing toddy; to receive six stripes and a pass-note to go to his own country.”

In the same return are cases tried before the two magistrates, of which some are—

“For stealing a turban; one dozen lashes.”

“For stealing a pair of shoes; to receive a pass-note.”

“For stealing from the race bungalow; to receive two dozen stripes at the race-stand.”

“For theft; to receive one dozen stripes.”

Upon referring to the return of the senior magistrate, made at these sessions, I find that he also has pursued the same course of trying felonies, flogging, and banishing.

Gentlemen, I need not repeat to you that it is utterly illegal for magistrates to try felonies; that it is utterly illegal, under the regulations, that flogging should be inflicted at all, except by the Petty Sessions, with one exception, which I shall mention to you presently; and that by the statute it is utterly illegal that flogging should be inflicted by *one* magistrate. It is utterly illegal for the Petty Sessions or magistrates to banish, except under the single regulation (respecting aliens) which I have before-mentioned.

The learned judge gives very satisfactory reasons why such a power is peculiarly dangerous in that country, where malicious prosecutions are the most usual instruments of revenge; where the witnesses can never be implicitly relied upon; and where, with all the advantages of professional skill and experience, and the facilities for sifting evidence, even the courts of justice are in danger of being misled.

The Regulation of 1814 respecting servants and hamauls, which empowers *either* of the police magistrates, upon the complaint of a master or mistress against a servant or hamaul, established by the oath of a credible witness, to order the infliction of any number of lashes, not exceeding twelve, is pronounced by the judge to be utterly illegal; the statute requiring the presence of *two* magistrates. As this regulation was registered, our preceding remark equally applies to it. Under this law it appears to have been formerly the practice to flog servants upon a mere message or note from the master or mistress, without complaint on oath, or the testimony of a single witness. The system of proceeding with respect to native servants, the judge states has, within these two years, been considerably alleviated, the magistrates always affording them redress against their European masters. He mentions, as a proof of it, the following case:—

A few weeks since a native presented to me a petition, stating that he had been flogged most severely with a riding-whip by his European master, for the crime of asking for his wages, which were six months in arrear. His back was scored with the wounds of the whip. I immediately sent him to the Petty Sessions, to which indeed he had before applied, but, by some mistake or misconduct of the native purvoo, without effect. The complaint was entered, the master summoned, and fined seventy rupees. Gentlemen, I must do the senior magistrate of police the justice to say, that in all the cases between natives and Europeans he does his duty most impartially and most exemplarily; without respect of persons, without fear or favour.

The learned judge concludes his observations on this head by stating, that the whole system of police in this island is illegal, and that it is such, that palliatives can be of no use; that it would be vain to attempt to reduce it to one of law and justice by lopping and pruning; that it must be entirely eradicated and a new system substituted.

This is a sad picture of that branch of the judicial system of Bombay, which most nearly concerns the interests of the natives; and it is natural to ask how it could happen that abuses so flagrant could have become so inveterate? The magistrates, we apprehend, were subject to the Recorder's Court, after the Regulation of 1812, if not before; and the charter of the Supreme Court, which has been established about two years, not only confers upon it the general powers possessed by the Court of King's Bench in England, but gives it express jurisdiction over the magistrates of Bombay, with authority to enforce its mandates, directed to such magistrates, by fine and imprisonment in cases of contempt. How does it then happen that the system of police in this presidency should have been known to be a course of illegality, that some of its abuses (as in the case of flogging servants) should be *notorious*, yet that no steps should have been taken to remedy the evils, except the representation of Sir James Mackintosh respecting the superintendent of police, which, when addressed to the Government, appears to have been immediately attended to? Sir James, it appears, reproaches himself severely for not having interfered to prevent such a system of illegality, until the last year of his residence at Bombay. This self-reproach, Sir Edward West is of opinion, is "without cause," because he mentions in his representation, "that he had before that time only suspicions, and no judicial knowledge of the illegality of the system." Should we so far strain our indulgence as to allow that this want of judicial knowledge excuses Sir James, what excuse are we to make for his successors, who had the means of knowing at once the abuses of the system by perusing the document written by him, which forms the chief source from whence Sir Edward West has extracted his facts, and which cannot be read without emotion?

This is a disagreeable and an invidious topic to pursue at length: we shall therefore only observe that, as the magistrates are admitted to have acted without either improper motives or culpable ignorance, the blame must rest upon those ministers, whoever they may be, whose duty it was to correct these abuses, or to bring them under the notice of the Government.

We are not surprised that the Grand Jury should have manifested an inclination to defend the existing system: it is ever the case that long continued abuses gradually come to be regarded as beneficial. They say:—

We are of opinion that, considering the peculiar circumstances of Bombay, any reduction of the power of the police magistrates, as at present exercised, would be attended with the greatest danger, and would add much to the increase of crime.

With regard to the removal of aliens, who are offenders or of bad character, from the island, and to the penal consequence of their return, and with regard also to the punishment of flogging as at present inflicted, we are of opinion, from our own experience, strengthened by that of the oldest magistrates in the place, that no change is expedient, either in the frequency or severity of those punishments, or in the instrument with which the latter is inflicted; we think, however, that the instrument should in all cases be of one uniform standard, to be fixed by the proper authorities.

With respect to the instance of undue severity, as alleged by the Rev. Charles Jackson, we considered it our duty to make inquiries into it, and have satisfied ourselves, that the punishment on that occasion inflicted (however it might shock the feelings of a gentleman unaccustomed to such sights) was moderate in every respect.

## MR. MOORCROFT.

[Concluded from p. 612.]

"After the durbar, the Peerzada spoke to Mr. Moorcroft with great candour and kindness. He said that he was placed in a situation of much difficulty. If, in virtue of the office which he held, he should command Mahommud Morad Begh to desist from persecution, he must obey; but such an exertion of authority would break up the friendship between them, and render him personally obnoxious to all the heads of the Kuttaghuns. It might suffice, he thought, that on paying the further sum of 2,000 rupees, he would engage for the safety of all his party and property. To this proposition Mr. Moorcroft assented. The result, however, when made known to Morad Begh, produced so much dissatisfaction, that he repaired to Talikan, and on the night of his arrival the Kazeer waited on the Peerzada to announce that there had been a large meeting of the heads of the Kuttaghuns, who, deciding that our traveller was a spy, had persuaded the chief to insist upon the Peerzada abandoning his cause. Morad Begh repeated the decision of the heads of the tribes, and his conviction that Mr. Moorcroft was nothing but a spy. Kasim Jan Khaja was extremely embarrassed. He had gone farther than was right in countenancing the payment of another sum of 2,000 rupees, and he conjured the chief to be satisfied with this concession. Morad Begh at last yielded a reluctant consent, but only on the condition that Mr. Moorcroft should remain in his territories until his return from an expedition he was about to undertake, with the option of joining the party at Koondooz, or of remaining at Talikan. Mr. Moorcroft preferred the sanctuary of the Peerzada, and passed a month of agreeable intercourse under his roof. Kasim Jan Khaja would not accept of any presents of value, and would only receive a bedstead, recommended to prevent the repetition of attacks of rheumatism, to which he was subject, from sleeping on the ground; a case of razors, &c., some ottur of roses, and a few scissars and knives to bestow upon his dependents. When Mr. Moorcroft departed, the Peerzada prayed for him in public, embraced him in the Ozbuk fashion, and sent him a roll of black China satin, another of crimson, gold brocade, and some pieces of green silk, for dresses, which he hoped our traveller would wear for his sake.

"Kasim Jan Khaja thought it unnecessary for Mr. Moorcroft to see Morad Begh on his return; but on his reaching Koondooz, the latter expressed a wish to see him. After enquiring respecting his health, he declared that in the late transactions he only wished to make trial of his firmness, having no intention whatever of hurting him. When Mirza Aboul Toorab, on Mr. Moorcroft's taking leave, read the *Fateen*, or prayer, for the safety and prosperity of his party, Morad Begh joined in the ceremony, and stroked his beard with great solemnity and apparent fervor.

"Morad Begh, in his conquests, appears to have had no notion of the wealth that is derived from the soil, and the employment of his new subjects in agriculture and commerce; for in the course of last year, it is said, the treasury of Kuttaghun received four lacs and a half of rupees from the sale of slaves, on a contract with his minister, at the rate of fifteen tilas, or about six rupees, per head.\* The fertile and salubrious valleys of Budukshan have been robbed

\* Here is evidently some mistake: in p. 714, the tila is said to be equal to six rupees; here the rupee is supposed to be worth two tilas and a half. The price paid for the slaves must be more than six rupees per head, which would make the number of slaves purchased 75,000 !—E.



robbed of their inhabitants, for the purpose of transplanting them into the marshy lands of Koondooz, and upon the barren tracts of Talikan. The effluvia from the putrefaction of vegetable matter in summer, with the simoom from the desert, generates a fever of a very destructive nature. The African slave in the West-Indies is fed, clothed by his master, and has medical aid when afflicted with disease. The Budukshanec slave in Koondooz experiences nothing of this care; and the reduction of the families to one-fourth in six years exhibits a waste of human life not often known in other parts of the world. 'Vicissitudes in the condition of life in this country,' says Mr. Moorcroft, 'are great and sudden. Those inhabitants of Khorum who were at ease when we passed through that town, since transplanted by force into Talikan, asked for a piece of bread from individuals of our party, to whom they had tendered refreshments at their homes three months before.'

"When Mr. Moorcroft returned to Tash Koorgha from his second journey to Koondooz, he was hailed with exclamations of joy on account of his safety. He did not stop a single day at that place, and set off, with his party, and traversed the dangerous pass of Muzar, without any interruption. Shooja-ooden, the chief of Muzar, despatched his secretary to meet the travellers, and to conduct them to a convenient house, sending them at the same time sheep, rice, fuel, and whatever else he thought might be acceptable. Next morning Mr. Moorcroft, accompanied by Mr. Trebeck, waited upon the chief with a present, which was well received, and he observed, that they had experienced a treatment that would bring a bad name upon every chief of Toorkistan. On account of very bad weather the party remained four days with this hospitable man, who wrote a letter to the King of Bokhara in their favour, and sent a person to accompany them to Bulkh. At Bulkh they were received with civility by Eshan Khojee, who commented severely on the perfidious behaviour of Mahommud Morad Begh.

"After crossing the Jehoon, Amoo, or Oxus, the party were met by a person from Tora Bahadur Khan, the second son of the King of Bokhara, who conducted them to Kurshec, of which town he is the governor.

"At Bokhara, the Serace Oorgunjee was appropriated for the reception of the party, but the baggage was carried direct to the custom-house, where it was placed under lock and seal for two days. In the first interview with the Kosh Beghee, or lord of the household, it was explicitly stated, that Mr. Moorcroft came as a private English merchant, was not charged with any political mission or message to the King of Bokhara, and had no intention of entering into his Majesty's service in any capacity whatsoever. He only wished to obtain permission to sell such merchandize as he had brought, to invest the produce in the purchase of horses, and to establish a foundation upon which English merchants might trade with Bokhara in future.

"The Kosh Beghee explained, that the Shirra, or written law, enjoined Mussulman princes to levy upon foreign merchants, not professing the faith of their Prophet, one-tenth of their property, as duty. But the payment of this rate was suspended until the return of the monarch from an expedition against the Kuthay Kepchaks, who had rebelled against him. On the Kosh Beghee seeing two small pieces of cannon among the baggage, he wished to forward one of them to the King, with which his Majesty was so much pleased that he intimated a desire to possess both, and they were accordingly presented, along with the chests of ammunition prepared for them.

"The Kosh Beghee remarked that the number of soldiers which accompanied Mr. Moorcroft, had given rise to exaggerated reports of the military strength

strength of his party, and to other conclusions at variance with commercial views. This observation was met by referring to the dangers of the journey, and reminding him that the caravans, which now arrived at Bokhara, might truly be said to fight their way to that city. Mr. M. added that, first proceeding upon the road of Tibet, which was tolerably safe, he had only a small guard; but that, thrown by adverse circumstances on the countries of the Punjab and Afghanistan, he was compelled to increase the number of armed men; and that unquestionably the safety of the party mainly consisted in the generally received ideas of its strength. These arguments were admitted to be satisfactory.

"On the second day after the return of the King, Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck were summoned to the fort, or palace, for the purpose of being introduced to his Majesty. At the door of the great court, the Shegawul and Yesawul Bashee, who ushered them into the presence, directed them to follow with their arms folded across the breast, and on coming to a particular place to make the usual salute. The Ameer, or Commander of the Faithful, was seated in a small room, about fifteen feet higher than the area of the court, dressed in a plain drab-coloured coat of broad-cloth, with a large loosely-folded turban of white muslin, having a narrow gold border, and before him was a large book, the leaves of which he frequently turned over with apparent earnestness.

"Meer Ameer Hyder is about forty-eight years of age, of a complexion somewhat olive, and rather dark than fair. His features partake of the Ozbuk character, in some degree, and the deep lines on his face, with the rapid change of expression from lively to serious, seemed to indicate a mind of great activity, in which benevolence and good temper are said to be strangely mixed up with distrust and hauteur. He inquired after the health of the visitors, their names, ages, country, and occupation; and from the long intervals between the questions, it was suspected that a secretary, concealed behind, was occupied in committing the dialogue to writing. He asked the name of the King of England, and was curious to know why he was called George the Fourth. Report, he said, had swelled their property to a vast amount, but an examination had reduced it to a very moderate value. To this observation it was remarked, that the journey was merely an experimental one, and that when better informed as to the nature of the articles most in demand, commercial intercourse with this country, on a large scale, would be established. His Majesty adverted to the unjustifiable and treacherous treatment which Mr. Moorcroft had received from Mahommud Morad Begh, and trusted that nothing of that kind would happen at Bokhara. Our traveller was then invested with full liberty to sell his property, and to purchase in return whatever articles he might think necessary. The King now explained the written law, prescribing the amount of the tax to be levied on foreign merchants, not Mussulmans, frequenting Bokhara, and according to which he had directed one-tenth of the property to be exacted. The inquiries he had made, he said, had not entirely satisfied his mind as to the amount of duties charged on the frontier of India, from Mussulman merchants; but whenever he learnt that the British Government levied only one-fortieth part upon such property, he would reduce his customs upon merchandize, brought by its Christian subjects, to the same amount.

"Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck had been directed to stop at the distance of about twenty paces from the window, near which his Majesty was seated,

but after a time the King beckoned them to approach nearer, and indeed as close as they could conveniently get to the window, which they afterwards understood was to be held as a special mark of condescension, favour, confidence, and honour.

"The King directed Mr. Moorcroft to be seated in a situation from which he could see the mode of despatching business, which was summary and rapid. To the petitions of those whose claims were admitted the King himself affixed a finger seal, which a secretary occasionally smeared with ink from a stick of that substance prepared in China. His Majesty frequently assigned reasons why he rejected the suit of the petitioner, and in every instance the rejected petition was torn up. At the conclusion of every decision the master of ceremonies repeated a short prayer in Toorkee, for the preservation of his Majesty's impartial administration of justice; at the end of which the whole assembly joined in approving by stroking their beards. There was much of respectful solemnity in the whole proceeding, and the King delivered his commands with great promptitude and rapidity.

"At Bokhara, foreign merchants have never been allowed to ride on horses in the streets, but this rule was dispensed with in regard to Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck, and they were the first foreigners who had ever enjoyed that privilege in the city of Bokhara.

"Until lately, Bokhara was the great emporium of central Asia; but within the last few years the commerce of the whole of Oorgunj has been lost to it, in consequence of the prince of that country having thrown off his allegiance, and the chief of Shuhr Subz and the Kuthay Kepchacks have followed the example. The minister acknowledged that formerly he had received, as duty, upwards of twelve lacs of rupees from one caravan, and now the whole of the customs are farmed at little more than one-third of that sum. 'Nor is the amount first mentioned so very large,' says Mr. Moorcroft, 'considering the enormous number of camels in the caravans from Meshed, Russia, and China, which, at Bokhara, were accustomed to sell and exchange the merchandise of almost every part of the world; and that specie and bullion are subject to duty. In a caravan now on the road from Russia the letters of merchants announce twenty-five byjouns, or lacs, of sequins, or gold ducats of Holland.'

"Two large caravans from Russia have been plundered in succession by the Oorgunjees, and five years have now elapsed since a caravan arrived from that country.

"The mountains in the neighbourhood of Bokhara are said to contain inexhaustible mines of fossil-salt, and Budukshan is rich to profusion in all the mineral productions of the earth, and in other products of a most valuable nature. Almost all the varieties of bread-corn are raised with facility; the orchards are fruitful to a degree seldom known in Europe; indigo may be successfully cultivated in certain places; and there exists a substitute for the sugar of the cane, so rich, so fine, so wholesome, and so cheap, as to leave nothing to be wished for in its manufacture, except its reduction to a solid form for the convenience of transport. At the lowest calculation, the towns depending on Bokhara, not including those of its immediate vicinity, yield about 70,000 maunds annually, and there are not, apparently, any bounds to the power of raising it. The ordinary price is about two rupees a maund, and it forms the basis of a sweetmeat greatly in use among the lower classes. It may be a mortifying reflection to men of science, especially in France, that whilst a host of French chemists, at the command of Buonaparte, were long employed

employed in ransacking the vegetable kingdom for a sweet juice, which, converted into sugar, might serve as a substitute for the sugar of the cane, when that substance bore a very high price in France, and could find nothing more productive than the parsnip and beet—the Ozbuks and Afghans, who are completely ignorant of the elements of chemistry, and even of the term, except as applied to the art of transmuting metals, should have stumbled upon a discovery which converted a substance, which France possesses in profusion, into syrup so excellent, as to leave little to regret in being deprived of the sugar cane; and which, by a cheap, easy, and obvious management, may be made at least to rival that article in regard to quality. Mr. Moorcroft does not divulge the name of the substitute.

“The cotton-wool of Toorkistan is beautifully soft and fine, and the nankin-coloured is probably little inferior to that of Khoten, or China Proper. The silk of Toorkistan is plentiful and good. Vast quantities of shawl-wool might be raised, but in several parts of the country it is suffered to rise and fall disregarded by the owner, whilst the fleece of the Arab variety of the broad-tailed species of sheep, capable of being appropriated to the manufacture of woollen cloths, is made only into ropes and felts; and the Kuzak and Oozbuk breeds of this animal yield in their tails a marrow, like fat, little inferior to the butter of the cow.

“The vine breaks into numerous varieties. The red grape of Shibbergan, under a process practised by a Georgian, yields a wine in quality between the best port and the red hermitage. Another, under the management of Jews, gives a liquor that may rival the finest red Burgundy; and the Sheer Takh, and other luscious grapes, would furnish dessert wines as rich as those of Alicant, Malaga, Lachryma, or Tokay.

“By some Russians who had escaped from slavery, Mr. Moorcroft was told that there is the extraordinary number of from four to five thousand Russian Christians in slavery at Oorgunj and its dependencies. It appeared that some of them had been taken by the Yemoots, on the shores of the Caspian, and that several had been in slavery nearly forty years.

“Whilst looking for horses in the city one day, Mr. Moorcroft saw three persons, whose features and complexions resembled those of Europeans. They were stated to be Russians who had escaped from slavery with the Oorgunjees, and had, under great difficulties, made their way to Bokhara, where they now waited the determination of the king respecting their fate. A few days afterwards a person, who said he was a slave-broker, went to our traveller with two of these Russians, whom he declared he had bought, and was about to send into the country; but, on their stating that Mr. Moorcroft might possibly ransom them, he had been *touched with compassion* at their distress, and had accompanied them to witness the result of the appeal. Inquiry was made to know what had become of the third Russian; who, after some frivolous excuse on the part of the broker, was then brought, and Mr. Moorcroft procured a bargain of sale, with an order signed by the minister that no one should hereafter set up any claim upon the Russians now transferred to him. The ordinary price of an able-bodied slave is twenty pieces of gold: Mr. Moorcroft gave thirty-five for each man, and five pieces to the broker. The Russians were then clothed, taken into the serae where he lodged, and treated as servants. They had been traders: two of them had been taken in a skiff on the Caspian by some armed crews of Yemoots, who had put off from Munkishlak on the former dropping anchor near that town. They had been sold

to the Oorgunjees ; had been in captivity nine years, during which time they had been employed in tending sheep and camels, and brood mares, and in other works of agriculture. In the depth of winter they had dared to attempt an escape, without provisions or knowledge of the road ; they were reduced to great distress by hunger, one man eating part of the felt of his sheep-skin cloak, and the others supporting themselves by the dry bones of animals, which they pounded with stones. They were now delighted with the prospect of again reaching their native country, by the way of Hindoostan, and were abundantly grateful for the treatment they had experienced. Shortly afterwards, however, at day-break, a message was brought from the minister, conjuring Mr. Moorcroft, if he had any regard for him, to send back the Russians. Mr. Moorcroft refused ; but went to the fort to inquire the cause of this request. The Kosh Beghee was closeted with the King ; but in an hour a secretary came out with a repetition of the first message ; and a solemn pledge being given that they should not be re-sold, Mr. Moorcroft gave up his claim. Whatever may have been the cause of this departure from former usage, the purchase money was returned, and a royal order subsequently issued, prohibiting, in future, Russians, that is Russian Christians, to be sold in Bokhara.

“ Meer Ameer Hyder is said to take credit for being more learned in the Mahommedan law than any other individual in his dominions, and occasionally gives lectures in theology. And, as chief magistrate, were he to relax for a few days only from that system of restraint and punishment, which is supported, as it is stated, by the vigilance of about 600 spies, and if the Meer Shub and Mohteseb were to slumber at their posts, there would be wild work in Bokhara. But the activity of the former is unceasing, and the drum of the Meer Shub, beginning immediately after night-fall, interdicts communication by the streets just as effectually as the tolling of the Curfew-bell served to extinguish all fires in a remote period of English history.

“ The annual revenue of the King of Bokhara does not exceed three lacs of tilas, or about eighteen lacs of rupees. One-third of the population of the city consists of slaves.

“ On the subject of horses, Mr. Moorcroft says, that the country, up to Meshed and Herat inclusive, and the whole space between the Oxus and the Ochus, extending even to the banks of the Caspian, contain the very best breeds. But vast numbers of Toorkmun families, report says from 30,000 to 40,000, who were breeders of horses, and used to bring their young stock to Bokhara, have, since the defection of Oorgunj, and the death of Meer Kuleech Alee Khan, fallen off from their allegiance, and for the last five years have not been able to send a single horse to the usual marts, but have employed their cattle in warfare. Shuhr Subz, which had an excellent breed of horses, Kuthay Kipchak, and Meeankhal, near Samurkund, are similarly circumstanced ; and the market of Bokhara has been in consequence nearly as much ruined in this as in all other branches of its commerce.”

We have yet received no confirmation of the report of Mr. Moorcroft's death, as stated in our last number ; but it is to be feared that it will prove too well-founded.

## PUNCHAYETS.

THE following opinion of Major John Munro,\* late Resident of Travancore, on Punchayets, with which we are favoured, is a valuable addition to the communication on this subject, inserted in our present volume, p. 475.

“ The Court of Directors appears to consider the general employment of punchayets, for the decision of causes, as an arrangement preferable to the introduction of the courts. No person entertained a more favourable opinion of punchayets, of the facility of their composition, and the purity of their decisions, than I did, until I was obliged to examine closely the nature and usual effects of that institution; and I admitted, with reluctance, the conclusion forced upon my mind by practical experience, that it was equally adverse to the spirit of Hindu jurisprudence, and to the substantial end of justice. The code of Hindu law, collectively denominated *Durm Shaster*, which prescribes the mode and the principles established among that people for the administration of justice, contains no mention, so far as I can learn, of punchayets, but directs that justice shall be dispensed by the sovereign in person, or by such authorities as he may depute for that purpose; that is, by judges, or by courts appointed by the supreme authority. This is the rule established by Menu, by the *Vevada Maleka*, or Shaster of Law compiled peculiarly for Malabar, by the *Vagancesur Rogu, Walkudu*, &c.; and although arbitrators are mentioned in the code of Hindu laws published by Mr. Halhed, in Bengal, the duty of assessors is almost immediately assigned to them. Abdul Fazil, in that portion of the *Ayzen Akbary* dedicated to a description of Hindu jurisprudence, makes no mention whatever of punchayets, but relates fully the qualifications and duties of judges. In Travancore, punchayets were scarcely known; and the experience of their utility, in the cases referred to them, either at my request or that of the people, furnishes no reason to desire their extended adoption.† Bartolomi, a man well acquainted with Travancore, in the chapter of his work describing the administration of justice in that country, makes no allusion to punchayets; but states that civil and criminal affairs are determined only by the king and his servants. Punchayets appear to have owed their origin in Hindu communities to the conquest of the Mussulmans. The Kazees appointed under the Mahomedan rule had little inclination to trouble themselves with the investigation of suits among the Hindus, and the latter as little to refer their disputes to the decision of the Koran: they therefore resorted to a system of decision by arbitration, as a substitute for a more authoritative and perfect mode of jurisprudence.

“ The thousands of complainants who have come to me have always been offered, and have usually refused,‡ the option of deciding their cause by punchayets;

\* Major John Munro, now Lieut. Col. Munro, was, as Resident and Dewan of Travancore, in charge of an ancient Hindu state, where Hindu institutions remained in full force. Travancore was never conquered by the Mahomedans. Sir Thomas Munro, on the contrary, had been in charge of three provinces only, and those provinces had been conquered by the Mussulmans. Two of them had been long under the dominion of Hyder Ally and his son.

† “ A very strong predilection has been stated to exist (observes Mr. Fullerton, of the Madras Council) among the natives of India in favour of punchayet adjudication; but the slightest consideration of the circumstances and practices under the former government will shew that the predilection was entirely negative. It arises simply from there being no other mode of decision. If a complainant had not a punchayet, he had no decision.”

‡ There is little doubt that most public officers, who have been connected with judicial duties, would make the same remark. Indeed, the judge of the very district where Sir Thomas Munro wrote his strictures, in 1807, on the judicial code, and who had been a revenue officer under Sir Thomas Munro, reported, in 1813, that “ in not a single instance had an individual applied to him for a punchayet;” and adds that, “ under the former revenue administrations they had no other alternative.”

punchayets; and the very few cases referred to that mode of determination have fallen to the ground, from the irreconcilable contrariety in the opinions of the members of the punchayets. The parties, in choosing their arbitrators, will select persons determined, right or wrong, to support their cause: the umpire, whatever may be the merits of the decision, is accused of bribery, and the proceeding is involved in suspicion. If the government native officer appoints the whole punchayets, their decision will be conformable to his wishes, and his wishes too often go to the interest of the person who offers the highest bribe. If the head men of villages constitute the punchayets, there is very little difference between these fixed judges and the judge appointed by the sovereign, excepting that the former are generally never deficient in knowledge, character, principle, ability, and impartiality. The natives, at least in Travancore, want that confidence \* in each other's probity, which is necessary to qualify them for composing or obeying punchayets. The superior education, knowledge, rank, and ability of the judges in a court, together with the solemnity of the proceedings, awe a native conscious of having a bad cause. In a court consisting of equals he will litigate without bounds.

"The judicial regulations published on the formation of the courts (in Travancore) offered the inhabitants a choice of trial by punchayets; but their general disinclination to adopt that mode of decision, and its inefficacy in most cases where it was adopted, prevented its extended use, and rendered it necessary that suits in general should be tried by the courts.† These have been increased in number to eight: they are situate generally within twenty miles from the extremities of their jurisdictions, the inhabitants find no inconvenience in resorting to them, and they have given a security to the persons, property, and the rights of the people, of which they abundantly appreciate the importance."

\* Sir Thomas Munro, when collector and sole judge and collector (if a collector deciding causes summarily can be called a judge), "having found that great procrastination took place in the execution of punchayet divisions," issued a circular order to his native collectors, remarking, "that the party, in whose favour a decree might be given, frequently derived not the least advantage, from the decree not being duly enforced;" and directing that, "in future, whenever a punchayet gave its decree, it was not to be left to the parties themselves to enforce it, but to see the same carried into effect."

† Courts composed of native judges, established in Travancore under the orders of Major John Munro.

## PARAPHRASE.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.—SUIDAS.

How various the pursuits, the hopes, the fears,  
The passions, wishes, tastes, and views of man!  
His object one; for happiness appears  
To be the aim and end of every plan.—  
One grasps at wealth, and gains the glittering prize,  
Which to vile rubbish turns beneath his eyes.  
One sighs for power, till tortured by its pangs;  
One follows fame and finds it but a vapour.  
Love proves a noose in which a wretch oft hangs;  
And time melts Friendship like a wasted taper.  
Then since experience shows us how we blunder;  
That wealth is dust, and reputation breath;  
That love and friendship are soon snapt asunder,  
And mad Ambition's paths betray to death;—  
Why not forsake our errors, and begin  
To learn that—"happiness is found within?"

H.

## ARROWSMITH'S MAP OF ASIA.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

DEAR SIR : You request me to give you my opinion of the Observations which Mr. Klaproth has published, first in the *Journal Asiatique*, and afterwards in a separate form, upon Arrowsmith's Map of Asia, wherein he characterizes him as the most ignorant of all those who employ themselves in making maps. I have not the means of examining the whole of the accusations against the artist; some of them are, however, obviously just, and my experience has so thoroughly convinced me of the errors which all the existing maps of Asia discover, that I have little difficulty in believing that Mr. Klaproth is, generally speaking, in the right. Nevertheless, I cannot help regretting that he should have displayed such a needless degree of acrimony, and that he should have so unmercifully belaboured his passive antagonist. I regret it for the sake of Mr. K. himself; for this impetuosity of censure, although united in his case to talent and philological knowledge, is generally regarded by the world as an indication of shallowness and conceit. The exception in his favour will be made by those only who know him.

I regret also that he has indulged in what will appear to those who do not know that Mr. Klaproth cannot have an unfriendly feeling towards this country, as a sneer reaching beyond the individual.\* I refer to the following passage: "Je commence par les côtes du Pont Euxin. Les Anglais déclarent hautement que la mer est leur patrimoine; on est donc en droit d'attendre, qu'au moins cette partie soit traitée avec un soin particulier dans les ouvrages de celui qui passait pour le premier *map-maker* de la Grande Bretagne." Now I would just observe, that although England does claim superiority as a naval power, she thereby incurs no obligation to make surveys for the benefit of the world; yet it is notorious that she has disbursed large sums for costly expeditions to various parts of the earth for the promotion of geographical science: witness those to the Arctic regions. As to the title of "first map-maker of Great Britain," it is gratuitously bestowed by Mr. Klaproth: the distinction of "hydrographer," like that of "rat-catcher," to his Majesty, signifies no more than "a tradesman with whom the King (individually) is accustomed to deal."

The author of a map is of all authors most entitled to our forbearance and indulgence. He is surrounded with false guides; he has to grope his way amidst conflicting authorities, the most recent of which are sometimes the most erroneous; and he must endeavour to reconcile what is altogether irreconcilable. As one example of this conflict of authorities, I will instance the latitude of Leh, the capital of Ladak, which has been at length ascertained by Mr. Moorcroft† (who resided there some time) to be situated in 34° 9' 21" N.

The following are the various latitudes given to this place (and the longitudes differ almost as much) by different geographers :—

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| The Lamas' and Jesuits' Map..... | 30° 52' |
| D'Anville .....                  | 33° 20' |
| Rennel .....                     | 34° 30' |
| Marsden .....                    | 34°     |

Elphinstone

\* The editor of one of our daily newspapers seems to regard Mr. K.'s strictures upon the map in question as containing a reflection upon the science of this country, and refers him to the ordinance maps, telling him to see what fault he can find in them.

† See *Asiat. Journ.* for Dec. 1825, p. 637.



|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Elphinstone ..... | 37°     |
| Fraser .....      | 32°     |
| Hamilton .....    | 36° 30' |
| Arrowsmith .....  | 35°     |

Here are differences of six or seven degrees; and, as I before remarked, the most recent authorities are the widest of the truth. It is curious to observe that, in a map attached to a memoir of Anquetil Duperron (*Mém. de l'Académie des Inscriptions, &c.* tom. xlix, p. 512) the constructor, M. Poirson, has fixed the latitude of Lech exactly as it should be; but the author of the memoir cautions the reader against trusting to it, observing that it is better to consult the maps of D'Anville and the Jesuits!

A large proportion of the errors pointed out by Mr. Klaproth in Arrowsmith's map, arise from the artist's ignorance of the Russian language, whereby he has, in copying the Russian maps, mistaken caravanserais, halting-places, &c. for the names of towns and villages. Some of these mistakes are ridiculous enough: but they surely do not justify the tone of contempt and severity in which they are exposed by Mr. Klaproth, who happens to be versed in the Russian tongue. When Mr. Klaproth's learned *collaborateur*, M. Abel Rémusat, had occasion to speak of Mr. Arrowsmith's ignorance of the Japanese language, the *estimable*, not the *ignorant*, is the epithet he applied to him.

I would observe, by way of palliation of Arrowsmith's offence in this particular, that French writers, and even Mr. Klaproth himself, make strange havock with the *English* language. An instance, affording an amusing example of both, I subjoin:—The *Revue Encyclopédique* for June 1824 convicts Mr. K. of mistranslating, in his *Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie*, the English word *duty*, by *ordre*, and *ordonnance*; observing that it meant *devoir*. The writer should have stopped here; but, in order to demonstrate the precise meaning we affix to the word, he adds a quotation from "Thomas Gray," as follows:—

Where ignorance is *duty*,  
It is folly to be wise.

Every school-boy in England knows that the word *duty* does not occur in the passage at all! The verse, thus barbarously mangled, is from the "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College:"—

No more: *Where ignorance is bliss*,  
'Tis folly to be wise.

Mr. Klaproth seems so determined to fix every blunder in the map upon Arrowsmith, and upon him alone, that he falls into something like inconsistency. In one part of his Observations he reproaches the artist with not correcting the alleged errors of preceding maps, in respect to the course of the Tes, on the authority of D'Anville and Fischer; yet, in the next page but one, he absolutely ridicules him for adopting Fischer's "*conjectures hasardées*." Again: Arrowsmith has availed himself of the great Russian map of Central Asia, published at St. Petersburg by Mr. Pansner. In this map there are (according to Mr. K.) some most extraordinary blunders; such as a river and several towns laid down *twice over*! errors of from *three* to *four* degrees in the longitude of places!—all of which Mr. Klaproth ascribes, not to *ignorance* in Mr. Pansner, but to a *singular fatality*;—yet because our countryman has unhappily adopted some of these errors, and deserted Mr. Pansner when he was right, he smarts under the unsparing lash of the critic. I may add that it is not consistent to say, as Mr. Klaproth does, in the same breath, that Arrowsmith is the most ignorant of all map-makers; and that all the skill

I have

I have possessed by those of the continent consists in copying what his *workshop* supplies. The disciples must be at least as ignorant as their master.

Mr. Klaproth reserves till the last what he appears to consider as the most flagrant error in this "*detestable*" map of Asia. Speaking of its author, he says, "such is his ignorance, that he still divides China into *fifteen* provinces, although that country has been, for eighty or a hundred years, divided into *eighteen*." If this be a proof of consummate ignorance, I fear it must be said of Mr. Klaproth himself, *morbo jactatur eodem*; for the number of provinces of which the empire of China consists is *nineteen*; the province of Keang-nan having been for some ten or twenty years past, divided into two, Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy. This error of Mr. K. is the more remarkable, because he has been long employed upon a History of China.

Should this letter, as it probably will, meet the eye of Mr. Klaproth, he may hastily conclude I am an advocate of the hydrographer, or an enemy of his own. I am neither. I have not the least acquaintance with Mr. Arrowsmith, and I believe his map to be very faulty. With respect to Mr. Klaproth, I have had sufficient intercourse with him to make me admire his talents and acquirements. I wish, however, that his strictures upon others were less angry and uncharitable; his own countrymen do not approve of them; the manner in which he has criticised Arrowsmith has been pronounced, by a writer in the literary journal called *Le Globe*, of Dec. 27, to be "a style suited perhaps to China or Tartary, but not yet customary in France."

I conclude with a remark, with which Mr. Klaproth cannot be offended, since it was made by himself on that able linguist Dr. Morrison, in criticising his valuable Chinese Dictionary: "he will experience a difficulty in persuading us that all infallibility centers in himself."

Believe me to be, &c.

B.

P.S. I perceive from your last number, that we are to be favoured with a new map of Asia from Mr. Klaproth!

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### VOX ET PRÆTEREA.

IN a rich garden, where the laughing Spring,  
With lavish hands, her gaudiest gifts did fling,  
An arbour stood, within whose grateful shade,  
Sad Bion's listless limbs were careless laid.  
His soul was stung by haughty Laura's scorn,  
And Jealousy was fixing there his thorn.  
In vain the warbling minstrels strain their throats,  
In vain the blackbird pours his mellow notes;  
The flowers, with smiling features, vainly try  
To soothe him;—he responds but with a sigh.—  
'The sound was echoed in a sweeter key.—  
'Twas strange; he thought no soul was there but he!  
Sure it was fancy: yet again he tried:  
The word he loved he spake, and "Laura!" cried:  
"Laura!" in gentle tone, a silvery voice replied.  
He started forth, and by the arbour's side,  
The smiling, chiding, blushing Laura spied.  
The bold intrusion her soft lips atone,  
And prove *this* echo was not *voice alone*.

E. R.

## PECULIARITIES OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

THE rudeness and sterility of the Chinese *spoken* language, contrasted with the copiousness of the *written* language, and the elaborate skill displayed in the formation of its character, raise a considerable degree of astonishment in those who are accustomed to an alphabetical tongue, and who conceive that the oral, as it preceded, ought to be at least equally perfect as the written, which, in other languages, designed for purposes of ordinary communication, is but an expedient to exhibit sounds to the eye, or to establish a link of connexion between the two senses of hearing and seeing. Did we possess any facts to support such a theory, we might suspect that the two vehicles of communication in China were not originally produced amongst the same people; that they were in fact two languages, radically and completely distinct from each other, which, by some accident, had been brought into proximity, and had coalesced, so far as was practicable, for mutual aid. To a superficial theorist, this speculation would appear countenanced by the known fact, that, in the various countries in which the Chinese written character is employed, the spoken language is altogether different, not only from that of China, but from that of each other: so that it is demonstrated by abundant examples, that a spoken language may easily (as is indeed apparent without example) be engrafted on, or connected with, the characters of China.

According to Dr. Morrison,\* the spoken language (notwithstanding its existing rudeness) has undergone a variety of changes. Prior to the second or third century of our era, it was preserved only in the memories of the people, and communicated either *vivâ voce*, or by referring to a character which was well known, and having the same sound as one not known. The Chinese themselves say, that, in high antiquity, they had words without letters; that is, they had no written language: in the middle ages, about the time of Confucius, words were communicated by letters; that is, the characters were invented: in later times, the sounds of many characters were forgotten and lost. To this fact, the Dictionary of Dr. Morrison bears ample testimony: it contains many characters, the probable meaning of which may be discovered by analysis, but which have no known sound whatever.

There seems good reason for believing that importations of foreign words have been made into the Chinese; but this is the case in all languages. The system of syllabic spelling, which is but partially in use, ill-understood, and almost discouraged, in China, at the present day, has been fully proved, Dr. Morrison observes,† to have originated in a modification of some foreign system, probably the Sanscrit. The transfusion must have been trifling, if we consider the poverty of the language alone; but Dr. Marshman, in his *Clavis Sinica*, has refuted the allegations, or rather conjectures, of Sir Wm. Jones, and other Oriental scholars; by demonstrating that there could be no foundation for supposing that Sanscrit words existed, to any but a very trifling extent, in the Chinese tongue.

Could we imagine that a nation existed, the individuals of which did not possess the faculty of speech, and were able to convey ideas to each other by a medium adapted to the eye alone, their language (if such a solecism may be pardoned) would be constructed upon the same principles as the Chinese character; it would, in fact, correspond exactly with that character in its origin and subsequent history, as developed by Chinese writers, who state that their symbols

\* Dictionary, *Introd.* p. iii.

† *Ibid.* p. vi.

symbols were originally representatives of the object signified, which, for the sake of convenience, and to admit of ready combination in forming signs of abstract ideas, were abbreviated and modified; and that many characters still show that the source from whence they were derived was a resemblance to the object.

The vocal tongue of China is diametrically opposed to most others: the Arabic and the Chinese, for example, are very antipodes. In the former, the number of distinct sounds, or combinations of sounds, applied to one object, is said to be, in one instance, *a thousand*; in the latter, including every variation of the tones, many of which are never used, or even known by native scholars, the sounds do not exceed 800. The number of sounds distinguishable by the English alphabet is about 350; and if we divide the number of characters, 80,000, by this, we shall find that, upon an average, the same sound, or sounds so similar as not to be discriminated by means of our alphabet, must be applied to about 229 different and discordant ideas. The most experienced Chinese will find 100 (or perhaps 1,000) characters expressed by the same identical sound.

We cannot be surprised to find, therefore, that, since the meaning of the vocal language is so imperfectly transmitted to the mind, by means of the tongue and ear, the Chinese are forced, in common conversation, to trace the characters rapidly in the air,\* in order to assist the apprehension of the person addressed; or that in public assemblies, passages of an orator's speech, or of an imperial edict, are inscribed on boards and exhibited to the eye, while their sounds are uttered to the ear of the multitude. This expedient is not only convenient, as the means of preventing very awkward mistakes; but it is a very advantageous mode of communicating a language so constructed, that it sometimes requires several phrases to express, with adequate force, what is conveyed by the sight of a single character.† The passage of the Roman poet may be more justly applied to this than to any other tongue that was ever invented, not excepting hieroglyphics:

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,  
Quàm quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

Chinese writers defend their system with some address. They say, that the variety, which in other languages prevails in respect to sound, in Chinese reigns in the character. "The people of Fan" (supposed to be Thibet, but the observation is applicable to foreign nations generally) "prefer the sounds, and what they obtain enters by the ear; the Chinese prefer the beautiful character, and what they obtain enters by the eye."‡ The advantages of the written language are well described by Dr. Morrison: "The character forms a picture, which really is, or, by early associations is considered, beautiful and impressive. The Chinese fine writing (when fully understood, by dispensing with all the minute particles and diffusive expressions, which are absolutely necessary to give to sounds that variety, which makes them intelligible in spoken language) darts upon the mind with a vivid flash, a force, and a beauty, of which alphabetic language is incapable. Chinese writing is also more permanent than the alphabetic system, which is ever varying its spelling with the continually changing pronunciation of the living voice. Perhaps the Chinese written language has contributed, in some degree, to the unity of the Chinese nation."§

M.

\* Rémusat; *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chin.*, p. 33.

† *Ibid.*, p. 56.

‡ Morrison's *Dict. Introd.* p. vii.

§ *Ibid.* p. xi.

M. Abel Rémusat, an able French Sinologist, bears similar testimony to the peculiar advantages and beauties of this curious tongue: "If," says he, "in common languages, etymology and analysis sometimes lead to interesting results, by displaying in words the origin and progress of ideas, what attractions should not the examination of these ancient characters possess, where a people, who ascend to the first ages of the world, have deposited so many traditions, and unintentionally traced the history of its most ancient thoughts, and the most secret operations of its understanding! What pleasure for a metaphysician to discover, on an analyzing of the characters of the Y-king, or the Shoo-king, some of those approximations, which are the more singular as they are less conformable to the nature of things; to assist, as by intuition, the reasonings of Chow-Kung, or of Confucius; to realize the views of Buffon and Condillac, in discovering the early steps of human reason, and surprizing it in its first irregularities!"\*

A reader, who is entirely ignorant of the peculiar system upon which the written language of China is formed, would be unable to appreciate fully the striking qualities which, according to these two learned writers, are inherent in it. A few examples will therefore tend to illustrate their meaning: whilst, at the same time, they will reveal to the ignorant, in a small degree, the nature of the language, and demonstrate to what an extent of elegance and beauty it may be carried, as the understanding of those who employ it becomes enlarged and purified.

Each compound character in Chinese contains a key or radical character: the number of these radicals is 214; and the most approved dictionaries arrange all the characters in the language under that number of heads, subdivided into classes, according to the number of strokes of the pencil required to form that part of the complex character which is superadded to the key. The radicals, or keys, are also divided into seventeen classes, according to the number of strokes they consist of, from one to seventeen. These radicals have mostly a meaning which shows that they must have been primitive characters: as *man*, *woman*, *sun*, *moon*, *rice*, *hill*, &c. Few, if any, can be strictly said to possess an abstract signification.

It is obvious that, as human knowledge advanced, one key, or governing character, would be more frequently employed than another; accordingly, whilst *chôo*, a point, the third radical, has but seven compounds; *jin*, a man, the ninth radical, has about seven hundred. *Neu*, a woman, the thirty-eighth radical, has almost the same number of compounds as man, although of more limited power: the former including the two distinct ideas conveyed by the Latin terms *vir* and *homo*.

The Chinese, as is well known, hold women in some degree of contempt, and regard them as inferior in the scale of creation. This feeling, at once the cause and the symptom of an ill-organized society, may be discovered in the mode in which they employ the character *neu*, signifying woman, in composition. *Sûh*, discreet and respectful, is compounded of *woman* and *restriction*. *Foo*, a married woman, of *woman* and *broom*. *Tho*, subjected, secure; of a *claw* placed over *woman*. *Wang*, immoral, consists of *fugitive* and *woman*. The same character is employed in the following compounds: *Nan*, to wrangle or scold, composed of two characters of *woman* placed *opposite to each other*. *Neaou*, levity of behaviour, lewdness; of a *man* placed between *two women*; and, *vice versâ*, a *woman* placed between *two men*. *Chen*, beautiful, elegant;

of

\* Discourse on the origin, progress, and utility of the cultivation of the Chinese language in Europe.

of *woman* and a *single garment*. *Seu*, weak, feeble; of *a woman* and *want*. *T'han*, to be in a disordered dirty state; of *woman* and *coals*. *Seun*, conceited; of *a woman* and *to strut*. *He*, to play, or frolic; of *a woman* and *pleased*. *Shwang*, a widow; of *woman* and *hoar frost*. *Thuh*, gross lewdness; of *woman* and a *muddy ditch*. *Tseu*, to marry; of *to take* and *woman*. *Gan*, suppressed anger; of *woman* and *sour wine*!

The following are examples of elegance in the use of this key:—*Ch'ha*, a young unmarried woman, composed of *woman* and *bending down*, like an ear of corn. *Ying*, an infant at the breast; of *two pearls* and *woman*. *Hoo*, handsome, pretty; of *woman* and *to sigh*.

The radical *sin*, the heart, is much used in composition. *Ke*, awe, reverence, is compounded of *heart* and *dread*. *Tun*, grief and vexation of mind; of *heart* and a *burning flame*. *Shin*, sincere, thoughtful; of *true* and *heart*. *Chuen*, disquiet; of *heart* and *black*. *Hwae*, to cherish; of *to hide* and *heart*. *Yu*, simple, silly, ignorant; of *monkey* and *heart*. *Tsai*, proud; of *heart* and *to advance*. *Sze*, to think; of *heart* and *the brain*, or *sensorium*. *Pha*, to fear, or apprehend; of *heart* and *white*.\* *Wang*, absence of mind; of *a runaway* and *heart*. *Chè*, to feel shame; of *heart* and *ear*: because, say the commentators, shame heats the ear. *Min*, vexation; of *full* and *heart*. *So*, a suspicious mind; of *three hearts*. *Hwan*, to dishonour; of *heart* and *filth*. *Taou*, sorrow; of *heart* and *knife*. *Jin*, anger, of *knife* and *heart*. *Jin*, fortitude; of *a knife* piercing *a heart*, and *to bear it*. *Wei*, to comfort; of *smooth*, *heat*, and *heart*. *Kwan*, accustomed to, had experience or practice in; of *a heart* placed beside *affairs*, as if it had passed through: this character was formerly written with *a hand* instead of *a heart*.

The sun (*jih*) is often employed in the same figurative manner: placed behind *mih*, a tree, it signifies break of day, or the rising of the sun in the east (*tung*); placed above the tree, it denotes light (*kaou*); placed below the tree, it means obscure twilight (*yaou*). *Tsang*, the approach of night, is formed from *hill* and the *sun* below it. *Tso*, yesterday: of *the sun* and *a runaway*. *Yih*, change, alteration, is composed of *the sun* and *moon*; denoting that they succeed each other. *Wang*, the full moon, is compounded of *statesman*, the *moon*, and *to sustain*; the propriety of which combination we should vainly inquire, if it was not known that the fifteenth day of the lunar month is a court day, when it is the duty of the ministers to wait upon the emperor.

There are various other compounds, the force of which it requires a knowledge of Chinese manners and notions to comprehend. Thus, *T'saou*, to mourn over the dead, is composed of *a hand* grasping *a bow*; because, say the commentators, anciently, before coffins were used, and the rites of sepulture instituted, birds and beasts were kept from the corpse by a man with a bow in his hand. So, also, the character *wang*, signifying a king or sovereign, is formed by three horizontal lines, connected by a perpendicular stroke, and is said to denote that a prince connects the three powers (as the Chinese call them) of heaven, earth, and man.

Some characters disclose great elegance and fulness of meaning, and demand, as M. Rémusat remarks, a sentence to express their signification. *Yew*, affluent, ease and quiet, is compounded of the characters which represent *man*, *sorrow* (consisting of *the face* and *the heart*, because the heart reveals its sentiments

\* This shows a remarkable coincidence of thought between two distant people, the Chinese and Europeans, who seem to have adopted the same vulgar error, that a coward's blood is *white*. See Shakespeare and our old dramatic writers, *passim*.

sentiments by the countenance), and to *walk*: it thus seems to imply a state in which a *man* is able if he pleases to *withdraw himself* from *pain and suffering*. *San*, to cover, is composed of the character *man* (which is shaped like a pair of compasses), the legs distended, and inclosing the character *ten* with four small characters of *man*. The Chinese say that this character implies, that "little men's sole dependence is upon the shelter afforded by great men." The most ordinary use of this character is to express *an umbrella!* *Tse*, to sacrifice; of *flesh*, the *right hand*, and to *declare*. Who cannot read a sentence in this single word? *Ying*, to rest tranquil; is composed of *infant* and a *shelter*. *Yew*, to aid or protect; of *man*, *mouth*, and *hand*: signifying all the faculties of help. *Chan*, weak, sighing; of three characters of a *child*, placed at a *door*. *Wän*, benevolent, humane; of a *basin with food*, and a *man* placed in a *prison*. *Seang*, a village-school; of a *covert* and *sheep* or *lambs*. *Wang*, to forget; of a *runaway* (compound of *jih*, to enter, and *gin*, obscurity) and *heart*. *Yew*, cordiality; of *two hands joined*. *Wäng*, to expect, to hope for a banished friend; of a *fugitive*, the *moon*, and a *northern region*. *Tüh*, to examine into, to correct; of a *senior* and an *eye*. *Tsin*, affection, relationship, is compounded of a cluster of characters signifying to *see plants growing together under the same roof*.

In all or most of these characters, each of which is expressed in speech by a monosyllable, the eye perceives a scope of meaning of which the beautiful compounds in the Greek language afford a very imperfect and inadequate idea.

A few more examples are subjoined, in which, if there is less elegance, beauty, or poetical expression, there is great force and energy:—*Che*, to know, is compounded of a *dart* and *mouth*, denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicable. *Kcö*, to look affrightedly, to keep the eyes wandering about; of *two eyes*, a *hand*, and *wings*. *Kan*, sweet, flattery; of *mouth* and the *tongue*. *Lëč*, to hunt; of a *dog* and the *bristles of a hog*. *Leaou*, to hunt at night; of a *dog* and *fire lighted up*. *K'heü*, a timid glance, a wild look; of a *bird* and *two eyes*. *Keaou*, the choleric; of *disease* (represented by a *man leaning against something*) and *contortion*. *Tseuen*, to apply to learning, to write books; of *words* and *things selected*, placed over a *stand*. *Tsü*, contracted (either in mind or body); of a *cave* and a *fugitive*: a man seeking concealment huddles himself up in a corner. *Tsü*, to reprehend: of a *thorn* and a *pearl*. *Yün*, sincerely, honestly; of *crooked* (or *selfish*) placed over *man*. *Tsow*, rapid, urgent; of a *horse*, to *take*, and a *multitude*. *Tsü*, to rob, or a robber; of *money* and a *weapon*. *Tsun*, to watch over, to preserve; of a *child* and a *hand*. *Kwang*, bright, splendour; of *fire* placed above a *man*. *Tsun*, to rob or pillage; of *evil* and *two spears*. *Kcu*, to dwell; of *body* and *resting-place* or *seat*. *Tsüen*, tapering (like a pyramid); of *small* above, and *large* below. *Tsü*, to whisper; of *mouth* and *ear*. *Tseü*, to interrupt, break asunder, put an end to; of *silk*, a *knife*, a *knot*. *Chang*, the mind on the stretch, or distracted; of a *bow* and to *extend*. *Tsy*, to go to law, or get into law; of a *net* and to *be wrong*. *Tü*, abrupt; of a *dog* and a *den* (as if rushing out). *Tuy*, to decline or refuse; of to *walk* and a *look of indignation*. *K'hëč*, cowardly, timid; of a *dog* and to *go away*. *Tow*, to fight; of *two soldiers* placed opposite to each other. *Pun*, confusion, or precipitation; of *three cows* in a *fright*. *Chen*, to inspect, unroll or turn out; of *two men turning over cloth*. *Tsae*, heavy national calamities; of *water* and *fire*. *Tsae*, calamity; of *stream* and a *line crossing* (or obstructing) it. In the two last characters we observe an instance of the obscurity of the spoken and the perspicuity of the written language. The *sound* of the two words is

the same; the meaning would probably be expressed in any other language by the same term; but how strikingly dissimilar are the constituent parts of the two characters, and how instantaneously would the eye of a Chinese discover the distinction!

The alterations which have been occasionally made in a few characters, the reasons of which are generally assigned, afford lessons pregnant with instruction. Thus, *túy*, to answer a question, was originally composed of *luxuriant* or *excessive*, joined to *mouth*, and *rule* or *measure* (the radical); the Emperor Wán-te removed the *mouth*, and added *sze* (compounded of *one*, the commencement of numbers, and *ten*, a perfect number) signifying a learned man, one devoted to moral duties. The Emperor, it is said, intimated by this change, that too much talk was improper; and that a man should be actuated by a desire to speak only truth.

Some few characters appear, on analysis, so barren of meaning that even a Chinese etymologist would probably deem them beyond his power of illustration: *desperet tractata nilesceere posse*. Such, for example, as *wǎh*, the whole material world, every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth; composed of *a cow* and the sound *wǎh*. *Tseih*, an ancient appellation of China; of *stone* and *to reprehend*. *Tsǎch*, success of an army; of *hand* and *a treadle*. *Peaou*, a spiral wind rising from the ground, a whirlwind; of *three dogs*. *Shen*, good, virtuous; of *sheep* in the midst of *mutual wrangling*. *Ming*, a name or title; of *evening* and *mouth*. The last character a Chinese lexicographer has made a desperate effort to explain, by stating that in the *dusk*, in order to be known, it is necessary to *call out* one's name!

This essay has perhaps already extended to too great length: only one example, therefore, will be added to show that a different arrangement of the same members of one particular character produces an obvious change of meaning to the eye. *P'hin*, rank, degree, consists of *three mouths*, thus arranged:

1  
2 3; *ling*, the voices of many, consists also of *three mouths*, but placed in a line—1, 2, 3: in the first there is *subordination* and order; in the last, *equality* and want of order.

The trifling insight into the conformation of this curious tongue, which the foregoing particulars afford, may perhaps furnish an additional incentive to those which Chinese scholars have supplied, to its more extensive cultivation. The rich rewards of this study are depicted in the following eloquent passage of the Discourse of M. Abel Rémusat to the students of Chinese in France:—

“An immense literature, the fruit of forty centuries of assiduous efforts and labours; eloquence and poetry enriched with the beauties of a picturesque language, which reveals all its colours to the imagination; metaphor, allegory, and allusion concurring to form the most pleasing, energetic, and imposing pictures; the most extensive annals possessed by mankind, disclosing to us actions almost unknown, not only of the Chinese, but of the Japanese, the Coreans, the Tartars, the Tibetians, and the inhabitants of the further Peninsula; wherein are unfolded the mysterious dogmas of Buddha, those of the pretended votaries of Reason, and those consecrated to the eternal principles and political philosophy of Confucius. These are the objects which the Chinese books offer to studious men, who, without leaving Europe, may travel in imagination to distant countries.”



## PARALLELISM IN THE SACRED WRITINGS.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR: In a review of my "Key to the Psalms," contained in your number for April, the writer makes the following remark: "The *peculiarity* which Mr. Boys has treated of, is a peculiarity which is visible in almost all oriental writings, especially poetry. We could undertake to point out very striking instances of parallelism in Hafez, Saadi, and Ferdouzi."

Allow me to call your attention to the specific object of my work; which is not merely to point out such parallelisms in the Sacred Scriptures as have been pointed out by others; namely, parallelisms of lines, verses, and detached portions of the text; but to evince that integral parts of the Bible, such, for instance, as whole Psalms, and whole Epistles, have a character of parallelism: and not only this, but that the Psalms and Epistles are for the most part *single* parallelisms; the one primary arrangement embracing the whole composition; whatever minor correspondences may prevail in its members, or in any one of them, viewed alone. What I mean is very apparent in the example of Psalm CI, which the Reviewer has quoted at length. This Psalm falls, *as a whole*, into an alternate parallelism of four members, A., B., A., B.; whatever subordinate parallelisms may be contained in any one of these members taken apart.

Does the Reviewer mean that any *such* instances of parallelism are to be found in the writers whom he names, or only instances of parallel lines, &c.? I know at present of but two uninspired compositions (always excepting the examples which I have given in Appendix No. III. of my "Key") so constructed: and one of these is a Hebrew hymn or psalm, the date of which I have not been able to ascertain. If the Reviewer, or any of your readers, can add to the number, from their acquaintance with the stores of oriental literature, I shall be much gratified by seeing their examples (with a literal translation) in the next, or any subsequent number, of the *Asiatic Journal*; or even if he only means instances of subordinate parallelisms, in lines, couplets, &c. Any light which your contributors may be able to throw upon the subject will be welcome, especially as coming from the East.

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the candid and favourable manner in which you have noticed my work; of which I am the more sensible, from the different treatment which I have met with in other quarters.

I remain, &c.

34, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street,  
29 April 1826.

THOMAS BOYS.

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FATALISM QUALIFIED.

*From the Persian.*

Fate has decreed the end; the means belong  
To us, and therefore may be right or wrong.  
That all must die, is one of Nature's laws:  
But should we rush into a serpent's jaws?

## THE NAGAS.

THE expedition to Munnipoor performed by Lieut. Pemberton, in conjunction with Gumbheer Sing (of which the official report may be seen in p. 100), afforded an opportunity of observing the country between Banskandy and Munnipoor (the former described as situated in longitude  $93^{\circ} 8'$ , the latter in  $94^{\circ} 15'$ ), and especially the character of the hill people called Nagas. Some account of this tribe was given in p. 178 of our present volume; and we add the following particulars from a narrative furnished by Lieut. Pemberton, extracted from the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta.

This singular race of people, extending from the north-western extremity of Kachar to the frontiers of Chittagong, from their poverty and peculiar situation, have escaped the sufferings inflicted by a powerful enemy on the more wealthy occupiers of the plains below them. With a sagacity which has at once insured them both health and security, they have in every instance established themselves upon the most inaccessible peaks of the mountainous belt they inhabit, and from these elevated positions can see and guard against approaching danger long before it is sufficiently near to be felt. Various attempts, in the days of their prosperity and power, were made by the Rajahs of Munnipoor, Kachar, and Tipperah, to reduce these savages to a state of vassalage, but uniformly without success: they steadily refused to acknowledge allegiance to either power; and policy restrained the two first from using coercive measures, where success was, at least, doubtful, and failure would effectually have closed against them the only direct communication between their respective countries.

The Naga villages are built with little regularity on the summits and crests of the different hills. The houses consist of an extensive thatch, from thirty to fifty feet in length, almost resting on the ground, with a pole of about eighteen feet high; the whole constructed in the most solid and compact manner. In every house there are two apartments, the largest of which is public, and the other appropriated to the females of the family, who are allowed unreserved intercourse with all visitors, whether male or female. In addition to duties that may be considered strictly domestic, the Naga woman has many others to perform daily, which render her life one of continued activity. In the morning she proceeds to the dépôt of grain, stored in huts raised upon a platform about four feet from the ground, of which the people of two or more houses are generally the joint proprietors (though the industrious are sometimes possessed of the whole contents of one granary); after filling her conical basket with grain sufficient for the supply of the day, she returns home, and is employed for some hours in clearing it from the husk by pounding it in large wooden mortars. This task accomplished, it becomes necessary to carry a number of hollow bamboo tubes to some distant spring, where they are filled and re-conveyed home by the industrious female. She then prepares food for her husband, and a numerous family of young children, and when not employed in these indispensable duties, is generally engaged in the manufacture of a coarse cloth called *khèr*, or clearing the rice-fields of weeds. Idleness, the bane of more civilized life, is thus tolerably well guarded against; and as the violation of conjugal duty is invariably attended by death, or expulsion from the village, infidelity is a vice which appears to be scarcely known.

The youth, who wishes to espouse a girl, if accepted, agrees to serve her father for a term of years, generally limited to the period at which she may be considered marriageable. At the end of his servitude, a house is constructed for the young couple by their parents, who also supply them with a small stock of pigs, fowls, and rice. A long previous training has fully qualified the young bride to enter upon the duties of her new station, and the value of her services is generally so well appreciated, that lightning is not more prompt than the vengeance of a Naga for any insult offered to his laborious partner. His spear gives the ready reply to any remark derogatory to her honour; and on one occasion, great difficulty was experienced in saving an offender from its effects. Justice is administered by a council, formed of the oldest and most respectable men of the village: they summon the culprit, hear the charge, adjudge the sentence, and its execution is immediate.

Whenever a hill is to be cleared, preparatory to bringing it into cultivation, intimation is given by the persons principally concerned to the heads of the different families in the village; a member is then deputed from every house, and they proceed to the performance of the task; when completed, they are entertained, by the person for whose benefit the land was cleared, with an abundance of boiled rice, fowls, a liquor procured by fermentation from rice (of which they drink large quantities), and any other savage luxury that may be procurable. When the crops, consisting principally of rice and cotton, become ripe, all participate in the labour of cutting and transporting the produce to the granaries already mentioned.

Some differences are perceptible between the Nagas of these hills and the Koochung tribes, scattered among the ranges south of the Barak. The latter are of smaller stature, darker complexion, and more unfavourable countenances. Their thirst for blood, and avidity after plunder, have depopulated the hills, which were inhabited by less warlike tribes; and they are known to make predatory excursions to the foot of the hills at the southern extremity of Kachar. Among the tribes in the vicinity of Kala Naga the term *Koochung* is always associated with ideas of rapine and plunder; and the narrow gateways, which protect the only entrances to their villages, are said to have been rendered originally necessary by the nocturnal attacks of those enterprising marauders. The safety of the village is entrusted to a number of youths, selected for their superior strength and activity, who are distinguished by a blue mantle of the khès cloth, tastefully studded with cowries, and garters of red thread, bound round the calf of the leg. It is difficult to conceive a more pleasing union of manliness, grace, and activity, than is exhibited by one of these safeguards, when seen standing on the very verge of some projecting rock with all the ease of conscious security. The northern Nagas generally bear some degree of resemblance to the Chinese, though the expression of countenance is, in many, far more intellectual: the complexion is of a light copper-colour, and their hair, which is cut close round the forehead, is of remarkable inflexibility. They are distinguished by a restlessness strongly characteristic of their usual habits of life, and the muscular strength displayed in the swelling outline of their well-formed limbs, evinces men capable, from long habit, of performing journeys, which by the less practised inhabitant of the plain would prove impossible. They never travel but in parties, each man carrying a conical-shaped basket on his back, secured by two straps, one of which embraces the chest, and the other passes round the forehead; the right hand grasps a spear, shod at the lower extremity with a pointed ferule, serving the

the double purpose of a defensive weapon and friendly support. In their mercantile trips to the Banskandee and Munnipoor bazars, they usually exchange their superfluous cotton for fowls, salt, dried fish, tobacco, and cloth, and are almost always accompanied by some of their indefatigable females, whose muscular power appears but little inferior to that of the men, while the superior delicacy of their sex is only discernible in faces rather less bronzed, and hair of greater length, than that of their nominal defenders. Their food consists of rice, fowls, pigs, and kids; of the two last they are particularly fond; but they are rarely killed except on particular occasions: milk they never touch, and, in this respect, resemble the Garrows, who are said, by way of execration, to term it "diseased matter."

During our stay at Moonjeronkoonao a female died, and previous to the interment of the body, in compliance with universal custom, it was necessary to entertain the friends of the deceased. A pig was brought forth for this purpose; its legs were tied, and the animal was conveyed to a spot near the door of the hut, which had been previously chosen as the place of interment, where it was beaten to death with large bamboos, and, without any other preparation, was conveyed to a large fire, roasted, and devoured: the grave was then dug, and the body committed to the dust. It is customary to strew over the grave such articles belonging to the deceased as were of little value, and these fragments are frequently the only memorials that testify the vicinity of a grave. Their warriors are treated with greater deference; the grave of him who has fallen in action is invariably fenced round with bamboos, and any allusion to him is always accompanied by some expression of regard or mark of respect.

The ferry-bridges of the Munnipoorians seem to be curiously constructed, and are thus described by Lieut. Pemberton:—

"For three days the Eerung Nullah continued so swollen by rain as to be impassable, and two Nagas were drowned in attempting to cross it on a raft; but finding, at the end of that time, that there was little prospect of any material change, we left Moonjeronkoonao, and descending by a foot-path, scarcely passable from innumerable creepers, and the extreme slipperiness of the soil, reached the customary place of crossing the Eerung. We found it, however, in a state of the most violent agitation, dashing with a force and fury that nothing could withstand, over this contracted part of its rocky bed: a more favourable spot was sought and obtained half a mile higher up, where the breadth of the nullah was fifty yards, and its depth sufficient to allow a free passage to the accumulating mass of water. Gumber Sing's men had been sent forward the day before to collect bamboos and cane for constructing rafts, and throwing a line across the river, to which they were to be attached; but previous to our arrival, all attempts to get across had failed, and even then the Munnipoorians, who are almost amphibious, swam it with great difficulty. The mode of constructing bridges by this active and enterprising people is more expeditious than any other I am aware of, and requires nothing more than the materials which, in a mountainous country, are almost always procurable. The reed, upon whose strength the subsequent stability of the bridge entirely depends, is obtained in lengths varying from fifteen to twenty yards; they are connected by knots, and, when made sufficiently long, one end is firmly secured to a tree near the edge of the water, and a loop made at the other extremity, through which the man who takes it across passes his arm; he then travels along the bank until sufficiently above the spot he wishes to reach on the opposite side, to counteract the effect of the stream, and plunges into the water; when near the opposite side he is met by another man, previously sent

sent across to fasten a length of the reed to a tree, who, with the disengaged end in his hand, dives and secures it to the loop; the connected line is then drawn tight enough to raise it above the surface of the water, and by frequently repeating the same operation, is increased to any required degree of strength. While some are thus engaged, other parties are employed cutting trees and bamboos for the bridge; the timber is worked into the bed of the river, until it appears sufficiently firm, and is afterwards rendered still more secure by diagonal props, so placed against the uprights as effectually to counteract the tendency of the current to wash them down; branches of trees are laid across, and the whole covered with a coarse mat formed of the bamboo, previously beaten flat. This solid structure was secured to the cane-line in several places, and built as far into the river as was practicable: a similar operation was performed on the opposite side, and the chasm left between them was subsequently occupied by substantial rafts, which, covered with branches and the same description of mat already alluded to, were secured to the cane line, and fastened to the more solid structures on either side. Horses passed over bridges of this construction with perfect safety, and they were standing uninjured when we returned from Munnipoor, though torrents of rain had fallen between the period of their construction and this last practical application of them."

## TENDERNESS TOWARDS ANIMALS IN THE EAST.

THE tenderness evinced by the Orientals towards animals is strikingly illustrated by the following fable \* of what occurred to a Persian Guebre, or fire-worshipper :

Carried by an angel, says the fable, to a spot whence he beheld the place of torment of the wicked, and informed by the angel of the various reasons for the various conditions in which he saw the several sufferers, his attention was at length particularly caught by the situation of a man, whose whole naked body was surrounded by raging flames, with the single exception of his left foot! "And what," said the prophet to the angel, "what, my lord, is the cause of that particular exception?"—"The man whom thou beholdest," returned the angel, "was, in his life-time, a wicked king. His oppression of his subjects was grievous, and thou seest how he suffereth for his guilt! But, one day, that miserable tyrant (tyrant though he was) walked, near to a sheep-cote, where it chanced that he saw a lamb tethered to a stake, and was hungering after the remainder of a parcel of hay which had been placed near it, but of which it had already consumed all that was within its reach. The wicked prince feeling, upon that occasion, one emotion of pity, stretched out his left foot, and pushed the hay within the reach of the lamb! Thou perceivest, then, O prophet, how surely thy God remembereth every deed of mercy among all the sons of men; how he loveth all his creatures, and how he beareth in mind every act of love which is performed for them! A single act of mercy, bestowed upon a hungry lamb, has saved, from the flames of hell, the left foot even of a wicked tyrant!"

\* From an ingenious and amusing work, entitled "Keeper's Travels in Search of his Master."

## THE CONQUEST OF AFRICA BY THE ARABS.

*From Arabian Historians.\**

THE rapid success which attended the Musulman arms in the Greek and Persian empires, and which, in the space of twenty-six years, under Mahomet, Abou-bekr, and Omar, made them masters of the whole of Arabia, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Kusistan, Aderbijan, and Khorasan, an empire more extensive than that of the Romans, led to a project for subjecting the African continent to their authority. Some successful attempts made by the Caliph Othman, the successor of Omar, encouraged them to profit by the existing condition of that vast country, which had been, for many years, desolated by cruel and bloody wars. The invasion of the Vandals, their conflicts with the Mauri, or Moors, and with the Romans, but more especially the destructive expedition of Justinian, had almost depopulated Africa. Abdallah, the Governor of Egypt, under the Caliph Othman, his brother, persuaded that monarch to undertake this new and apparently easy conquest. His importunities prevailed over the remonstrances of an ancient companion of Mahomet, who would have dissuaded him, in the name of the prophet, from making the attempt; and an army was despatched to Egypt under the orders of Mirvan, who was directed to place them at the disposal of Abdallah. The troops began their march to Egypt in the month of Mohur-rum A.H. 27 (A.D. 647); and upon their arrival, Abdallah added some levies of his own and immediately began his march. He crossed the frontier without opposition, and soon invested, on the land side, the town of Tripoli.

This first attempt failed of success. The Arabs were unprovided with ships: they were badly supplied with provisions, and had no machines for assaulting the town, without the aid of which valour can avail little in the assault of places fortified by art and nature. Tripoli was moreover defended by a strong and brave garrison, consisting of Greeks and Berbers, or natives of the country, who offered a vigorous resistance. Abdallah was forced to raise the siege; he then undertook that of Capes, or Cabis, which he was obliged to abandon from similar causes. Far from losing courage, he resolved to march in quest of an enemy to whom he might give battle, convinced that a victory would render him master of the country. He soon found one: Dgergis, or George, governor of that part of Africa under the emperor Constans, appeared at the head of 120,000 men. The first conflict was not decisive; it was followed by several other battles, which greatly weakened the Musulmans.

George had a daughter exquisitely handsome, and whose bravery equalled her beauty. She mixed in the battle on horseback, managed her weapons with surprising address, and fought always beside her father. He promised her in marriage, with a portion of 100,000 dinars, or pieces of gold, to whoever would kill the general of the Arabs. Abdallah was at first intimidated at this promise, of which he soon heard; at length he also set a price upon the head of the governor. Skirmishes continued between the two armies, which were in the sequel terminated by a decisive engagement. The Arabs decoyed their antagonists into a skirmish by stratagem, and after the conflict was over, they

\* This article is an abstract of a memoir by M. Otter, a French scholar deeply versed in the Oriental tongues, published in the *Hist. de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, t. xxi. p. 111. It is one of the few fruits of that author's labours in the investigation of Arabian literature, which were suddenly interrupted by death. The principal Arabian authority cited by him is Novairi, who died A.H. 732. and who derived his facts from Rebia, the commander of the advanced guard of one of the invading armies, and from other Arabian writers.

they fell unexpectedly upon the camp of the Greeks at the moment when their troops, exhausted with heat and fatigue, had quitted their arms. The Arabs gained a complete victory and pillaged the camp of the fugitives; George perished in the action; his daughter was made a slave, and the Arab chief presented her to the son of Zobier, who had killed the Greek general, but who, notwithstanding her charms and her renown, received her with disdain, and espoused her only in compliance with the orders of his chief.

After this success, the Arabs besieged and took Sufetala, at that period the capital of the province (which distinction was subsequently transferred to Tunis), an ancient city, decorated with sumptuous edifices, and filled with monuments of its former grandeur even in the time of Ibn Zaid and Novairi, the latter of whom confounds it with Carthage. The booty was immense: according to custom, the fifth part was reserved for the public treasury; the rest was distributed amongst the troops. Each foot soldier had one thousand dinars; each horse soldier, three thousand,—a third for himself, and two-thirds for his horse: a remarkable proof, but not without parallel, of the singular regard paid by the Arabs towards the horse. The slaves were divided amongst the troops in the same proportion.

This victory, followed by the capture of several fortresses, infused consternation into the Greeks. They had recourse to negotiations; and the conqueror, weary like themselves of the war, granted them peace on condition of his retaining all his conquests. After the conclusion of the treaty, Abdallah returned to Egypt.

The Arabs did not re-enter Africa till eighteen years afterwards, in the year of the Hegira 45 (A.D. 665), during the reign of Moavia, the first Caliph of the dynasty of the Ommiades. If we are to credit their own historians, the people of the country, impatient of the vexatious and tyrannical yoke of the emperor of the East, invited them to come to their relief. Whether this be true or not, the progress they made in their second expedition, under a chief named Ibn Kuleij, was rapid. This general entered Africa by the way of Alexandria, and found the whole country in combustion. The Greek emperor, aware of the project of the Musulmans, had sent an army of 30,000 men to the defence of his provinces. Kuleij arrived too late to prevent the disembarkation of these troops, but he gave battle to them on the sea-shore, and obtained a complete victory. This success enabled him to lay siege to one of the strongest places in the country, named Dgeloula,\* which sustained, for a long time, the blockade, rather than the siege, of the Arabs; and it is probable the latter would have been forced to relinquish the enterprize, but for the unexpected fall of part of the defences, which accident gave the city to the Musulmans. It was surrendered to pillage, and all the inhabitants were slaughtered. This conquest terminated the exploits of Kuleij in Africa; he was ordered by Moavia to return with his troops to Egypt.

The Caliph had not, however, abandoned his designs upon Africa. In the year 50 of the Hegira (A.D. 670) he despatched a new commander from Egypt, named Oukaba, well known amongst the Arabs for his valour as well as zeal for the propagation of the Musulman faith. The army placed under his command consisted of only 10,000 men, mostly cavalry; but this force, too weak for any important undertaking, was reinforced on its march by a vast number of Berbers, who had embraced Mahomedanism.

Oukaba forced all the passes, and penetrated far into the country, putting  
to

\* This place is supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the *oppidum Usulitanum* of the ancients.

to death, in his progress, all the Christians who fell into his hands. But he perceived that his conquests would be only temporary unless the Musulmans possessed some important and well-fortified post in Africa, which might serve them as a citadel, and as a place of retreat in case of need. With this view, he formed the project of building a city, for which he chose an advantageous situation, near a forest, to the southward of an extremely fertile mountain, about twelve leagues from the sea, and in the vicinity of Fort Kaimounia, which geographers believe to have been constructed upon the ruins of Cyrene. Oukaba traced with his own hands the plan of the city, to which he gave the name of Cairovan. He determined that it should be 3,600 fathoms in circuit; erected in it a palace, one principal and several smaller mosques, with houses for a vast number of inhabitants; their number became, in fact, very considerable in the space of less than five years.

The arms of the Caliph continued to prosper, until a court intrigue arrested their progress. Mosleima, who became, in A.H. 55, Governor-general of Egypt and Africa, removed Oukaba from the command of the army, in order to bestow it upon one of his enfranchised slaves, named Dinar. This individual, more jealous of his predecessor than capable of emulating him, set about destroying his labours, by building a new town, which the Moors named Tenkirvan, and which he wished to people at the expense of that erected by Oukaba.

This species of truce gave the Greeks time to breathe; but it was not of long continuance. Yezid, the son and successor of Moavia, re-established Oukaba in the government of Africa. The first object of this general was to destroy the town built by Dinar, and restore to his own its former inhabitants, and the splendour which it acquired from its origin and retained afterwards: he then recommenced the war at the head of a numerous army.

He was unfortunate at his outset: after failing at the Fort of Bagaia and the city of Melis, one of the most important in the country, he entered the Zab. This is a country of great extent, which comprehended, according to Novairi, three hundred and sixty populous towns, and its capital, named Erba,\* was nearly three leagues in circumference. At the approach of Oukaba, the inhabitants of the country either retired to the capital (where the governor and chiefs of the district resided), or fled into inaccessible places. Some successful encounters rendered the Arabs soon masters of the country. The Greeks wished to defend Tahert, and their army assembled under the ramparts of the city; but it was beaten, and the place was taken by assault by the Arabs.

The vanquished had recourse to the Moors, and obtained a large supply of troops from them; but Oukaba took advantage of his good fortune, and marched directly to Tangiers, which he took, and thence, without delay, to Sus, where he knew the Moors were assembled. A Greek noble, named Julian, had given him information of the position, strength, and designs of the enemy. He had described these people, which the Arabs always term Berbers, as a ferocious race, without laws, without religion, without discipline, in short, almost destitute of every principle of humanity: a portrait which corresponds with that of the Moors, or Mauri, drawn (above a hundred years before) by Procopius.

Oukaba, availing himself of this intelligence, advanced towards the Moors, vanquished, and dispersed them. The capture of Sus was the first fruit of this

\* Erba, Dr. Shaw conjectures to have been the ancient Lambesa. He founds his conjecture upon a vast number of inscriptions found in the ruins of the place.



this success. The Musulmans found in this city, and in the other parts of the country, women of the most singular beauty, some of whom were sold for a thousand pieces of gold and upwards.

Every thing now gave way before Oukaba: as he advanced, the inhabitants fled on all sides, and the troops that dared to face him in the field were routed by his Arabs. He penetrated as far as the ocean, and spurring his horse into the waves, he raised his hands to heaven, exclaiming, "Great God, if this sea did not restrain me, I would pass on to other kingdoms, fighting for thy religion, and putting to the sword all those who serve other Gods than thee!" After uttering this extravagant apostrophe, which denotes the fervid zeal which actuated the first apostles of Mahomedanism, he remained for some moments fixed in contemplation upon this boundary of his conquests.

He had imagined that the war was extinct: but he was deceived, and his excess of confidence proved fatal to him. He despised the enemy he had so often vanquished; and believing them to be sufficiently intimidated by the terror of his name, he suffered his troops to disperse, and kept but a small number near him. The Greeks profited by his imprudence. Under the direction of Kuseila, a Moor, who, although a Musulman, had become the personal enemy of Oukaba, they surprised the Arabs, attacked them with great vigour, and Oukaba perished in the combat. The field of battle still bears the name of this general, who was buried there. Cairovan surrendered to the victors, and Kuseila remained master of Africa until the year of the Hegira 69, or A.D. 688.

The Caliph Abdul-malec, successor of Mirvan, determined to undertake once more the conquest of this country; and he entrusted the task to Zuheir, whose arrival changed the aspect of affairs. The army commanded by this general was numerous, and well supplied with provisions, money, and warlike stores. It was, however, more formidable from the quality than the number of the soldiers: they consisted of the flower of the troops of Syria, and the thirst of vengeance animated them with additional ardour. Zuheir gave Kuseila no time to collect his forces: this barbarian abandoned Cairovan; but he was pursued without relaxation by Zuheir, and was at length compelled to risk a decisive battle, in which he and his principal partizans perished. After this victory the Arabian general directed his steps to the East. The intelligence he received that the Court of Constantinople had sent to Africa a fleet with a numerous army on board, induced him to suspend his march. He awaited the arrival of the Greeks; but he was defeated and slain in the contest. The Greeks afterwards re-embarked.

The Caliph, having learned the fate of his general, was extremely anxious to avenge his death without delay; but he had, at that time, to defend his throne against Abdallah-ebn-Zobeir, who disputed with him the supreme power, at the head of a powerful faction; and it was not until the defeat of this rival that he was in a condition to renew his projects upon Africa. In the year of the Hegira 74 (A.D. 693) Hassan, Governor of Egypt, received fresh orders for the expedition. The Caliph furnished him with 40,000 men, and gave him an unlimited power to make levies and collect recruits, as he should need them, and to devote the revenues of his Government to the pay of his troops.

The new general joined his forces at Cairovan, the place of rendezvous, and there formed the plan of the campaign. He resolved, from the intelligence he had received, to attack Carthage, a very strong city, where the Governor of the province resided, and to which Oukaba had in vain laid siege. Hassan

was more fortunate : after routing the army,\* which covered it, the wrecks of which betook themselves to Sicily or to Andalusia, he besieged the place, took it by assault, and reduced it to ashes. The Greeks reassembled under the walls of Utica ; Hassan marched thither, attacked them, and by a second victory became master of the country.

The Greeks made no further resistance to the Arabs ; but a Moorish princess wrested from them once more the conquest they had made. This heroine was named Kiahena :† she was the sovereign of a district in Africa, and resided in a strong place situated upon the Mountain of Evrás. Having learned that Hassan meditated an expedition against her territories, she anticipated him, collected a numerous body of troops, and obtained a victory over him so complete, that he was obliged to evacuate Africa.

Five years elapsed before he could re-enter the country ; which he did, at length, in the year 79 of the Hegira, with a fresh army. Kiahena reigned, after her victory, absolute sovereign of Africa. With a view of depriving the Arabs of all means of subsisting and of establishing themselves in the country, she destroyed the towns, demolished the fortresses, and cut down the trees ; so that the country, which, from Tripoli to Tangiers, had been, according to the statement of Abdur-Rhaman, a succession of gardens and flourishing villages, became a frightful desert. This desperate policy expedited her ruin, by exasperating the Greeks against her : overwhelmed with despair at the ruin of their country, they made common cause with the Arabs, and had recourse to the protection of their enemies against allies who ruined under the pretext of defending them. The inhabitants of Cabis (or Capes), of Cafsa, of Constantina, and of Bakrara, adopted this course. The Moorish princess, reduced by the defection of the Greeks to dependence upon her Berber troops alone, found that her predictions and her valour were vainly opposed to the Arab forces. She was defeated in a grand battle, and her death crowned the victory of the Arabs, who, meeting with no more obstacles, completed a second time the conquest of Africa, A.D. 701. Hassan governed this country until the year 89. Under his auspices, Mahommedanism and the Musulman power daily acquired fresh strength. He incorporated 12,000 Berbers with his own troops ; and this measure, which seemed to advance the vanquished to an equality with their new masters, was one of the expedients which his policy dictated to make them faithful subjects and experienced soldiers.

Hassan

\* This Greek army disembarked in Africa under the orders of the patrician John. Nicephorus alleges that this general, whom he mightily eulogizes, did not arrive till some time after the taking of Carthage ; but that, when he did arrive, he defeated the Arabs, retook the city, as well as other places, and wintered in the country. He adds that the prince of the Saracens (by which term he means the Caliph, or his General, Hassan) fitted out, the ensuing campaign, a fleet more considerable than the former, with which he forced the Romans to retreat and made new conquests. It hence appears that Nicephorus and Novairi are at variance ; but the Arabian historian here deserves more credit than the Greek author. The latter, by mistake, attributes to the patrician John, the exploits of the Princess Kiahena hereafter mentioned. This, amongst other examples, will show that we cannot arrive at an exact and complete knowledge of the history of this period, without comparing together writers of both nations.

† Kiahena, in the language of this people, signified *Princess*, or *Prophetess*. In fact, this Queen, according to Novairi, did predict future events ; and the ascendancy she acquired, by this pretended knowledge of futurity, over the ignorant and superstitious people, contributed, without doubt, to collect under her standard a vast multitude. Perhaps she owed her success in a less degree to her courage than to this reputation, which inspired her troops with an enthusiasm capable of contending with that of the Arabs. The two nations accordingly fought with the same weapons. Priestesses of this kind were not uncommon in Africa : we find in Procopius that when the Roman fleet disembarked under the orders of Belisarius, the Mauri had recourse to their prophetesses ; “ for,” he observes, “ women predict future events amongst them, as the Oracles used to do amongst the Greeks.” According to Tacitus, a practice somewhat similar existed amongst the Germans. In fact, women have acted as soothsayers under various names, as Pythia, Sybil, Witch, &c., in all ages and countries.

Hassan was recalled by the Caliph, and was succeeded by Mousa. This change occasioned several revolts of people unaccustomed to the yoke, and whom the fear of Hassan had alone retained within the bonds of duty. The new governor at first consigned the office of reducing them to his two sons. The obstinacy of the rebels, however, induced him to march against them in person. The Arabs, in this expedition, made 300,000 prisoners, of whom 60,000 were sold on account of the treasury, or reserved for public works, as slaves of the state. Their historians observe, that, since the commencement of Islam to this period, so considerable a booty of this kind had never yet been made.

The residue of the Berbers retired to Tangiers. Mousa pursued them thither, obliged them to lay down their arms, and gave them, as governor, one of his freed-men, named Tarik. Henceforward all was tranquil in Africa; and by the year of the Hegira 91 (A.D. 709) the Arabs were so well established throughout this vast country, that they thought themselves in a capacity to plan the conquest of Spain.

Such are the details of the invasion and conquest of Africa, an operation which occupied sixty-three years; a space of time far longer than was required to subdue Asia, but short in comparison with the extent of the country, and the obstinate resistance which it offered. These details are highly interesting, because the narrative of the Byzantine historians are extremely meagre upon the subject of these transactions, and most of their statements cannot be relied upon.

## THE ISLAND OF BINTANG.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR: In the account given in your Journal for April (p. 498) of the transfer of Malacca from the Netherlands to the British Government, which took place in April 1825, pursuant to treaty, it is stated that some difficulty might have arisen regarding the island of *Rhio* (meaning *Bintang*, on which island *Rhio* is situated), but that any unpleasantness was avoided by the prudence of the commissioners, who agreed to leave the matter to the decision of their respective superiors.

For the information of your readers, in reference to this subject, I beg leave to observe, that although the eighth article of the treaty, which provides for the cession of all the Netherlands establishments on the *main land*, does not specify *Rhio*, or rather *Bintang*; that island is specifically named in the twelfth article, among those on which his Britannic Majesty engages not to form any establishment, or enter into any dealings with the native powers.

It would appear from this (as I believe to be the case) that the island in question was not intended by the high contracting parties to be included in the interchange of territory mutually agreed on between them; and consequently that any mention of it in the eighth article was needless.

The doubt, therefore, which seems to have arisen as to the cession of that settlement, must have been owing either to some misconception on the part of the British commissioner, or to some defect of wording or otherwise, in the instructions under which he acted, leading him to suppose that the transfer of *Bintang* or *Rhio* was implied by that of Malacca, whereas it is, by the treaty, specially reserved to the Netherlands.

## A MISSIONARY'S MEMORIAL.

UNDER the above title, Mr. Bernard Barton, a name well known to the admirers of real poetic pathos, has published some very pleasing verses on the death of Mr. John Lawson, late Baptist missionary at Calcutta. Mr. Lawson possessed no inconsiderable share of talent for poetry; and although his more serious occupations must have engaged the chief portion of his attention, he still found time, even in that enervating climate, to cultivate acquaintance with the Muses. His last published poem, "The Lost Spirit," was reviewed in our last volume (p. 195) with commendation. He died at Calcutta on the 22d October last.

Mr. Barton tells us that "a few hours" only were allowed him for the composition of these verses: under such circumstances, we must not look for a perfectly finished style, but rather admire the fluency of his pen, and the facility with which he can bid the numbers come.

The opening stanzas are good:—

WHEN the stern chieftain of the feudal age  
Forsook his castle for the tented field,  
Roused by that Eremit, whose holy rage  
For Salem's outraged sanctities appealed;  
If death in such a cause his triumph sealed,  
His exit failed not sympathy to claim;  
His fellow-warriors of the Red-cross shield  
Challenged due honours for the hero's name,  
While minstrel harpers sang the bold Crusader's fame.

And when sad tidings from the Holy Land  
Brought to his native shores the mournful tale,  
That the departed warrior's helm and brand  
No more should gleam in battle, nor the gale  
Bid his broad banner turn the foeman pale;  
Think not his memory in oblivion slept:—  
Though they who mourned knew grief could nought avail,  
His household sorrowed, and his kindred wept,  
And many a faithful heart his stern remembrance kept.

The mass was said, the dirge was duly sung,  
Though distant far the Red-cross warrior's bier;  
His deeds in arms were told to rouse the young,  
Like him in battle-field to know not fear;  
His fall was marked by beauty's silent tear,  
His name enrolled in legendary song;  
And every honour chivalry held dear  
Was given to rescue from the nameless throng  
THE CHAMPION OF THE CROSS, the valiant, and the strong.

When He, the exiled Eagle-Emperor, died,  
Throneless and crownless in his rocky isle,  
Encircled by the ever-tossing tide  
Whose waters lave that melancholy pile,  
Oh! who but mourned his destiny the while?  
Or when Greece wept o'er BYRON's early tomb,  
How many a youthful brow its wonted smile  
Awhile forbore, to share the general gloom,  
To mourn the wayward CHILDE's, the Bard's untimely doom!

There

There is a deathless principle enshrined  
 In every heart, which prompts, howe'er we roam,  
 The wish, with natural feelings intertwined,  
 Still to return, and die in peace *at home* :  
 Though poor the fare, and humble be the dome,  
 Which there await us,—to that cherished spot  
 Remembrance turns ;—'mid ocean's billowy foam  
 The exile's home-born joys are unforget ;  
 Such joys once more to taste he prays may be his lot.

And hence, when reading of self-exiled men,  
 Who close in distant lands their languid eyes,  
 That feeling which defies alike the pen  
 Or pencil to pourtray its mysteries ;  
 Which opes the source of gentlest sympathies,  
 And bids us of such exiles' lot inquire  
 The cherished hope which made them sacrifice  
 What we ourselves so ardently desire,  
 And risque in climes remote 'mid strangers to expire.

The poet, on behalf of the missionary, lays a title to an equal or a higher share of sympathy, since his “modest virtues urge a two-fold claim, as poet and as preacher :”—

Grant that thy minstrel measures may not give  
 Thy name with those of mightier Bards to shine ;  
 Some reliques of thy song may long outlive  
 The prouder flights of favourites of the Nine,  
 Whose brows may now with brighter laurels shine :  
 The Bard, whose theme is earth, and earthly things,  
 May win the wreath which earthly fame can twine ;  
 But the Palm blossoms, and the Amaranth springs  
 For him whose holier Muse a Saviour's triumph sings.

Cold is that lore which interdicts to song  
 All themes beyond the range of earth and time ;  
 Who thus the powers of poesy would wrong,  
 Honour not Him who gave that gift sublime :  
 What though no human aids of chaunt or chime  
 Can deck with added beauty sacred themes ;  
 Yet he whose thoughts and feelings heaven-ward climb,  
 With lovelier, purer, holier visions teems  
 Than earth can ever prompt, or earthly fancy dreams.

What though the force of genius may be faint  
 To sing the glories of the realms on high,  
 And poetry incompetent to paint  
 Beauty invisible to mortal eye ;  
 What though no mortal numbers can supply  
 A dream-like echo of those songs of praise,  
 Which in full concord of glad sympathy  
 The ransomed and redeemed for ever raise,  
 To wake one thought of such earth's proudest theme outweighs.

And were our hearts but more redeemed from earth,  
 Our eyes anointed, and unsealed our ears,  
 Beauties and harmonies of heavenly birth  
 At times would hover round us ;—he who hears  
 Even in thought the music of the spheres,

He who can look through faith on "things unseen,"  
 Shall reap in joy, the seed now sown in tears;  
 Discerning—sorrow's darkest clouds between,  
 The bow of promised hope in cloudless skies serene.

Oh ! let not then the Bard those hopes resign,  
 Which lead his lowly lyre to dedicate  
 Its powers to meek Religion's holy shrine;  
 Her cause the humblest gift can consecrate;  
 However lightly man may estimate  
 The simple offering on her altar laid,  
 Still let his soul in stedfast patience wait,  
 Relying on His word—who ne'er betrayed  
 The hope to honour HIM, through His almighty aid.

But *thine* were not the poet's hopes alone;  
 Nor can a poet's failure, or success—  
 Of labours ardent, pious as thine own,  
 Render the recompense—or more, or less:  
 If language must imperfectly express  
 The aspirations of a minstrel's soul,  
 Well may the Missionary's heart confess  
 That nought but prophecy's developed scroll  
 His fondly cherished hopes and visions can unroll.

The following description of the apostolic missionary, St. Paul, at Athens, conjures up in the mind of the reader the magnificent picture of Raphael, and shows that if sometimes the painter borrows from the sketches of the poet, the latter, in his turn, may snatch a grace, beyond the reach of his own art, from the embodied ideas which the painter places before him:—

Nor less sublimely eloquent the voice  
 Which once on Mars's Hill, in milder tone,  
 Where proud Philosophy with regal choice  
 Had fixed her seat, and reared her favourite throne—  
 To them who bowed before their God Unknown,  
 In ignorant and superstitious dread—  
 Proclaimed the worship of that God alone,  
 Who Israel from captivity had led,  
 The coming judgment-day, whose trump should rouse the dead.

There, 'mid the monuments of Grecian art,  
 Stood the Apostle of the Gentile world;  
 And with unfaltering tongue, undaunted heart,  
 The conquering banner of the Cross unfurled!  
 Vain every taunt the heartless Cynic hurled,  
 The Stoic's sneer, the Sophist's menaced rod,  
 The Epicurean's lip with doubt up-curved—  
 Unfearing all, where science haughtiest trod,  
 The Christian preached his Lord, proclaimed the Living God!

Mr. Barton concludes his poem with an ardent ejaculation for the welfare of missionaries, who wander

O'er lands uncultured, and o'er stormy waters,  
 Where man is fiercest, billows highest foam;

and for the extension of the Christian faith over all the regions of the earth.

## EDUCATION OF CADETS.

DR. GILCHRIST, IN REPLY TO A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER  
AT COLCHESTER.

[Concluded from page 492.]

SIR: To resume the thread of my theme, at a convenient place, I shall take it up on the subject of large *pecuniary premiums* and valuable medallic rewards to young officers, whose acquaintance with all or any of the native dialects of India, by adequate examinations in those languages, entitled them to receive such *mercenary* prizes, after, perhaps, a few months' close and hard study in the theory, with little real practice in the colloquial use, of the two most essential languages of the Indian peninsula—namely, the Hindoostanee and Persian. To excite in adolescent minds the mere *sacra fames auri* by bringing them into precocious and close contact with the precious metals, is much better calculated to render them either spendthrifts or misers, than to fan the generous ardour of our youthful warriors in the pursuit of honest fame, official promotion, or military glory, amidst many seductive temptations, in a country like Hindoostan, to heedless extravagance on the one hand, or to an early passion for accelerated accumulation of filthy lucre on the other.

It has been repeatedly stated to me, by persons from the spot, that while some thousand rupees were *periodically* adjudged to successful candidates at Madras, for tried proficiency in eastern lore, several instances have occurred where officers of considerable talents for the rapid acquisition of any current speech, were in the habit of fagging a month or two at Hindoostanee, &c. which they afterwards neglected entirely, their temporary efforts being made for the sole and avowed purpose of touching the cash, in order to liquidate old debts, and learn, perhaps, while flushed with their victory, to contract new ones, for dogs, horses, *hooggus*, or such other fashionable indulgences, as English sailors are supposed to enjoy when their purses overflow, till these jolly tars feel induced to carry more sail in the silly chase to empty them speedily, than permanent ballast for prudently retaining their ephemeral gains against the claims of more distant losses and crosses through life, to which the wayward sons of both flood and field are always exposed. Had the distinguished juvenile individuals, to whom my informants alluded, been seasonably gratified with staff appointments, too often bestowed upon worthless competitors, their official utility and progress in the daily execution of duties connected with local qualifications must have continued *pari passu*, without those evil consequences which are commonly the result of suddenly created wealth by inexperienced adventurers, even when the sight of it generates a species of ignoble cupidity, to which some persons are naturally enough prone at the very dawn of manhood. To award three thousand rupees, with a golden token to boot, on particular occasions, where the *public treasury* pays the piper, is no great stretch of true patriotism in any ruler, and will of course be preferred by all those who sacrifice rational principles to interest or influence in the distribution of standing posts and places among their meritorious competitors alone; because this last effort, now-a-days, implies almost a dereliction and sacrifice of private patronage to public weal, which is by no means a very common virtue, wherever blind *pelfism* or selfism happens to guide the helm of any government, whether at home or abroad.

I am inclined to believe, that when the Court of Directors very seasonably abolished the improvident largesses under discussion here, they were actuated

more

more by statesmen-like views of human policy, than by those sordid notions of paltry economy, with which they have been recently accused for their very prudent retrenchment of a baneful expenditure, which, at best, never could excite those durable exertions that must be the result of always crowning merit's brows with the prolific laurels of lucrative posts or responsible and honourable offices, either in the military or civil departments of British India. There "*sint Mæcænales non deerunt Marones*;" in other words, where discriminative patronage exists to raise worth upon solid grounds, there talents of every kind will abound in all the branches of the public service; and I shall candidly declare few places are better adapted for the ultimate success of persevering industry with conspicuous deserts than the Asiatic peninsula; and the one thing yet most required to secure this laudable monopoly on the Company's part, is simply for them to prove all their new functionaries, in certain qualifications, as carefully as they do the whole of their implements of war previous to despatch from England, for reasons so obvious that he who runs may read them on every bale or cargo of live stock which annually reaches India, without invoice or sterling stamp of local value for such a promising market, for the very best articles, though the worst, from the non-existence of previous tests, too often usurp their place, as smuggled goods. Gentlemen who have served in the army, militia, or volunteers, before their nomination as cadets, are allowed precedence of rank over their shipmates of the same season, on the fair plea of superior knowledge in military tactics of every sort: then why not grant a similar advantage to every youth who can pass the requisite ordeal in his professional acquirements as an officer, or in his classical attainments as a practical scholar in both occidental and oriental literature; more especially in the rudiments and pronunciation of the latter, acquirable while still a boy at school in his native land, where competent establishments would spring up like so many mushrooms, if the Company's executive could merely hail their growth with the prospect of periodical trials of skill in science and art, which already pervade most of the European states with beneficial effects, and have long been silently preparing the American nation to rival even ourselves, on the mighty deep? From one highly respectable teacher of occidental pursuits, in consequence of my advice and assistance to commence tuition in the eastern tongues two years ago, in the vicinity of London, I have just received a letter, whence I shall extract what follows as the inevitable issue of existing circumstances, relative to sending all candidates to India, who can barely muster legitimate influence sufficient to demand a cadetship, whatever their capacity or moral habits may be for that important station: "After all the pains which I took with our six young orientalists, their relatives only signified that the Hindoostanee was best learned in the country, and the boys' time might be more profitably employed in acquiring some branches of knowledge that could not be learned in Asia. Even the Proprietors of India Stock, and Directors, seem averse to boys learning Hindoostanee in England; to what purpose then should I, a mere novice, exert myself in this private establishment, about British Indian qualifications, which even the masters in Israel find so impracticable?" This may be called the first-fruits of some late debates at the India House, which will prove, in the long-run, bitter enough to those parents and their sons who happen to feed upon them; for the fatal error will not be discovered until it be some years too late to rectify it. Instead of the idle and dissipated mode of passing the outward voyage in many of the East-India vessels, as it now exists, amidst scenes of gambling and such pastimes, if not still worse conduct, the great majority of the young men destined for the



several presidencies in the East would, undoubtedly, devote much of their leisure to useful studies, provided that habits of serious application had been pre-induced by inevitable examinations to fit them for official employments in British India. Though nobody can deny that Hindoostan is ultimately the best country for becoming perfect in speaking the native languages, it is perhaps the worst, in the outset, for the efficient acquisition of their elementary principles, or for imbibing the least relish for them as grammatical accomplishments, while this can easily be managed in Great Britain or Ireland at a very moderate expenditure of money or precious time from the age of twelve to sixteen. Any boy who is carefully taught rudimental French by an able Parisian on this side of the Channel, long before he reaches the other, will have many advantages, when in France, over a lad who never enjoyed those opportunities of then learning to prosecute his studies, and to talk French like a gentleman *ab initio*, though this qualification is by no means such a matter of life or death consequences to the individual or the public, as it must, in a variety of instances, be in Hindoostan; especially in those perilous times, which are constantly recurring in all extensive domains kept in subjection by the power of the sword almost alone; for the British sway there must, in all human probability, be thus upheld to the end of the chapter of those unforeseen accidents that will regulate our dominion and permanence in India, on the capacity of its conquerors for any given period from the present day. Had schools on board ship been established when first proposed to, and in some measure promised by, the Directors, a good while ago, every cadet ere now might, at sea in them, have received oriental and occidental instruction combined for some months at least, which, added to what I have been giving them, would have made hundreds of those youths able to converse fluently in Hindoostanee immediately on their arrival; if any thing in the shape of a proper test of abilities had also been simultaneously instituted for the infantry and cavalry, on grounds, in this respect, already pre-occupied by the civil engineers and artillery departments, it is to be hoped, with effects commensurate with the charges incurred, to a considerable amount solely for this article. Be this as it may, I confidently assert that qualifying examinations might be obtained in London, at neither risk nor expense to the Company, and without any danger of supposed contamination in the metropolis, where every candidate from all parts of the United Kingdom might, in a season or two hence, assemble both able and willing to take his chance of approval or rejection, just as the competitors for those branches of the service now mentioned are actually constrained to do, under existing circumstances.

What would be thought of a number of Scottish subalterns, deficient both in English grammar and pronunciation on entering the British army, were they to associate with non-commissioned officers or privates in their own regiments, to learn from them, as natives of England, the language in perfection? Would it even be tolerated on any plea or pretence whatever? How then can a Company's officer of high rank boast of his English subordinates being in the daily practice of receiving lessons from common *sipahsees* in their respective companies? Can that gallant cavalier forget that "too much familiarity generally breeds contempt," is a most natural inference in every region under the sun, whence Hindoostan is as little exempt as any of the rest? So far would I be from consigning raw lads just on their importation from Europe to the philological care of private Hindoostanee soldiers or serjeants, that one might well hesitate about trusting them with the *ordinary class* of Moonshees, whose total ignorance of Hindoostanee grammar keeps tolerable

tolerable pace with their depravity of manners in different ways, which need not be exposed in this place. That numbers can be procured, at this late hour of British influence in the East, with capacities and characters adapted to their responsible duties, I need not deny, while I affirm, that their juvenile pupils will be fortunate indeed, should they fall into such able hands at first; because 'tis six chances to one that the reverse will take place, unless the scholar shall have carried with him from home a *quantum sufficit* of practical orientalism, on the *soundest principles*, to enable him at once to judge and act for himself, as the majority of my disciples have hitherto done, with evident success in the choice of Indian instructors.

A cadet, badly prepared for instant action in regions constantly involved in belligerent operations, resembles an incompetent tool or instrument expressly manufactured for a given purpose, to which, when applied in that dangerous state, he is liable to become infinitely more destructive than the worst warlike machine that ever crossed the ocean, proved or unproved, in the King's or Company's artillery. Why then should his relatives be liable to have him returned, agreeably to the regulations enacted last year only, at their cost, as a useless and rejected piece of furniture, from those very shores to which, in strict justice to all parties, he never ought to have been despatched without being stamped as sterling coin, fit to pass muster in India, before the receipt of any nomination whatever? Vested rights, all will confess, are delicate things to handle too roughly, until their abuse shall appear, by longer sufferance; to menace the state with either speedy or distant evils of the most alarming nature; but the misfortune of the ruling powers has been constantly this, that experience never has taught them true wisdom till the season of self-preservation was past and gone beyond their grasp, though individuals have often repented in good time to save themselves from impending fate.

The preceding digression I trust you, Sir, will pardon from its intimate connection with the pending question, on which it has been affirmed by yourself, "European serjeants who do not know the alphabet, and use one word for another, should not be ranked before a body of officers who have acquired the language grammatically, and in the Persian character, which is the way it is taught in India, and the way it ought to be taught every where." In days of yore, believe me, the serjeants and serjeant-majors in general, were much better Hindoostanee linguists than their officers, who, to my certain knowledge, were frequently constrained to employ those very subordinates as interpreters between themselves and the native soldiers; but I here allude to Bengal, thirty years ago, when only two practical Hindoostanee scholars could be found, by a government advertisement, to fill lucrative situations at the Calcutta college from any of the three presidencies, and one of those very colloquists, after a delay of some months, was in fact a pupil of my own, whom I had hastily instructed for the vacant office. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*, yet I fear not quite so much as you repeatedly state; for while no body doubts the present existence of some capital orientalists at Madras, or that a portion of them are actually in this country, I mean shortly to prove, from very authentic documents, how little had been accomplished by the mass of the Company's officers anywhere, till within the last four years, which have furnished their army with many able interpreters directly or indirectly from my lecture rooms; where, be it known to you and my readers, they do not learn the Persian or Nagaree characters until they have acquired a competent stock of indispensable vocables in the Roman letters on solid orthoepigraphical premises. Pray answer me candidly the following queries:—Were the Germans to substitute,

universally, the Roman easy symbols for their own complicated forms (which they are at last partially doing), would not that expressive tongue become easier and more extended among the nations of Europe? Do we not always acquire foreign alphabets, even Greek, Hebrew, &c. at first, through the medium of the English *abecce* alone; why then startle at the extension of this first principle, for a time at least, to the Hindoostance or the other eastern tongues, especially when the experience of half a century has demonstrated that accurate colloquial interpreters start with the surest means of becoming also the most faithful translators, in their progress towards perfection, through the necessary books, which may be perused on the spot as profit, pleasure, or duty may successively dictate to each individual during his residence in the East? It would be presumption in me to dispute your abilities, either as an interpreter or presiding military judge, unless I could enjoy a little *tête à tête* with you in grammatical Hindoostance for my own improvement and conviction in more points than one; I nevertheless would not envy the honour of being the head of a court, which was composed of three native officers, to try one miserable prisoner, for whose punishment two additional drummers were sent from head-quarters. Four judges, with four executioners, opposed to any single wretch, were enow to frown or lash him out of existence; and, in my humble opinion, it would have been mercy had he been shot dead at once, without the benefit of doctor or divine. This is one of those anecdotes in which, had it ever been my misfortune to figure, as you have done, I would have kept my thumb carefully upon it till doomsday; but they say doctors differ, so do we, and *de gustibus non disputandum*; for our parliamentary majorities continue on your side, and it behoves me to knock under to such omnipotence, so clearly and recently expressed against my illegitimate ideas of humanity. The merited praise which you lavish on the local governments is quite conspicuous in the appointment of a skilful leech to watch over the life of his criminal countryman; yet, let me ask, was it, under the concomitants you very coolly describe, worth preserving?

Till I perused your long epistle I was ignorant enough to believe that all our *Sibundee* corps were under the orders of some English functionary or other, whether civil or military, and that he must either be an adequate linguist himself or have an interpreter to communicate the proceedings of their courts-martial; where I cannot help supposing that the English commandant presides in person, and shall be thankful for authentic information on this score, from those who can best decide upon it. If the last paragraph of your late communication be perfectly correct, how are we to account for several exchanges of *incompetent* interpreters with adjutants, who have so long been exempt from those trials, as orientlists, to which the interpreters have been, on the contrary, exposed for several years; and, when they absolutely failed in the discharge of that duty, could, notwithstanding this failure, accept of an adjutancy, which requires, in my view of the matter, as thorough a knowledge of colloquial Hindoostance as the interpreter does.

I have trespassed already too far on your patience, and that of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* to introduce extracts here from the King's officer's pamphlet; they are, however, so valuable to all parties concerned, that I mean, with your and the editor's permission, to reserve them, with a few remarks, for some subsequent occasion. In the interim, I remain, Sir,

No. 11, Clarges Street,

Your's, &c.

April 15th, 1826.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM AGAINST THE *ASIATIC JOURNAL*.

IN the *Bulletin Universel des Sciences*, &c. for March, reference is made to an article on "Greek Fire," which appeared in our Journal for September last, accompanied by a remark that the authorities cited therein were borrowed, without acknowledgment, from two articles by M. de Montgéry, inserted in the *Bulletin* for the year 1824. Upon examination, we find that the French editor is perfectly correct; and we can only express our regret as well as our surprise at the circumstance, since the article was furnished for publication in our Journal by an individual (himself the conductor of a respectable work in this country) who was liberally paid for it as an original compilation.

Instances of deception like this the editors of all periodical works are liable to, in spite of the utmost vigilance: the frequency of them may perhaps, in the estimation of the authors, alter the character which they ought to bear. In two instances, articles have been offered to us which had actually appeared in previous numbers of our own work! one of these instances has occurred during the present month; the writer is an oriental scholar of some note resident abroad.

Whilst upon this topic, we may be allowed to advert to a similar charge brought against this Journal by the *Bengal Hurkaru*, a daily newspaper of Calcutta, arising out of the following circumstance. In the *Asiatic Journal* for January and February 1825 appeared an article entitled "Mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1822," which was therein stated to be the substance of some parts of the Report (it should have been the *Notes*) made by Mr. Crawford. This article was copied into the *Hurkaru*, owing to the editor's not calling to mind that it had appeared in all the papers of the Presidency some time before. When the editor of that paper was reminded of his oversight by one of his contemporaries, he turned round upon the work from whence he had taken the article, and in angry terms accused it of "literary larceny," intimating that such had been the common practice of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Of the practice of this Journal previous to the period when the present editor assumed its management (the beginning of last year), he is neither able nor called upon to speak. That he ever knowingly admitted a wilful plagiarism, committed upon any other work whatsoever, is a charge which he repels with scorn. The principle upon which he acts is to specify the author or the publication (whenever it can be known) to whom or which he may be indebted for any article he thinks worthy of republication, excepting the following cases: 1, where the articles are forwarded to the Journal corrected by the original author, who desires to be concealed; 2, where articles are so far reconstructed, altered, or blended with original matter, as to make them in some respects new; 3, when the article has appeared in so many periodical works as to render its previous publication notorious, and its origin a matter of doubt. The instances of exception, including all cases, have been extremely rare.

In respect to the article referred to by the *Hurkaru*, it was found by the present editor, on entering upon his office, amongst the materials left for publication by his predecessor. It had never appeared in this country; it was highly interesting; but its origin was entirely unknown to him. All he could do, therefore, he did; he mentioned the name of Mr. Crawford, and described the article as the substance of what that gentleman had written.\*

Whilst

\* There was also an article entitled "Journey overland from India," which was a continuation of what had previously appeared in this Journal, of the exact source of which he was equally ignorant.

Whilst the editor is thus repelling the charge of plagiarism, and declaring the rule which he prescribes to himself, in transferring from ephemeral publications, and giving prolonged existence to, fragments of intelligence which he deems valuable to European readers, he is far from admitting that the editors of eastern newspapers would have any title to complain if he omitted to acknowledge the particular source from whence such articles were obtained. No copyright would be invaded; for none, it is apprehended, exists in the contents of a newspaper; no injustice, or even want of courtesy, would be displayed towards the authors, for they are anonymous; nor could the sale of an Indian newspaper in this or any other country be injured by its contents being gleaned in Europe, after the lapse of six months from publication.

If the practice of copying from newspapers without distinct acknowledgment constitute plagiarism, all the London newspapers, are, *à fortiori*, guilty of it in an eminent degree. So far from its being a rule amongst them to acknowledge that they copy from each other, the rule is exactly the reverse: when exceptions occur, it is generally to serve a particular object. Nor is this practice confined to newspapers; most of the monthly works pursue a similar course, not only with respect to newspapers, but towards each other. If this practice can justify complaint, we have ourselves perhaps the greatest reason to complain; for although we abstain from preying upon our contemporaries, our pages are unmercifully pillaged by them, without acknowledgment. Even our best articles are copied into other works, sometimes with circumstances which denote contrivance on the part of the authors or editors. The peculiar nature of this Journal, which confines it to a certain class of readers, promises, probably, impunity to piratical writers. We never noticed these acts, except in two flagrant and audacious instances, wherein we *privately* intimated the fact to the editors, under a belief that they had been imposed upon.

That newspapers are not considered by periodical writers to be entitled to the courtesy of acknowledgment, we cannot give a more convincing proof than by referring to an article on "The State of Hayti," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1825, wherein whole paragraphs respecting the present character of the Haytians are copied *verbatim* from a weekly newspaper,\* then defunct, without acknowledgment.

This, we repeat, is not our practice. But let us see how far the conduct of the editor of the *Hurkaru*, the complainant, who ought to be extremely scrupulous, conforms to his own rule. We never paid any attention to the manner in which articles were quoted from our Journal in the Indian papers, until we observed this charge in the *Hurkaru*; when, upon looking over the file of this very paper, we found that a few days only after the accusation was made of an act which the editor stigmatizes as an "unworthy practice," an entire article, entitled "On the comparative Value to England of her East and West-India Possessions," which appeared in our Journal for January 1825, was printed in the *Hurkaru*, under the imposing aspect of large type, *without acknowledgment*. Unacknowledged it remained, until, shortly after, some of the positions in that article were attacked by a West-India partizan (who was most ably answered); then, but not till then, the editor avowed the source from whence it was borrowed. This omission *might be* accidental; but upon turning over a few more numbers of the *Hurkaru*, we found another article, taken from a succeeding number of our Journal, entitled "An Account of the Yakoots," a curious compilation for our work from recent Russian authorities.

In

\* The British and Colonial Weekly Register.

In this case, the editor of the *Hurkaru* pursued the following plan: he gave no intimation that the article was quoted from this Journal; but he subsequently quoted some minor articles to which the title of this Journal was subjoined. Our readers must perceive the inference which we are entitled to make from this artifice if we chose.

We should not have thought, nor shall we ever think, of branding such acts as these with the term *larceny*; although newspapers in India may obviously do us more harm than we can do them by borrowing without acknowledgment. Whenever they, or our contemporaries at home, derive information from our pages and avow their obligation, we esteem it an act of courtesy; when they omit such acknowledgment, we shall never deem ourselves entitled to complain of injury, much less to indulge in abuse towards them.

Motives to concealment may possibly exist in others which are absent from us. The peculiar character of our work, limited to subjects connected with the East, forces us upon the resources possessed by Eastern works. Our readers naturally prefer articles of Indian growth to those produced at home.\* It is a part of our plan, which we pursue at a heavy expense, to collect from all parts of the world, as into one focus, the scattered rays of light which may illuminate the English reader upon Eastern topics. We therefore not only import all the journals published in India, Australasia, &c. but obtain the periodical publications of Russia, Germany, France, and Italy, from whence we occasionally glean articles of great interest, which would be otherwise lost to the English reader. These are intermixed with others purely original, constituting together that variety of subjects and of style, which is essential to a work like this.

The latter part of our Journal is almost wholly compiled from the various journals of India: if we omit quoting a paper it is owing to the confusion attending the selection, often hasty, from a large mass. We reject private intelligence unless unexceptionably authenticated. We claim no other merit, therefore, from this department of our work than that which is due to a faithful and laborious condensation and correction of the contents of the pile of papers which comes before us every month. We say *correction*, for it is impossible to describe the toil we incur through the gross typographical defects, the vicious orthography and punctuation, which disfigure these papers. The *Hurkaru* is the chief offender in this respect; and we cannot help remarking, that, under all circumstances, the fact of that paper being the first to complain against us, recalls the story of the "Creaking Wheel," which the waggoner discovered to be the worst of the set.

\* We have been accused of being too sparing of our extracts from Indian papers.

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## THE CONQUEST OF SEU.

*From the Chinese Language.*

IN crowded ranks firm stood the royal bands,  
As on its base a granite mountain stands.  
Lo! now they move, where Fame and Victory lead—  
Swift as if eagles' pinions lent them speed;  
Impetuous as a torrent is their force,  
Resistless as a mighty river's course:  
Strong in their numbers, in their prowess strong,  
In one continuous flood they sweep along.

## ITINERANT PREACHING IN INDIA.

HAVING occasion, in an article on "Missionary Efforts in India" (p. 446), to advert to itinerant preaching in that country, which practice we assigned reasons for thinking to be attended with very equivocal results, a correspondent has transmitted to us a copy of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Warden, delivered at the sixth anniversary of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, in defence of that practice. As we are always desirous that both sides of every question treated in this Journal should be fairly heard, provided the respective advocates are not above conforming to the necessary rules prescribed by us, we readily give insertion to the following extracts from the speech referred to :—

"The manner in which our preaching to the natives in the streets, and places of public resort in this city, has been by some condemned, will render it proper that something should be said in favour of a practice which involves in it so large a share of this and other missionary societies' operations. Before offering some considerations by which we conceive our conduct to be warranted, I shall first glance at the objections which are commonly urged against it.

"This practice, it has been said, or insinuated, presents Christianity to the natives in a garb which is not attractive, or even decent; that to recommend it, our religion requires an imposing ritual. That a decent mode of representing its truths is not only congenial with the Gospel, but commanded by it, we readily admit: however, to those who believe that 'plainness in religion is elegance, and popular perspicuity true magnificence,' in our mode we conceive nothing will appear objectionable. Should any, however, be disposed to enforce the objection, we must remind them, that the best of forms are but forms at best; and as we do not expect they will attribute to any form, how decent or splendid soever it may be, the charm which the legends of antiquity ascribed to the tunic of the giant Nessus, which it was said, would reclaim the wandering heart, and fix it on its proper object, we shall not contend further on this point; but while we adopt a garb which appears to us most scriptural, leave others in the quiet possession of theirs.

"Again, it is said, that as the natives are greatly influenced by appearance, and that because such a mode as we have described is disreputable in their estimation, they will only despise our persons and efforts, instead of profiting by what we say. Allowing that by some proud and supercilious persons this feeling may be cherished, we would ask, whether that be a sufficient reason for abandoning the practice? If so, then it will follow, that we should change the substance as well as the vehicle of our religion; for surely none will say that our plan is to the corrupt heart more offensive than the doctrines of the cross, an object which is to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness.

"But we are further told, that our plan presents divine truth to the mind in a mutilated form, and may lead to erroneous conclusions respecting it, from its not being seen in its connexion. That to an occasional hearer of the gospel, much of the excellence which consists in it as a body of Christian doctrine is unknown, is readily granted, and that the views which by such a means he acquires of it are defective, and perhaps partly incorrect, may be conceded; yet if it be denied, that even the partial knowledge which may be thus obtained, is of boundless importance, we are prepared to oppose the sentiment. The temple of truth, it should be remembered, like the spiritual temple, the church, is composed of stones, which are a model of the fabric; so that while they form a constituent part of the whole, they present it in miniature: to speak plainly, each part of divine truth, while it forms an ingredient in the general system, involves all in itself. Thus if a heathen should be convinced of only this one truth, that sin is an infinite evil, because it is committed against an infinite God, and is the violation of infinite obligations, he is led to see the necessity of an infinite atonement to take away sin;

sin; and as he cannot furnish this himself, to inquire where he can obtain it, until he be, perhaps, by the grace of God, led to know Him whom to know is life eternal. Nor is this a mere conjecture; examples of such an effect from such a cause are not wanting. To one we may advert; that of the individual, who, after travelling hundreds of miles upon his spiked shoes, heard from the lips of a missionary, who was preaching beneath a tree, the cheering accents: 'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin.'—'Let me hear it again,' said the man: and in what way that event terminated you all know.

"And whilst such are the nature and tendency of truth, the opposite is necessarily the character of falsehood. Error is not like a chain, which, if one link be destroyed, still remains firm and indissoluble in its two surviving parts; but it resembles the production of the weaver, the loops of which are so dependant upon each other, that if one be severed, the whole may be with facility unravelled. Thus, if you convince a man that divers washings and carnal ordinances avail only to the purifying of the flesh, he is led to question the truth of the shastres which impose such modes of purification, and the way is prepared for his forsaking idolatry. It appears, then, that the slight knowledge which in the way that we are considering, a person may acquire respecting the delusions of his own religion, or the pre-eminence of ours, is not entitled to the reflections which have been so unsparingly heaped upon it.

"But happily our ground is not merely unobjectionable, it is eligible. We may urge in its favour, that we have the warrant of scripture for occupying it. In the general command of Christ to his disciples, the duty is implied: 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.' And in the familiar parable of the marriage feast, by which the nature of Christ's kingdom is represented, it is emphatically said: 'Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.'

"Nor is this precept left without the most unexceptionable examples to recommend it. Not to mention the conduct of the most approved heathen philosophers, as Socrates, or the proud Pharisees, who thought it no disgrace to teach their disciples in the markets and chief places of concourse, we may remark, that almost every reformer of importance whose name has been handed down to us, was either compelled, or judged it expedient, to adopt the course which we are defending. Where, we ask, did that illustrious reformer Ezra, when he revived the worship of God, harangue the people? We have a short, but beautiful, account of it, Neh. viii. 'Upwards of fifty thousand people assembled in a street, or large square near the watergate. It was early in the morning of a Sabbath day. A pulpit of wood, in the fashion of a small tower, was placed there on purpose for the preacher; and this turret was supported by a scaffold or temporary gallery, where, in a wing on the right hand of the pulpit, sat six of the principal preachers, and in another on the left seven. Thirteen other principal teachers, and many Levites, were present also on scaffolds erected for the purpose, alternately to officiate.' And where did John the Baptist deliver his message? In the wilderness of Judea. But to go to the great model of all, where did Christ and his apostles preach? Not surely in synagogues alone, else what becomes of Christ's sermon on the mount, his discourse from Peter's ship, and his instruction at Jacob's well? And how shall we dispose of Paul's preaching in the market-place at Athens? Again, what will be said to the conduct of the glorious reformers from Popery, as the simple Latimer, whom we find from the trunk of a tree delivering the emancipating truths of Christianity? Or to come nearer our own time, what shall we say to the immortal Whitfield, who, from the side of a hill held his weeping thousands fast in the chains of his manly eloquence? If, therefore, we err, it is a glorious error; we err in a goodly company, and we err in a goodly cause: and the depth of our humiliation will only heighten our future bliss, as the lowering of the cannon only makes it describe the loftier compass.

"And, lastly, if the advantage of our system can, after what has been said, add any thing to its validity, we may urge it without fear of contradiction. The number of hearers that we thus procure, is unquestionably greater than by any other means we could expect: and if in every respect a large audience be preferable to a small one, our mode is obviously advantageous."



## TELEGRAPHS.

We have been requested, by an old and respected correspondent, to give a place to the succeeding copies of letters on a subject of universal interest.

(Copy.)

*Summerlands, Exeter, March 5th, 1825.*

My Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article on *Telegraphs*, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, where I find my name introduced in a manner which I am unavoidably called on to notice, I fear in no very pleasing terms. As for this inconsiderate writer's comparative notice of me, as an author on this subject, I treat it with unqualified contempt; because my labours have been *munificiently* rewarded by a crowned head, and highly approved of by foreign governments, one of which has adopted my semaphore. I have another consolation for the unfounded attack made on me, which is, that I have the public approbation, on account of its being now well known that a dictionary, calumniated by my old friend with a new face, has, on exemplified comparison, completely beat the only two in use. I possess two French volumes well, but egotistically written on telegraphic science by Monsieur Chappe l'ainé. He treats the Admiralty with more than freedom; remarking that, in one hundred British plans, examined by what he calls *commissaires*, not one was found tolerable, because comparative experiment, in vain called for, had been invariably refused. What would not M. Chappe l'ainé say now, were he informed that after all the vauntings made in public papers, directed against me mainly, the far-famed single figure telegraph is placed in every seven miles, with spelling again had recourse to, for manifest reasons? Lord Melville, who was requested to communicate my critique, will shew you an account I sent him of this work, with quotations from the extraordinary original. I have had too much experience not to have found that prejudice, *hauteur*, and favouritism, are intimately connected with official station. Sir Robert Walpole experienced that, in some shape or other, every man has his price; and public men are under a sad necessity of managing the corruption of human nature, as they often come in unavoidable contact with what cannot but be frequently reprobated by their more honourable feelings.

I am told that you are the author of the article on *Telegraphs* above alluded to. If you are not, I beg your pardon for troubling you. If you are, I must trouble you with some remarks which I shall be truly sorry to have occasion to make, in a case where I am grossly misrepresented; and with *sang froid* bordering on irony, handed down to posterity with something like the character of *onon onta*.

Yours very truly,

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. M. Chappe quotes my treatise, but not my Dictionary. He says, that at Plymouth, in 1810, an experiment was made with sliding shutters mentioned by me in MS. but laid aside in my publication. He did not know that my twelve-shutter telegraph was erected long ago at Deal, *without any acknowledgment*.

John Barrow, Esq.

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(Copy.)

*Summerlands, Exeter, April 6th, 1825.*

My Dear Sir: I addressed you, necessarily, on the 5th ultimo, and not having received any answer, I conclude that you are the author of the short article on *Telegraphs*, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Besides, the letter attached to the article, indicates your name. In all my writings in print, I have invariably mentioned your name in a manner due to your talents and acquirements; independently of your having, till this ill-judged article appeared, treated me with civility and attention, as evinced by correspondence. I am not conscious of having ever given you any cause of offence; and, therefore, I am quite at a loss to account for the hostile spirit in which the article is written. But let us take things in their order. Your  
censure

censure of a telegraphic dictionary, on the score of copiousness, is evidently directed against mine, as fully indicated by the *heading* of the class you expressly allude to. To me personally, when referred to you by Lord Mulgrave, you said, after looking over the MS. that such a Dictionary, precisely, was wanted in the navy; and that you were sure Sir Home Popham would say so, were he present. I have it under your hand, that you deemed this Dictionary well calculated for land service in India; and this opinion is amply confirmed by a report made on it by a telegraphic committee, consisting of staff officers, in India. An extract from this report is too important to omit here. After approving of the power and simplicity of my telegraphs, we have the following opinion of my Dictionary:—"Having thus secured so great a number of signals, the more arduous task of forming a telegraphic dictionary remained; for this purpose the author appears to have availed himself of every form of speech that industry could collect, or ingenuity devise as useful in rendering this mode of correspondence at once clear and comprehensive. The labour, perseverance, and ability required to select and arrange this vast mass of materials, cannot be too highly appreciated. On inspection, the Dictionary will be found to contain 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences."—"The advantage yielded by the principle of classification, is at a maximum" [as established by Col. Macdonald], "when any required signal can be communicated by two movements of the telegraph, one to indicate the number of the class, and the other, the place which the word to be conveyed holds in that class."

A challenge was given in print, by the author of the dictionary used in the East-India Company's marine service. I took it up, as I felt in it a pointed degree of arrogance directed against my Dictionary. What he wished for, he was indulged in. A quarto page of Hume's *History of England*, was converted into telegraphic signals, by each dictionary; and the result proved in favour of mine by two hundred and forty signals. Again; two communications were converted into signals, by Sir Home Popham's Dictionary, and by mine; when the difference in favour of the latter, was sixty-seven signals, with one hundred and nine flags and pendants fewer, by my mode. These comparative results were laid before the Admiralty and Court of Directors. It is the advantageous manner in which the Dictionary, you at one time so highly praised, is constructed, that has produced such overwhelming comparative results; and it is fair to mention, that I possess letters from all the Governments of Europe, expressive of high approbation of the work, on account of which the King of the Netherlands was graciously pleased, through his ambassador, to offer to me, either a sword, or a magnificent snuff-box. With these remarks, I may safely quit this part of my *eclaircissement* with you, in justification of a dictionary which you unaccountably endeavoured to depress.

The second part of your attack is hardly worthy of notice. You name three persons, to whom you are pleased to give a preference to me, by name. One of them proposed a telegraph not in use. The second, in this country, has not brought into use either a dictionary or a telegraph; and the third has written a dictionary alluded to above, and which is less used at present than spelling, at the Admiralty. I need not feel as mortified as you kindly meant, by being, by you, put out of competition with these gentlemen, as I stand secure on the ground of public opinion and comparative experiment. You have, at the Admiralty, a letter from me to one of these personages, confuting his twice-told assertion that I borrowed my semaphore from him. To this letter he has made no reply, for obvious reasons, or, in other words, because a single glance at the relative models shewed the fact of the case.

If Mr. Barrow, previously to his inconsiderate attack, had made such comparison as has been stated, he would have found that the methodized collection of useful auxiliary phrases he objects to, in terms quite unqualified, are chiefly subservient in producing the vast superiority manifested experimentally, as the best comparative test. Mere inspection shews sufficiently that many telegraphic movements, and much valuable time, are saved by these serviceable phrases, which are as readily taken out when wanted as any single word. Were I to write a second edition (and only a few volumes of the first remain),

I would omit the series of *combinations*, and substitute more of these phrases, much approved of and imitated in other dictionaries. I inserted the combinations to save a telegraphic movement; and if I had omitted them, some kind person or other would readily enough have said I did not understand them. I come now to the most serious part of your attack, and which, on your own account, I really feel concerned to say, proves to be a total misrepresentation, in ascribing to me, what I am to make it appear, I never said. Surely, when Mr. Barrow introduced me to posterity, as he has unfoundedly done, in his *article*, he must have expected a reply from any one so injuriously treated, and in a permanent work too. There is a good Italian proverb, that says, "*Qui la fa, l'aspetta.*" If you had looked at the published letters in the *appendix* of a book I gave you, with many others, you would have found in my account of the present state of Telegraphic Communication, that your allegations are not fact, as you apply them to me.

You exemplify your positions by reference to the comparative visibility of the late six-shutter telegraph, and the present semaphoric wing: and bring me in asserting, that a shutter, of course, *grouped with five others*, would be better, or as well seen, on a telegraphic line, as the semaphoric wing. My argument, on the contrary, referred to the comparison of a *single shutter* compared to a *single wing*; and also to the comparative visibility of *six shutters* in perpendicular and parallel rows, and *six semaphoric wings*; both being displayed to express what all telegraphs must ultimately come to, *viz.* the expression of *any three figures simultaneously*, as in the navy. To shew what I really asserted, and what you ought not to have ascribed to me, I shall lay before you a few extracts from the work in your possession, and in the library at the Admiralty.

Page 10. Dedication to Lord Mulgrave: "Forgetting, my Lord, or rather *avoiding*, the main consideration of conjoining the operation of *full-powered telegraphs and dictionaries*, minor matters are made prominent, such as the comparative visibility of the shutter and semaphoric wing: and even of this point a very erroneous view is taken, by comparing an arm of the extraordinary length of nine feet, elevated high in the atmosphere, with a shutter *grouped with five others in a low situation*. My anonymous opponents cannot see that a *proper* semaphore must ultimately have *three pairs of wings* on one mast; and that six wings in action will not be so well seen as one or two. This is, however, the only fair mode of judging; and the experiments recommended will shew the comparative effect of six arms, six feet long by eighteen inches broad, pointing *variously*, and of six shutters, six feet square, closed in on a telegraph of twelve such. *Sit altum silentium*, till this experiment is made on a line not less than eleven or twelve miles."

Page 153. Paragraph of a letter to Lord Melville, 21st January 1819: "Let a semaphore, with three pairs of arms, be placed alongside of a shutter telegraph of twelve shutters, on a line of twelve miles. Let the number 999 be expressed on each. In this case, boards 1 and 3 will be shut-in, on each division of the shutters; and, at the same time, the *six arms* of the semaphore will be *all* in action, and pointing variously. Here a most essential difference will be found between viewing *one or two arms*, and the whole *six together*, as must be done. As far as my observations have extended, and unless I am much mistaken, the six-shutters will be seen more distinctly than the six arms, in the ratio of the proportions of area. This experiment alone, my Lord, and not anonymous and gratuitous assertions, can possibly set the subject at rest. It will be an improvement of the shutter-telegraph to place the ranges of boards five feet asunder, and to insulate the shutters, with a space of two feet between."

In a letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, under date the 20th August 1818, will be found, as follows, at page 161:—"Two wings are seen with a certain degree of distinctness. Two shutters (if also used, isolated) would be better seen, on account of their greater area. Now, I will beg your Lordships to recollect, that a semaphore, to be a *proper one*, must, sooner or later, have six arms (*vide* the model at the Admiralty) in three pairs. In expressing any figures beyond the figure 6, the six wings must be in action. In expressing the same on a proper shutter-telegraph, six boards

boards must be closed in. It will be found by experiments on very long lines, that the shutters, on account of greater area and contrast, will be more distinctly discernible than six arms pointing variously from three centres of motion."

As Lord Liverpool introduced me to three successive First Lords of the Admiralty, I felt it a duty to furnish that able nobleman with copies of my telegraphic letters. Bearing on the subject at issue, is the following paragraph from a letter to his Lordship, dated 5th November 1818. *Vide* Page 171: "Your Lordship will be told that the semaphoric wing is better seen than a shutter. Common sense shews that a semaphore must, ultimately, have *three pairs of wings*, or arms. In such case, six arms in action will not be seen so well as six shutters."—*Vide* Page 177: "The writers (and particularly one anonymous one) mention, over and over again, that the shutters were not so well seen as the long wing of above nine feet. It is not stated, as it ought, that the shutter was viewed as *one grouped with five others in a much lower situation* than the long wing. The unfairness of this comparison cannot be placed in a stronger light than by taking his own illustration, of seeing a letter better in the middle of a page of white paper than when viewed surrounded by other letters."—"The anonymous writer seems to be aware that there must be *more arms*, by-and-bye, on one mast, as he uses the expression, 'provided those are not too numerous so as to be liable to confusion.'"—*Vide* Page 203: "One of my three-figure telegraphs is erected at Deal. Let a communication be made with a ship on the station by its means, and let the same be also made by means of the single-figure telegraph: let the results be compared. This result will be unexceptionable and decisive. The same experiment made by means of different dictionaries, relatively applied, will lead to farther useful conclusions. A trial of this convincing nature, resisted as it now is, will and must, ultimately, be had recourse to; and I should feel deficient in the duty I owe to the public, were I not repeatedly to recommend resorting to so fair a procedure, alone calculated to elicit truth."

This comparison with dictionaries has recently been made; and the result was communicated to the Admiralty, and Court of Directors, as completely decisive in favour of my dictionary. Attacked unjustly as I am, in a permanent work, by the very man who formerly exceedingly praised this very dictionary, I am compelled, in justice to science and to myself, to state real facts opposed to mere whimsical opinions. I could quote much more to the present purport, but enough has been adduced to shew Mr. Barrow that he has quite misrepresented my positions. I am willing to believe that, injurious as this is, he has done it from inattention, inadvertency, and forgetfulness of what I really wrote and printed. What farther steps I may find it indispensable to take, or the reverse, must depend on his reply. Did I not, as above, rectify your mistakes and gratuitous assertions, it might be supposed I acquiesced in what is so palpably erroneous, to say the least of it: and, putting yourself in my situation, you would have repelled an attack with more tact, point, and ability, than I can pretend to exercise against a formidable opponent. I console myself with the reflection that "*Magna est veritas et prevalebunt.*" You are known to be very sensitive, as an author, and, therefore, you ought not to be so very reckless of the feelings of others.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. The shutter telegraph being found liable to warp in India, in the work alluded to, there is a figure and description of a full-powered telegraph, consisting of *six balls sliding on rods*. There is a model of it at the Admiralty, and others have been sent to India. Of all stationary telegraphs this is, by much, the most simple, serviceable, and permanent. It will be better seen than any other description of telegraphs, because the balls are *completely insulated*; and, on account of the simplicity of the machinery, the expense of construction and repairs will be comparatively small, with the advantage of greater durability, and no liability to warping.

Your present weak and expensive semaphore is placed at distances of seven miles: I am willing to place the ball telegraph on lines of nine or ten, to prove that it is, in every

every respect, a better, and much cheaper article; and is readily formed of common materials in cases of emergency. This being a subject relating to the proceedings at the Admiralty, I enclose this letter, under a flying seal, to Lord Melville; and I trust you will shew it to Mr. Croker, who now directs the telegraphic correspondence. My letter to you of the 5th of March, opening this unfortunate subject, you will, as a matter of course, shew to his Lordship, and to the Secretary.

John Barrow, Esq.

(Copy.)

*At Lady Chambers's, Putney, March 27, 1826.*

My Lord: As your Lordship did me the favour to introduce me to three successive First Lords of the Admiralty, I have always deemed it my duty to communicate to your Lordship some account of such attempts as I have made, during nineteen years, to establish a telegraphic system, founded on comparative experiments, at all times, the best test of physical truth. I make no apology, therefore, for enclosing a copy of two letters, which sufficiently explain the important subject which, it appears, I was unavoidably called on to notice.

When your Lordship has looked over the papers, I will trouble you to give them to Lord Melville, as they may be of future service, should at any time the improvement of the telegraphic science become a subject of farther consideration at the Admiralty. Your Lordship has the volume alluded to in the letters.

A plate and description of my telegraph erected at Deal appeared in my publications; but still, it is thought that the inventor merited some notice on the part of the Admiralty.

My telegraphic Dictionary, having proved on shore as decisive as is stated, is now under trial at sea.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

JOHN MACDONALD.

### ABOUT NOAMA KATARY.\*

THIS eastern hero was distinguished both as an intrepid warrior, and as one of the best orators and poets of Arabia. He revolted from the authority of Mosab-ebu-Zobeir, when the latter governed Irak, as lieutenant of the Caliph, his brother, in A.H. 66. Katary assumed the title of Caliph, and defended himself successfully for many years. He was defeated and killed by Sofian ben-Abu-el Kalby, A.H. 78.

His courage and contempt of death are discovered in the following verses addressed to his soul, which are preserved in the first chapter of the *Hamasa*:—

“I said to my soul, when ready to break in pieces, how unfortunate art thou, that the aspect of the brave inspires thee with no fear! In vain wouldst thou seek to prolong thy existence one day beyond the term prescribed; remain, then, firm and unshaken in the midst of those dangers which threaten thy days, since to desire immortality is to wish for that which is impossible.

“The coat (*cufan*) of existence is not a garment of great price; but its constant use is prohibited even to the lazy and pusillanimous. Death is the termination of all living beings; to it all the children of the world are called. Devouring vexation and ignominious old age are the inheritance of a man who does not expose his days to the hazard of battle; and death does not terminate the less his existence on that account. Life offers no advantage to man when he is no longer regarded, but is an instrument of no value.”

The classical reader cannot fail to remark the striking analogy between these sentiments and those put by Homer into the mouth of Sarpedon, in his address to Glaucus.

\* We are indebted for this fragment of Oriental history to James Grey Jackson, Esq., who has extracted it from the *Lives of Illustrious men*, by Ben Khilkan.

## Review of Books.

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*A Letter to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, on the State of Ireland, and the general Effects of Colonization.* By JOHN WHEATLEY, Esq. Calcutta: printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1824. Pp. 143.

It is an old remark, that there are very few books from the perusal of which some advantage may not be gained. Among the very few from whence nothing can be derived to repay the trouble of reading, the work above quoted may, we think, be safely reckoned. The truths it contains are such manifest *truisms*, that no person capable of understanding can need to be told of them; and whatever is false, is so glaringly false, that it demands no mental effort to perceive the errors. Juvenile learners of Latin may, indeed, amuse themselves in trying to interpret the quotations from that tongue, which are profusely introduced into this pamphlet, by sentences written apparently for no other purpose than to serve as introductions; and those who have never read Gibbon, "the great master of history," may amuse themselves with some fifteen or twenty of his pages in the pamphlet of Mr. Wheatley.

Our attention was directed to the work because of its being printed in India, and because it professed to treat of colonization. As others may be seduced by similar reasons, we think it our duty to give a brief report of its contents.

The author sets out with a disquisition on the agriculture of Ireland, the miserable condition of which he ascribes to over-population; and proposes to reduce the number of people in that country to three millions, by sending out *a colony of four millions* to the back settlements of Canada. He admits that "moving so large a portion of the Irish poor," is apparently a difficult measure; and he therefore suggests that 200,000 be sent out every year till the whole "*exportation*" be completed. This colony is to be supported for five years by the state, at a cost of £2,625,000 per annum; the expense of their conveyance, establishment, &c., would amount to £1,375,000 more. The bogs of Ireland are then to be drained, and the five millions of acres gained thereby are to be divided into 1,250 estates of 4,000 acres each, and 10,000 farms of 500 acres each. These two objects effected, Ireland would present a different scene:—

Instead of a poorly cultivated country—"et lamentabile regnum"—whose ragged aspect spoke volumes of wretchedness, the whole face of the island—"Gazæ lætus agresti"—would be covered with substantial farm houses, and buildings that proclaimed the ease and comfort of their owners; while here and there a sequestered spot would betray the snug, warm, and well-sheltered cottage of the contented labourer, "looking tranquillity."—Then, indeed, might Ireland boast of the perennial green of her *Elysian fields*, where spring ever reigns and happiness never dies,

——— *Locos lætos, et amœna vireta*  
*Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.*

Mr. Wheatley combats the absurd notion that the non-residence of proprietors of estates in Ireland is productive of injury to that country: "The prosperity of the landed interest of Ireland entirely depends on the prosperity of [what?] the manufacturing towns of *England*, and their well-being [*i. e.* the well-being of the landed interest of Ireland] has nothing to do with the establishment of manufacturing towns in Ireland, or with the residence of absentees—

absentees—notwithstanding the common but inconsiderate belief.” The measures proposed in Parliament to remedy the miseries of Ireland, such as Catholic emancipation, commutation of tithes, and the establishment of a public system of education, in short any measure that does not decrease population, can be of no more use than “so much waste paper.” They are not “the *lapis oracula rebus* which Ireland requires.”

From Ireland (after a digression on the corn laws) the reader is transported, like the poor Irish peasant, whether he will or no, to Canada; from whence Mr. Wheatley moves him to India, from the colonization of which country his “new system of public wealth” would (in his felicitous phraseology) receive nourishment. Fortunately for the Hindoos, he does not threaten them with a flood of Irish paupers. He considers that, “in India, the population is already far too great.” Improvements in agriculture and manufactures might, however, he thinks, be introduced by European skill; but “no benefit can arise from any system of colonization (in India) unless permission be given to British subjects to become proprietors of land.” The acquisition of land he thinks a measure so necessary as to authorize an act of consummate iniquity. He first speaks of acquisition as arising from purchase; “but,” he proceeds, “the acquisition of the land by British subjects, *even without purchase*, could not be considered an act of injustice! According to Hindoo law, the fee simple of the soil of India has always been held to be vested in its government!” He modestly proposes, therefore, to abrogate the permanent settlement in Bengal, which its most determined enemies conceive should be now regarded as a sacred engagement; to turn out the zemindars, and fill their places with English colonists, or British zemindars, as he terms them. After this, he breaks out into a rhapsody of puerile declamation on the effects of this measure, which would, in his opinion, convert the ryots into “such beings as Paul and Virginia;” oblige the “wide waste of waters that now deluge the country” to retire; dispel the gloomy superstitions of the natives, and produce “an age of light and happiness,” the mention of which is the prelude to a quotation from Virgil.

The contempt with which Mr. Wheatley speaks of “public instruction,” as an expedient to improve the condition of the Irish poor, prepared us for the following dissuasive from attempts at converting the Hindoos:—

The wealth of a nation, and the temporal happiness of its people, *entirely* depend on the magnitude of its produce, and the comparative smallness of its population; and where the political institutions of a country conduce to this end, the stream of its prosperity will flow regularly onwards, uninfluenced by the ebb and flow of its religious opinions. But where public policy points to an opposite result, and population is great, and produce comparatively small, let the creed of the country be the purest of all the different sects of Christianity, poverty and wretchedness must be the lot of the people. Why our happiness in this life, on which nature impels us to set so much value, which has so earnestly engaged the attention of the best, the ablest, and greatest men of all ages, and which it seems to be so peculiarly the province of benevolence to promote, particularly that of the poor, whose condition is most affected by the spirit of the laws, should have been entirely overlooked by the inspired teachers of our religion, is one of those mysteries which it is impossible for us to explain. It is remarkable, indeed, that so far from their proclaiming any doctrine that would conduce to the happiness of the poor, the indefinite increase and multiplication of mankind, which must have a contrary effect, and lead to their interminable misery, is inculcated, rather than restriction of numbers. It may even be said, that not only were no precepts delivered that indicated a benignant spirit to relieve the world from the ills of poverty, but no disposition was manifested to mitigate the cruelties of the age in which they lived, by any enlarged

or liberal views relative to the abolition of slavery, the dereliction of torture, of the forbearance of the frequent infliction of the punishment of death. That benevolent philosophy, which seeks to effect the practical happiness of man by the improvement of his worldly condition, was a stranger to their minds and bosoms, or foreign to the purposes they were destined to fulfil.

Neither were we unprepared (owing to the boldness of his preceding propositions) for a project to take possession of Egypt; although he assigns no other reason to justify this act of aggression on our part than the following: "Not only is she (Egypt) the key to India, and the intermediate connecting point between that country and England, but no territory offers more resources for the augmentation of our wealth, or presents a wider scope—'*tantum campi jacet*?'—to our energy and ambition."

Having got possession of Egypt (for the writer seems to think that to imagine the thing done is to do it), he then insists that we should possess ourselves of the whole continent of Africa, by means of colonization. The reasons for this undertaking, and the ground upon which the occupation of the country by us would be justified, are concisely summed up in the following sentence: "It is for the interest of the natives and for the interest of the civilized world, as well as our own, that we should colonize and convert to a happier fate that interesting tract of country through which the mysterious stream of the Niger flows, and which the adventurous spirit of Parke (Park) and Burkhardt (Burckhardt) has already *virtually* made our own!"

Thus, according to the notions of the selfish class of speculative theorists to which this writer belongs, so long as there is some plausible ground for regarding the end as beneficial to ourselves, we are to indulge no scruple about the means by which it is to be attained.

His description of the present condition of India ("our *maxima cura*," which, blessings on his learning! means, we presume, *chief care*) is as destitute of truth as his projects are devoid of honesty. He says:—

Though the sarcasm of Burke—"that if we quitted India to-morrow, not a vestige would remain, from any works we had raised, or any improvements we had introduced, of our ever having had possession of the country"—will apply with the same force now, that it did forty years ago, yet we may trust, if the name of England is to have any claim to the esteem of posterity, and the good of mankind is to be an object worthy of the attention and zeal of a British parliament, that it will not be equally applicable forty years hence.

He proceeds to tell us that "all things remain *precisely* as they were before we had footing in the country;" that the "interior navigation is as nature made it;" that "no cities, bridges, roads, canals, or public works of any kind are constructed," &c. Such, he adds, must continue to be the state of things, without colonization; which, we have already seen, signifies ejecting the landed proprietors from their estates, and giving them, *without purchase*, to English colonists! But can it be believed, that, in Calcutta, the "city of palaces," three years after the splendid administration of Lord Hastings, during which alone the public works accomplished by Government almost changed the aspect of British India, a writer could venture such a statement as the preceding? Is it possible that an individual could be of so obtuse an intellect as to fancy that even the change in the judicial system of Government which the natives of India have experienced, is no change at all? Or does he think that the amelioration of the moral condition of millions is nothing in comparison with the erection of an useless pyramid, raised perhaps at the expense of thousands of human lives?



The style of this writer, at once pedantic and slovenly, is on a par with his other qualities; of his pedantry ample proofs have already been given; of his slovenliness one example will suffice: he speaks of the people of Canada "breathing a sigh of discontent at the sight of their *corn-fields* rotting on the ground for want of a *vent*." A field rotting upon itself must be a sight calculated to provoke a hearty laugh instead of a sigh of discontent, especially when this extraordinary effect is produced by—*want of a vent!*

The mischief occasioned by writers of this character, who treat of Indian affairs, is inconceivable. Their preposterous representations and extravagant assertions too frequently pass current in England (owing to the ignorance and indifference of the people generally respecting the concerns of our eastern empire), even if they are too absurd, as in the present case, to be used and defended by writers in this country, whose private views impel them to take advantage of whatever misrepresentations are propagated respecting the condition of British India. But the most pernicious consequence which these pamphlets produce, is that of misleading writers of respectability on the continent of Europe, who, not suspecting the possibility of publications in England, much less in India, on the politics of our eastern possessions, containing statements inconsistent with the facts, become necessarily the assailants of a system of government, which, if they were well-informed, they, or at least liberal-minded men of all countries, would, under the circumstances of the case, see reason to admire rather than censure or condemn.

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*Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture chiefly on the Western Side of India.* By CAPT. ROBERT MELVILLE GRINDLAY, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Society of Arts, &c. Part I. London, 1826.

If there has been any foundation for the complaint that the splendid scenery and the gorgeous architecture of India have never yet been adequately portrayed by the pencil, it will vanish when this work shall be known, which certainly equals, if it does not transcend, any antecedent production of the graphic art.

Capt. Grindlay tells us, that the subjects of the plates form part of a collection of sketches and drawings made by him in India, whilst he was in the service of the East-India Company; that he possessed peculiar advantages\* for collecting materials for such a work as this (tending to illustrate a large portion of the country hitherto undescribed); that he pledges himself to the fidelity of the representations, and that he has spared neither labour nor expense (which we can readily believe) in the execution of the work.

The number of plates in the First Part, now published, is six, besides a superb vignette, representing a Hindoo girl, drawn with surprising taste, and displaying a figure of such exquisite beauty, that every one who looks upon it incurs the danger of Pygmalion's fate.

The first plate represents the "Green," as it is called, at Bombay, an area surrounded by various public buildings; in the centre are divers figures in appropriate costume, such as a Parsee merchant, a Bunneea or Banyan, Hamals, Coolies, &c.

Plate the second represents the Approach of the Monsoon; the scene is Bombay Harbour and town, taken from a part of Malabar hill, near the Parsee cemetery, which forms a most delightful foreground to a picture of great beauty.

The

\* Capt. Grindlay was associated with the late Col. Monier Williams in a survey of an extensive tract of country on the northern and western confines of Guzerat, access to which is very difficult, owing to the superstitious jealousy of the natives.

The third plate possesses a high degree of merit: the subject is the Shaking Minarets of the magnificent mosque erected in Ahmedabad by Sultan Ahmed, whose remains are therein deposited, in a splendid mausoleum. The distinguishing title given to these minarets, or towers, is owing to an architectural phenomenon, as Capt. Grindlay terms it; namely, the vibration produced in them by a slight exertion of force at the arch in the upper gallery, which is communicated from one to another, although there is no perceptible agitation of the part connecting the two on the roof of the building. Col. Monier Williams found that every perfect pair of stone minarets throughout the city of Ahmedabad possessed the same peculiarity.

The rich and highly finished style of architecture exhibited in this structure is displayed in the picture with a beauty and fidelity which could not easily be surpassed.

The subject of the next plate is an ancient temple at Hulwud, in the northern part of Kattyawar. It is perhaps the best of the whole: to acquire a correct idea of the extraordinary success with which the artists employed, namely the drawer (Capt. Grindlay), the painter, the engraver, and the colourer, have represented the singular architecture of the building, the delicate foliage in its vicinity, and the flood of golden light brightening the effect of building, landscape, and figures—the picture must be seen.

The next plate represents the Rajah of Cutch at the head of his vassals, dressed in various costume, of a very gorgeous and imposing character. One of the attendants wears a species of hauberk mail, or chain armour, covering the person entirely.

The subject of the last plate is a picturesque representation of the mountains of Aboo, in Guzerat, with the source of the river Suruswuttee, a mountain-torrent, dashing with impetuosity into a small lake, the Aboo-gurh, a spot held in the highest veneration by the Hindoos, and surrounded by religious edifices of great antiquity. Major Tod states that “there are no temples in India which can for a moment compete with these, whether in costliness of materials or in beauty of design.” The lofty mountains in the background, the clouds of foam in the centre, and the romantic scenery in the front, compose a subject which few artists could do equal justice to.

As we have had the gratification of seeing some of the subjects which will compose the succeeding parts of this work, we feel ourselves justified in stating that, in our opinion, the present views, splendid as they are, will be eclipsed by comparison with those which are to follow them. There is no reason, therefore, for apprehending that the work will fall off in its progress; on the contrary, the purchasers will probably find that this too common incident in publications of such a nature as the present, is reversed.

This is a work, in short, which bids fair not merely to establish the fame of Capt. Grindlay, but to do honour to the British arts; and if it meets with but small encouragement, we shall think it disreputable to the public taste, the improvement of which has, tardily, become an object of some solicitude to the state.

## VARIETIES; PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

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### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

*Meeting of April 27.* Dr. Parthey, who has travelled into Nubia and Egypt, was introduced and admitted as a member of the Society.

M. Hase read a report upon the inscription of an ancient Greek tomb discovered in a valley in the vicinity of Nicomedia, by M. Jouanin, the design of which has been forwarded to the Society.

M. Kunkel read some observations on the "Collection of Arabian Proverbs," by Meidani.

### LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 4th April the following papers were read:—On dichotomous and quinary arrangements in natural history, by Henry Thos. Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

Also a communication by the same author, on *Boswellia*, and certain Indian *Terebinthaceæ*.

On the 18th April, a large collection of the plants of Nepal was presented from the East-India Company. The papers read were a continuation of Mr. Colebrooke's on *Boswellia*, and certain Indian *Terebinthaceæ*—and observations on a species of *Simia*, Linn., now alive in the collection of Exeter Change, allied to, if not identical with, the *Simia Lagotherix* of Baron Humboldt, by Edw. Griffiths, F.L.S.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of this Society, held on the 21st April, Dr. Harwood read part of an Essay on the Natural History of the Elephant. It was illustrated by Mr. Deville's enormous cast taken from the head of the late elephant at Exeter Change, by the skull of an African elephant, by various articles used in the capture of elephants, and by numerous smaller preparations, &c., and fine drawings.

### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Society has been formed for the advancement of zoology, the immediate object of which will be the introduction and exhibition of such subjects of the animal kingdom as may be of utility, and a source of interest and gratification. With this view, a collection of living animals in aviaries, gardens, ponds, enclosures, and buildings, will be formed; to which will be attached a museum and library connected with the subject. An advantageous site has been obtained from his Majesty's government, for this purpose, in the Regent's Park, to which such subordinate

establishments will be annexed as circumstances may require. To these establishments members will have access, as a matter of right, and the public in general, on such conditions as may be hereafter arranged. Members will also have a preference in obtaining specimens of such subjects as may be imported. The extent to which these objects can be attained must depend upon the amount of subscriptions; and the most liberal support is therefore solicited. The Society consists of such members as have already subscribed their names, or who shall do so, with the approbation of the council, on or before the 1st of January next; and, subsequently, of such other members as shall be admitted by ballot. The present terms of admission are either the subscription of five pounds, with the annual payment of two pounds on every 1st of January; or a donation of twenty-five pounds or upwards; for it is hoped that the support of those able to give the Society efficient assistance will not be limited to this amount.

Upwards of three hundred members have already joined the Society—and the following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed a council for its management during the first year:

Sir Stamford Raffles, President; His Grace the Duke of Somerset; Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne; Right Hon. the Earl of Darnley; Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont; Right Hon. Viscount Gage; Right Hon. Lord Auckland; Right Hon. Lord Stanley; Sir Everard Home, Bart.; E. Barnard, Esq.; T. E. Bichen, Esq.; J. G. Children, Esq.; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; Dr. Goodenough; G. B. Greenough, Esq.; Major General Hardwicke; Dr. Thomas Horsfield; Joseph Sabine, Esq., Treasurer; Charles Stokes, Esq.; N. A. Vigors, Esq., Secretary; Baring Wall, Esq.

The presidents of the Royal Society and of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, are ex-officio members of the society and council.

The office of the Society is for the present at No. 4, Regent-street.

The following is an extract from the prospectus of the Society:—

"Zoology, which exhibits the nature and properties of animated beings, their analogies to each other, the wonderful delicacy of their structure, and the fitness of their organs to the peculiar purposes of their existence, must be regarded not only as an interesting and intellectual study, but as a most important branch of natural theology,

theology, teaching by the design and wonderful results of organization the wisdom and power of the Creator. In its relation to useful and immediate economical purposes it is no less important. The different races of animals employed in social life, for labour, clothing, food, &c. are the direct objects of its attention; their improvement, the manner in which their number may be increased, the application of their produce, and its connexion with various departments of industry and manufactures, are of the utmost importance to man in every stage of his existence, but most so in proportion as he advances in wealth, civilization, and refinement.

"It has long been a matter of deep regret to the cultivators of natural history, that we possess no great scientific establishments either for teaching or elucidating zoology; and no public menageries or collections of living animals where their nature, properties, and habits may be studied. In almost every other part of Europe, except in the metropolis of the British empire, something of this kind exists: but, though richer than any other country in the extent and variety of our possessions, and having more facilities from our colonies, our fleets, and our varied and constant intercourse with every quarter of the globe, for collecting specimens and introducing living animals, we have as yet attempted little and effected almost nothing; and the student of natural history, or the philosopher, who wishes to examine animated nature, has no other resource but that of visiting and profiting by the magnificent institutions of neighbouring countries.

"In the hope of removing this opprobrium to our age and nation, it is proposed to establish a Society bearing the same relation to zoology that the horticultural does to botany, and upon a similar principle and plan. The great object should be, the introduction of new varieties, breeds, and races of animals for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds, and wastes; with the establishment of a general zoological collection, consisting of prepared specimens in the different classes and orders, so as to afford a correct view of the animal kingdom at large in as complete a series as may be practicable, and, at the same time, point out the analogies between the animals already domesticated, and those which are similar in character upon which the first experiments may be made."

#### CORAL BANK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Sir: You will oblige me by affording a small space in your popular Journal for the accompanying description (transmitted to

me by Capt. Roe) of a coral bank, *recently discovered* in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal, which, although *probably* not so shoal in any part as to render it dangerous for large ships, yet the knowledge of its existence may be acceptable to oriental navigators, more particularly as it is situated in the direct route of ships which trade from Bengal to the Straits of Malacca, Singapore, and other eastern parts: and, considering this bank is situated in a much frequented track, it seems remarkable that it has not been discovered long before the present time.

I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, India House,

8th May 1826.

#### Roe's Coral Bank, in the Bay of Bengal.

July 31st, 1815. In the *Henry*, bound from Penang to Calcutta, at 5 p.m., going at the rate of 2 miles per hour, saw the rocks under the ship's bottom; sounded, and had ground  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, then 10, 12, 15, and 20 fathoms, and afterwards no ground with 80 fathoms of line. I made the bank, by this day's observation, in latitude  $9^{\circ} 59'$  north, and in longitude  $96^{\circ} 50'$  east, by dead reckoning, having no chronometer on board. Although the evening was clear, and we were in the latitude of the high Island of St. Matthew's, no land was discernible from the mast-head. We were half an hour going over the bank, which makes it about a mile in extent north and south.

Since the period stated above, I have frequently passed hereabout, without being able to re-discover the bank, until the 25th of July 1825, in the ship *Roberts*, bound from Rangoon to Madras, steering S.S.W. about 3 miles per hour, at 7 a.m. saw the rocks under the ship's bottom; immediately put the helm down, and had ground 10 fathoms whilst in stays: in standing back to the northward, to get off the bank, had again 10 fathoms, then no ground with the hand lead; and by the time the deep-sea lead was ready, we were in deep water. By this day's observation at noon, I made the northern edge of the bank in latitude  $10^{\circ} 2'$  north, and in longitude  $96^{\circ} 45'$  east, by chronometer; but this is probably 5 miles too far to the eastward, and I think this bank lies in latitude  $10^{\circ} 2'$  north, longitude  $96^{\circ} 40'$  east, or thereabout; and it bears west about 75 miles from the Island of St. Andrew.

(Signed)

RICHARD A. J. ROE.

#### THE NUMBER FIVE.

This number, in China, is highly regarded. The elements, according to the Chinese, are five in number: water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. The relations amongst human beings are five; *viz.* a prince and minister; a father and son; elder

elder and younger brothers ; husband and wife ; friends. The constant virtues are five : benevolence, justice, propriety, knowledge, and truth. There are five ranks of nobility, denominated *kung*, *how*, *pin*, *tze*, and *non*. The compass has five divisions : east, south, west, north and centre. The tastes are five : sour, sweet, bitter, acrid, salt. The colours are five : azure, yellow, carnation, white, black. The human viscera consist of five : liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, and stomach. The organs of sense are five, namely, the ears, the eyes, the mouth, the nose, and the eyebrows. A Chinese writer has given a humorous dialogue between these organs : the mouth complains of the nose being placed too near it and above it ; the nose defends its right by alleging that but for it the mouth might eat ordure ; the nose complains of the eyes being placed over it ; the eyes reply that but for them the nose might be broken against unseen objects.

The ancient Greeks conceived there was some peculiar mystery in the number *five*. See Plutarch's Dialogue *περὶ τοῦ ΕΙ*.

#### INCREASE OF RUSSIA.

The dimensions of the Russian empire were, at the following periods, as under :—

| Years.        | Number of Souls. | Square Miles. |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| In 1462 ..... | —                | 18,494        |
| 1505 .....    | —                | 37,137        |
| 1584 .....    | —                | 125,465       |
| 1645 .....    | —                | 254,361       |
| 1689 .....    | 16,000,000       | 263,900       |
| 1725 .....    | 20,000,000       | 273,815       |
| 1763 .....    | 25,000,000       | 319,538       |
| 1796 .....    | 33,000,000       | 331,830       |
| 1825 .....    | 50,000,000       | 367,494       |

Thus in 363 years, it has become twenty times larger than it was ; and in the space of the last century, it has acquired thirty millions of inhabitants and nearly 100,000 square miles of territory, equal to the superficial contents of England and Wales !

#### EGYPTIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

During his residence at Rome, M. Champollion, jun. edited a catalogue of the Egyptian manuscripts in the Vatican. His work was translated into Italian by M. Angelo Mai : and having been printed by order of the Pope, has just made its appearance under the title of "Catalogo de Papiri Egiziani della Biblioteca Vaticana, etc. Roma, con tipi Vaticani." M. Mai has added some exceedingly interesting notes to the text of the original ; and it is greatly to be desired that similar catalogues should be drawn up of all the collections of Egyptian manuscripts.

#### LOCUSTS.

The Chinese provinces on the sea coast,

in lat. from 30° to 37°, are subject to inundations of considerable districts from excessive rains. In a late *Pekin Gazette* it is said, that when the waters are drained off, the spawn of a small fish is found, which, by the heat of the sun, becomes a certain insect called *hwang* (the usual term for locust), and which is extremely destructive to the subsequent crop of grain ; so much so, that the Emperor has directed the governors of provinces themselves to attend to it, and requires that the local officers be at the utmost pains to have them swept away and destroyed, to prevent the calamity which would inevitably arise if left exposed to the sun.

#### HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

The unrolling, deciphering, and printing of the Herculeanum MSS. is proceeding with more diligence than heretofore, and the following are in the press, and nearly ready for publication : two Treatises on Rhetoric and one on Ethics, by Philodemus ; two on Nature, by Epicurus ; and one, by Chrysippus, on Providence. These will be succeeded by one of Camiscus, one of Polistratus, and one of Epicurus. It is not a little remarkable that the celebrated Treatise on Politics, always attributed to Aristotle, is ascribed by Philodemus to Theophrastus.

#### CHINESE DIVINATION.

The Chinese appeal to the decision of the gods and of departed sages (as Confucius and others) in doubtful cases, by means of the *Ac*. A pencil or reed is suspended above sand, and the invisible being is supposed to give it motion, and form letters in answer to the questions put. The government commonly discourages the practice. In 1814, a deposed officer of the government was condemned to death for publishing an answer, which he declared he had received this way from Confucius. The purport of the answer was, that the Emperor should depute a prince to worship at the tombs of his ancestors, instead of going himself ; and that the title of emperor should be taken from the demi-god Kwan-te : ideas which were declared to breathe the most daring impiety.—[*Dr. Morrison*.]

#### THE BHAGARUTTEE AND MATABANGAH.

It must be useful and important to individuals proceeding up the country, and downwards to Calcutta, by these rivers, to be made acquainted with their actual state and practicability for the purposes of navigation ; and therefore we gladly avail ourselves of the information which we have just received on the subject. After a careful examination, the superintendent of the rivers in the Nuddea district has recently found the whole course of the Bhagaruttee river,

river, from Nuddea to its junction with the Ganges, so completely obstructed, as to leave no hope whatever of the navigation remaining open longer than to the middle of January, excepting for boats of the smallest description. It appears, that the average depth of water across the head of the Bhagaruttee, and upon the numerous shallows throughout its course, is at present barely two feet, and as the river, every year, generally falls until the end of March or the middle of April about one inch per day, it is evident that many parts of the channel must be perfectly dry in a very short time. These obstructions in the Bhagaruttee are ascribed to the deficiency of water in the Ganges, which, during the past rainy season, was about five feet below its usual height, in consequence of the unprecedented mildness of the monsoon. It is also said that the Ganges has forced a new channel from Hemutgunge to Truteepore, and hence the old course of the Bhagaruttee, passing southward to Bongong, has been rendered unnavigable.

The Matabangah is also very shallow, several parts of its course having been, even in November, little more than three feet, and the greatest depth only four and a half. Mr. May, the superintendent, is however actively employed, with the aid of dredging machines and other resources, in keeping the Jellinghee clear, and there is reason to believe that this river will be continued open throughout the dry season for boats of large burthen, as the depth of water across its head, on the 21st November, was twelve feet, and upon a few shoals within its channel five feet.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

#### COMET IN THE EAST.

This phenomenon, which appears to have been seen generally throughout India, became visible at this place (Singapore) about the middle of September. It first appeared in *Taurus*, where it continued to shine for about three weeks, when it disappeared altogether. The same, or perhaps another, was discovered in nearly the opposite quarter of the sky.

The appearance of a comet is generally looked upon by the vulgar as the harbinger of some dreadful calamity. On the continent of India a famine is usually apprehended by the natives; and we are told that the Chinese are very superstitious on this subject. On the present occasion, the learned star-gazers of Peking are so impressed with the certainty of some impending evil to the state, that they have persuaded his celestial majesty to issue an edict, prohibiting the slaughter of pigs, until "the blazing meteor removes itself from the face of heaven." We fear the Chinese porkers will not benefit much by this clement decree of the emperor, and

his subjects will no doubt be as expert as usual in evading the laws. The Emperor of Ava has probably got a lesson from the astrologers of his court also, as his proposals of peace are coeval with the appearance of the comet.—[*Sing. Chron.*]

#### EGYPTIAN TELEGRAPHS.

M. Pierre Abro, an Armenian, has established a line of telegraphs between Alexandria and Cairo, upon the plan of M. Chappe. At the same time relays of post-horses have been organized for the carriage of such despatches as, from their number or length, cannot be transmitted by post.

#### TRAVELS IN UPPER ASIA.

The following notice appears in the *Journal Asiatique* for April, from the pen of M. Klaproth.

M. Cosmo de Koros, of Hungarian descent, born in Transylvania, has recently travelled across a large portion of Western Asia, as far as Thibet. He was engaged by the celebrated Moercroft, to perfect him in the study of the Thibetian tongue. M. de Koros finished his philological and theological studies, between the year 1815 and 1818, at the College of Dehlten, at Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, and at the University of Göttingen.

He left Nagy Enyed in November 1819, crossed the Danube at Ruchteluck, and joined some Bulgarian merchants of Sophia, who were returning home. He thence proceeded to Philippoli, intending to visit Constantinople. The report of the plague prevailing there, made him change his design; and he went to Enos, whence he embarked for Alexandria. Quitting Egypt, he went by sea to Palestine, and from Latakia, in Syria, he went on foot to Aleppo, which he reached April 13, 1820.

Adopting the Oriental costume, he thence pursued his march on foot, in company with different caravans. He passed Orfa, Merdin, Mosul, and Bagdad. The English resident (the late), Mr. Rich, was then absent from the latter place, in Kurdistan. His secretary, M. Bellino, interested himself warmly in the traveller's behalf, and furnished him with the means of reaching Teheran, where he arrived in October. M. de Koros remained here four months, supported by the generous aid of Mr. Willock, the English resident, and made himself master of Persian. Mr. Willock supplied him with funds for the prosecution of his journey; and he left Teheran in March 1821; he wore the Persian costume, and passed for an Armenian. On his arrival at Meshed, in Khorasan, he found all the country in confusion, and that it was impossible to pass through it. His residence in this city lasted till 20th October; whence he proceeded to Bokhara, where he arrived in November.

November. The false report of the approach of a Russian army drove him away. He went to Balkh, thence to Khulm, and then, by way of Bamiyan, to Cabul, where he arrived in January 1822. He there joined a caravan for Peshawur. At Deckha, he met with two Europeans in the service of Runjeet Singh, with whom he went to Lahore. Thence he went by Djama to Cashmere, which he reached May 14; and from thence he proceeded on foot, with four other travellers, to Ladak, which he entered June 19, 1822.

The design of M. de Koros was to penetrate as far as Yarkand; but the Chinese authorities prevented him. He found some obstacles to a farther residence at Lei, or Ladak, and was on the road to return to Lahore, when he met Mr. Moorcroft, at Himbat, and made himself known to that illustrious traveller, who furnished him afterwards with the means of pursuing his undertaking. Mr. Moorcroft took him back with him to Lei, and left him there to study the Thibetian language. Subsequently, M. de Koros rejoined him at Cash-

mere; he returned, however, to Lei, provided with funds, and recommendations to the chief minister at Lei, and to the Lama of Tanga. The intrepid Hungarian remained in the establishment of the lama, at Tanskar, in the south-west part of the province of Ladak, till the month of June 1824. During this time he was employed in studying, grammatically, the Thibetian, and he obtained a general knowledge of the contents of a collection of writings in that language, filling 320 volumes. All these works, he was informed, were translated from the Sanscrit; the titles of the originals, the names of the authors and of the translators, are carefully marked in them. M. de Koros has copied the tables of contents of these works; they include also collections of Sanscrit and Thibetian words: he has transcribed the most ample, which occupies 154 pages.

At the beginning of the winter of 1824-25, M. de Koros left Tanskar for Sultanpore; thence he proceeded by Mendi Saketi and Belaspore to Soobat'hoo, where he remained in the month of March 1825.

## Burmese War.

*London Gazette, Saturday, May 13.*

*India Board, May 13, 1826.*

A despatch, dated the 17th of Jan. 1826, has been this day received at the East-India House, from the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Willoughby Cotton to that Government, of which the following is an extract:—

*Patanagoh, January 1, 1826.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, that the pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy was continued from Meaday to Patanagoh, by forced marches, by the Madras division, accompanied by the body guard and a troop of horse-artillery, and the Commander of the Forces; on reaching Neaungla, five miles below this place, we ascertained the enemy had crossed their whole force to the right bank of the river, and that they occupied the position of Malloon, consisting of a series of strong fortified heights and a formidable stockade, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men. It was also ascertained the King's brother-in-law, and most of the men of rank who had assisted at Zeahengalah, were at Malloon; they despatched a wondoole on the 28th, with a flag of truce and a letter, stating it to be the wish of their chiefs to put a period to hostilities, and that a minister had arrived from Ava with full powers to treat and ratify, and requesting a meeting for that purpose. Lieut. Col. Tidy and Lieut. Smith, of the navy, were accordingly despatched to arrange a conference, to be held in a boat on the centre of the river, moored between Malloon and Patanagoh. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces and the Second Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, attended by myself and most of the brigadiers, met the two Burmese commissioners, Kellen Menjee and the Kee Woonjee, on the 30th ult., and I am most happy to state, that the result of the conferences of that day and yesterday has been a satisfactory adjustment, as far as regards territory and money, between the British and Burmese nations. The ratification, by the commissioners, of the treaty, takes place this day at two o'clock, and the terms of peace are as follow:—

“The four provinces of Arracan to be ceded in perpetuity to the Honourable Company.

“The provinces of Mergui, Tavoi, and Zea, to be ceded to the Honourable Company in perpetuity.

“The Burmese government engage to pay the Honourable Company one crore of rupees, by instalments, the periods for the payment of which are to be settled this day.

“The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cachar, Zeatung, and Munnipore, to be placed under princes to be named by the British Government.

“Residents, with an escort of fifty men, to be at each court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports, to land their cargoes free of duty, not to unship their rudders or land their guns; Burmese ships to have the same privileges in British ports; no person to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war hereafter.

“The Siamese nation to be included in the peace.”

Thus, I hope, has terminated a war which has been most expensive in its prosecution, not only in money, but also, by the effects of climate, very destructive to both European and native troops; but I hope the Honourable the Governor in Council will here permit me to express the unanimous grateful feeling of the Madras army for the considerate comforts the Madras Government have, upon every occasion, forwarded to their army here, comforts which have been the means of saving many valuable lives, and which will be ever most gratefully acknowledged by every officer and man.

It will of course take a long period to arrange the move of the troops from hence to Rangoon, with the materiel and stores.

The ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava, and the English prisoners now at Amarapoorah, are to arrive at Patanagoh in fifteen days (15th January), on the receipt of which, we shall immediately retrograde to Prome. The roads across the Arracan mountains present difficulties which will oblige the Bengal army to retire by Rangoon.

P. S. January 3. Owing to prolonged discussions the treaty was not signed until this day, January 3, at four p.m.

## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, May 5.*

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.) was about to submit certain papers to the court, when

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose, and said he hoped he would be allowed, before they proceeded with the business of the day, to make one or two observations, which would lead to a question that he meant to put to the hon. chairman. The answer the hon. chairman might give to that question would regulate his conduct with respect to the subject to which it referred.

The *Chairman* said he conceived it would be more in order if the hon. proprietor postponed asking his question until the business of the day was concluded.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I have no objection to follow whatever course you, as chairman of this Court of Directors, may advise. But I hope, when I feel it necessary to address the court, that I may not be disturbed and interrupted by different members rising unnecessarily to order."

The *Chairman* laid before the court, in conformity with the 19th section of the 6th chapter of the By-Laws, a list of superannuations granted to officers of the Company in England, since the last general court of the 7th ult.

The *Chairman*.—"I have further to acquaint the court, that certain papers, which have been presented to Parliament since the last general court, are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4, of the By-Laws."

The papers were—

An account of the number of writers sent out in each year, from 1821 to 1825, inclusive; distinguishing the number sent to each presidency, and to China, in each year.

An account of the number of cadets sent in each year, from 1821 to 1825, inclusive; distinguishing the number sent in each year to each of the presidencies, and the number educated at Addiscombe.

The *Chairman* stated, that it was ordained by the By-Law, sec. 2, cap. 3, that the By-Laws should be read at the first general court after the annual election.

The By-Laws were read short accordingly.

#### EAST-INDIA NAVAL FORCE BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I am to acquaint the court that it is specially summoned for the *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 126.

purpose of laying before the proprietors the draft of a bill now before Parliament, "for defraying the expense of any additional naval force to be employed in the East-Indies." The draft of the bill, and the correspondence connected with it, shall now be read."

The bill was then read as follows:—

"Whereas by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter;' provision is made for defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as native, military, artillery and marine, on the establishments in the East-Indies and parts within the limits aforesaid, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores; and whereas it is expedient that similar provisions should be made for payment by the said Company of the expenses of any naval force which now is, or at any time hereafter may be sent to the East-Indies or parts aforesaid, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities with any of the native powers: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, that all the charges and expenses of sending out and employing, in the East-Indies and parts aforesaid, the naval force which hath been lately sent out by his Majesty, upon the representation of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and also all the charges and expenses of any naval force which may hereafter be sent out by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon the representation of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and with the approbation of the said Commissioners, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against any of the native powers in the East-Indies or parts aforesaid, shall be borne by the said United Company as part of their political charges, and the amount thereof shall from time to time, as the same shall be ascertained, be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, in such manner as the Commissioners of his



his Majesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall direct."

The correspondence was then read, as follows:—

"India Board, 28th Jan. 1826.

"Gentlemen: I lose no time in transmitting to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Melville, concerning the expense of the additional naval force which has been stationed in the East-Indies, in consequence of the application which I made to the Lords of the Admiralty in concert with you, after the receipt of the secret letter of the 31st June 1825, from the Governor-general in Council.

"It is, I am satisfied, unnecessary to dwell upon the policy and expedience of this augmentation. I feel confident that you will concur in the justice of the principle upon which Lord Melville's suggestion is founded, since it seems but reasonable that the revenues of India should defray an increase of charge, rendered necessary solely by an Indian war.

"It will, of course, be understood that this augmentation is to cease with the necessity which gave rise to it, in the same manner as is directed by the 53d Geo. III. with regard to any increase of the King's land forces above the prescribed number.

"I have, &c.

"C. W. W. WYNN."

"The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company."

"Admiralty, 26th Jan. 1826.

"Sir: In consequence of the intimation which I received from you some time ago, that it would be desirable, with a view to the hostilities in which the East-India Company are now engaged with the Burman empire, as well as to the possibility of their being at any time hereafter engaged in operations of a similar description, that the naval force in the East-Indies should be increased to such an extent as to admit of a portion of it being so employed, it has been increased accordingly, in the following proportion, viz.

| Former Establishment.      | Present Establishment.     |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 5th-rate.                | 1 4th-rate.                |
| 2 6th do.                  | 4 6th do.                  |
| 4 sloops of 18 or 20 guns. | 8 sloops of 18 or 20 guns. |
| 7                          | 13                         |

"As you stated your opinion that the East-India Company ought to defray, and would probably agree to defray the expense of the additional force, inasmuch as it was not deemed necessary for the general protection of the British trade in the Indian sea, but was furnished solely on the ground of its being required for local purposes connected with the territorial possessions of the East-India Company, I have to re-

quest that you will take the necessary steps for bringing this matter under the notice of the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee, in order that some arrangement upon it may be concluded. It is desirable that this should be done at as early a period as possible, and before the necessary explanations respecting the navy estimates are submitted to the House of Commons.

"I am, &c.

"MELVILLE."

"Right Hon. C.W.W. Wynn, &c."

"Fast-India House, 1st Feb. 1826.

"Sir: We have had the honour to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter dated the 28th ultimo, together with the copy of a letter from Lord Melville, concerning the expense of the additional naval force stationed in the East-Indies, in consequence of the application made to the Lords of the Admiralty after the receipt of the letter from the Bengal Government to the Secret Committee, dated the 31st Jan. 1825.

"In reply, we have the honour to state that the Court of Directors, admitting that the Company should bear the cost of maintaining that proportion of the naval force employed in the East-Indies, which may be stationed there in prosecution of any war in which the Company may exclusively be involved, for purposes connected with the protection and defence of their territorial possessions, will agree that the Company shall be charged with the expense of maintaining such number of ships of the royal navy as may be sent to the East-Indies on the requisition of the Court, for the purposes before referred to; it being understood that the charge to the Company, on that account, shall cease so soon as there shall have been sufficient time for the recal and return of the ships, after due notice that their services are no longer required, such notice to be given by the Court of Directors to the Lords of the Admiralty.

"This principle the court consent to adopt, in respect of the additional force lately sent to India at the request of the Secret Committee, arising out of the Burman war; leaving the former naval establishment of seven vessels, which was deemed necessary for the general protection of the British trade in the Indian seas, as well as any additional force that may hereafter be stationed in the East-Indies for commercial purposes, or for purposes not directly connected with the Company's territorial possessions, chargeable, as at present, to Great Britain.

"These arrangements the Court apprehend will require the sanction of the Legislature, and they will be prepared to concur in an application for that purpose. The

"The Court think it unnecessary to make any observations regarding the principle upon which the expense of the ships to be paid for by the Company should be computed, until they shall be in possession of the views of the Lords of the Admiralty upon that point.

"We have, &c.

"C. MARJORIBANKS,

"G. A. ROBINSON."

"Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn."

"India Board, 26th April 1826.

"Sir: I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, the copy of a Bill which it is Mr. Williams Wynn's intention to present to the House of Commons in consequence of the communications which have taken place with the chairman and deputy chairman.

"I am, &c.

"T. P. COURTENAY."

"Joseph Dart, Esq."

"East-India House, 26th April 1826.

"Sir: I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with copy of a Bill, which it is Mr. Williams Wynn's intention to present to the House of Commons, in consequence of the correspondence which has passed regarding the charge of that portion of the royal navy employed in India, which has been or may be sent thither on the requisition of the Court of Directors, for purposes connected with the defence and security of the Company's possessions.

"In reply I am directed to observe, that in consenting that the Company should bear such charge the Court stated to Mr. Williams Wynn, in a letter dated the 1st of February last, that it must be distinctly understood that the charge to the Company 'shall cease so soon as there shall have been sufficient time for the recall and return of the ships after due notice that their services are no longer required, such notice to be given by the Court of Directors to the Lords of the Admiralty.'

"The draft of the Bill contains no provision of this kind. The Court submit that this omission should be supplied.

"With this view, the Court have directed the Company's solicitor to prepare a clause for that purpose; also a clause providing that the rate of computation of charge, which may be agreed upon between the Lords of the Admiralty and the Court, shall be binding and conclusive, and shall include all contingencies whatever connected with this service.

"I have, &c.

"J. DART, Secretary."

"Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, Esq."

"India Board, 4th May 1826.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, that it does not appear to the Board that any special legislative provision is necessary for securing the Indian revenues against being burthened with the charge of the additional naval force which may be employed in India after the circumstances under which the necessity of it has been represented may have ceased. But the Court may be assured that it is distinctly understood, on the part of his Majesty's government, that the charge is to be discontinued when there shall have been sufficient time for the recall and return of the ships, after due notice that their services are no longer required shall have been given by the Court of Directors to this Board.

"I am further directed to inform you, with regard to the rate of computation of charge, that the Board are of opinion that any rate which may be agreed upon will necessarily be binding and conclusive, and will include all contingencies whatever connected with this service.

"The Board trust that this explanation and assurance will satisfy the Court, and that there is no necessity for making any addition to the bill now in progress.

"I am, &c.

"T. P. COURTENAY."

"Joseph Dart, Esq."

The *Chairman*.—"The correspondence which has been read, will explain to the court the principle on which the present arrangement has been made with the Court of Directors, and on which the bill now in progress through Parliament has been brought in. It cannot, I think, be questioned, that in a measure which is purely and solely calculated for the support of the power and protection of the possessions of the East-India Company, it would be either reasonable or right that Great Britain should be charged with the expense of carrying it into effect. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors having taken that view of the subject, the arrangement which is now before the court has been concluded with his Majesty's government; I have, therefore only to propose, "that this court, adverting to the correspondence which has now been read, concurs in the provisions of the said bill."

The *Deputy Chairman* (the Hon. H. Lindsay) seconded the motion.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped that he would not be interrupted whilst he was addressing the court, as he had been on former occasions. He was determined to express his opinions, and he made this declaration in the outset, lest any attempt should be made to gag him. He felt a desire to speak for the purpose of doing good to the Com-

pany, and no interruption should put him down, or prevent him from taking every proper opportunity to declare his sentiments. They were assembled, he believed, on this occasion, to consider a very important question; and they were supposed to be ready at once to give their assent to this measure, and to make observations on a subject which they had had no opportunity of investigating. He thought they ought to have been allowed half an hour's study, at least, before they were called to express an opinion. There was a room in that house which he believed was called the proprietors' room, and to that apartment he went this morning, in the hope that some document connected with the present motion might have been left there for the perusal of the proprietors, so that any individual who wished to do so, might make himself acquainted with the particulars of this specific subject, if it were necessary. He, however, found no such document there; and he could assure the court, that his talents were not such as to enable him, on the moment, to follow any reader who laid the contents of various papers before the proprietors, unless he had previously a glance at the documents. He was completely disappointed in getting any such information. He asked the individual who attended the room whether any papers had been deposited there, to enable him to understand and to speak like a reasonable man on the subject mentioned in the advertisement: he was answered by that individual that he had no papers. If this were the custom of the hon. Company, he must, of course, be contented with whatever information he received from the chair; but, coming to the court in this unprepared way, he could not make up his mind to approve of, or dissent from, the proposition then before them. In another place, they had what was called the King's opposition; and he conceived that he and others, who sat at that (the left-hand) side of the court, had a right to dub themselves "*the John Company's opposition*." Though John Company might be elsewhere spoken of as an old wife, yet he gloried in that personage, and was happy to be, for the purposes of good, one of John Company's opposition; in that capacity he should be always ready to stand up for the rights and privileges of the proprietors. He was not very well able to speak on the subject of either naval or military tactics, as his studies had been directed to acquirements of a different nature; he wished, therefore, that some of those who were conversant with those subjects had shewn themselves on their posts this day; he was always on his post, and he thought it was the duty of every proprietor to attend those meetings. Ignorant as he confessed himself to be on this subject, he could not help saying,

that it appeared strange to him why the Company's marine at Bombay, which had done good service, had not been employed instead of his Majesty's ships. The Burmese had no seventy-fours as yet; they possessed no maritime force which the Company's marine could not have attacked and defeated. When the Company were at a great expense in keeping up a local marine, he could not see why they should be saddled with an additional burden for sending his Majesty's ships to the East-Indies, against an enemy who had not a vessel that mounted ten guns. He hoped, before the proceedings were finished, that some gentlemen, better able to speak on the subject than he was, would make their appearance and explain this business; particularly as he had had no opportunity to look at a single paper, or to consult any document which could throw the least light on the subject. In the first place, he wished to know, *en passant*, whether the proprietors had not a right to examine papers connected with subjects of this kind in their own room. Had they, or had they not, such a right?

The *Chairman*.—"If the hon. proprietor wishes for an answer to that question, I will state to him, that whenever papers are called for, and directed to be produced by a vote of this court, they are placed in the room to which the hon. proprietor has alluded, for the inspection of the proprietors in general; but it is not customary to place in that room, for the inspection of any proprietor, papers that have not been regularly moved for, and ordered to be laid before the court."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"If they came to a decision on this subject without a perusal of the papers, would they, he demanded, be acting like honest men or rational beings? They were first called on to vote, and afterwards they were to inspect the papers. This was what, in his country, was called "*Jedburgh justice*;" hang the man first, and try him afterwards. The mode of proceeding now adopted appeared to him to be a little preposterous, to say the least of it. He had seen papers placed in the proprietors' room before, on other occasions, and then gentlemen were enabled to know what was coming forward; but to-day, it was impossible to understand correctly what was laid before the court. As he had before observed, the Company were possessed of the Bombay marine, which was kept up at a very large expense; and he understood that they had lately been expending large sums of money to render that force more efficient; now he should be glad to know, whether they could not, in this case, trust to their own force and to their own servants, especially as they had no European marine, French, Dutch, or any other, to contend against? If the Bombay marine were efficient (and, if it were

were not, it ought to be made efficient), would it not answer every purpose for which it might be wanted in the Burmese war? They certainly could not expect that government should load the country with expense for the protection of the Company's territories; and, when the Indian government went abroad, as it were, for the purpose of grasping at territories that never belonged to the Company, most assuredly the British nation ought not to bear the expense. (*Hear!*) This additional naval force, as it appeared to him, was to assist the Company in extending their territories, which was one of the greatest evils that could occur in that quarter. Much had been said about Lord Amherst—but perhaps he was not so black as he had been represented; and, for his part, he did not wish to attack a man who had not an opportunity of answering for himself. There was a power greater than that even of the Company, and might not that power have sent out orders which compelled Lord Amherst to go to war, and to prosecute the present unfortunate contest? There was one circumstance connected with Lord Amherst's conduct which placed Lord Amherst's public character in a good point of view, and therefore he would notice it. Nothing gave him more pleasure than, when an individual laboured under a prejudice, to endeavour to remove it; and, in the place of that prejudice, to create an impression in his favour. It appeared that Lord Amherst had lately turned over a new leaf, and began to adopt that liberality of sentiment which so highly distinguished the noble lord who had preceded him in the high office of governor-general. Though his lordship was not a Caledonian, he was happy to find that he had been seized with the *itch* for improvement, and that he was doing a great deal for the natives of India. As he had touched on this topic he would just observe, that to confer benefits and extend information amongst the great body of the people, was infinitely better than sending muskets and bayonets against them. By imparting to them a knowledge of arts and sciences they became good subjects to the Company, whilst a course of severity produced the opposite effect. Perhaps he would be encroaching on their time more than he ought to do, if he read all that it was in his power to read—and that from a government gazette, too—with respect to what Lord Amherst had done for the improvement of the natives. It reflected great credit, both on his head and heart; and, when he got over this unfortunate Burmese war, his conduct, in this respect, would perhaps cover a multitude of sins. In furtherance of the object he had in view, he would read one or two paragraphs, after which he would ask a question, and the answer to that question would shape and

regulate his after conduct. In noticing the improvement which had recently been made in society, with a view to the encouragement of the natives, he could not help adverting to the school which was established in 1822, for the instruction of the Hindoos in medical knowledge.

Mr. Carruthers.—“ I can assure the learned doctor that it is with very great unwillingness I rise to order; but I am not to be deterred from doing my duty by what the learned doctor stated just now; namely, that he would not be put down. I think every member of this court has a right to call another to order (should the hon. chairman not do so), if he conceive that the individual is transgressing a certain boundary. I have been the more unwilling to interrupt the learned doctor because he has said that he would not suffer himself to be gagged, and I should be sorry to do any thing which might appear unnecessarily strict. The word ‘gagged’ was, I think, incautiously used by the learned doctor; for, so long as I have sat as a proprietor in this court, I never knew any individual to be interrupted who rose to state his opinion fairly.”

General Thornton.—“ I rise to call the hon. proprietor to order. Instead of stating in what point the learned doctor was out of order, the hon. proprietor is commenting on a preceding part of the learned doctor's speech.”

Mr. Carruthers.—“ I will state my reason for rising to order. The cause is this: in the outset of his argument, the learned doctor stated that he did not mean to follow up his observations with a motion.”

Dr. Gilchrist.—“ I said no such thing; but the reverse. I stated that my future conduct would be regulated by the answer I might receive from the chair. On that answer my conduct will entirely depend.”

The Hon. Col. L. Stanhope.—“ Gentlemen opposite are in the habit of calling us on this side of the court to order, and I trust we shall be allowed the same privilege. Making use of that privilege, I must say that, in the latter portion of what has fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers), he has neither spoken to the question before the court, nor yet to the question of order.”

The Chairman.—“ In this difference of opinion as to the question of order, the short way will be, I think, for me to pronounce my view of the matter from the chair; and I must say, that the line of argument on which the hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) has entered is entirely out of order with reference to the subject immediately before the court, which is, the naval force of the Company. The observations of the hon. proprietor as to Lord Amherst are perfectly irrelevant.”

Dr. Gilchrist said those observations were not

not so irrelevant as the hon. chairman seemed to suppose. He connected the subject before the court with the Burmese war; and as Lord Amherst had been much abused about that war, he thought he had a right to shew what that nobleman was doing to improve the situation of the natives, for the purpose of removing any unfavourable impression that might have been excited against his lordship. He wished, therefore, to be allowed to proceed: he would not be troublesome, and he thought that, in the end, the hon. gentlemen behind the bar would be obliged to him. In addressing the court, he had no sinister object to attain—he asked no job from the Court of Directors; he was an independent man, and would always think and speak for himself. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers) had said that he never knew an attempt made in that court to gag people. He (Dr. Gilchrist) was, in his own person, an instance that attempts had been made to gag people within those walls; he had been obliged to sit down, he had not been allowed to speak, on former occasions, when individuals had unnecessarily called him to order. He would read but one short paragraph from the paper which he held in his hand, and he should then, in fairness, expect an answer to his question. Gentlemen ought to know what he was about to say before they condemned him; let them punish him if he were wrong. He would call on them, in the words of the Great Themistocles, “Strike; but hear me!” The school for imparting instruction to the Hindoos in medical knowledge, and to which he had already referred, was thus spoken of in one of the Indian government papers:—“The management of this institution has been confided to the zealous superintendence of —; he has formed various classes, and he has also drawn up a number of *theses*, not only for the benefit of the persons under his charge, but to disseminate amongst the natives a useful knowledge of medical science.” Now it appeared, from a letter which he had received a few days ago, that the Court of Directors had sent out an order either to crush this institution altogether, or to cripple and confine it to such a degree, that it would never be able to raise its head. He hoped, therefore, that the chairman would answer this fair and candid question: “Have the Court of Directors sent out orders to crush this institution, after it has done a great deal of good?” Lord Amherst declared, and every civil servant thought, that this establishment had been productive of much benefit. He repeated, that to manifest feelings of generosity and kindness towards our native subjects, would work more effectually in the favour than all the bayonets, musketballs, and powder that could be arrayed

against them. He wished the hon. chairman to say whether it was in the contemplation of the Court of Directors to crush this institution in its bud or not.

The *Chairman* said he certainly did not feel himself called on to answer the question of the hon. proprietor, even if he had made up his own mind on the subject; still he could not take on himself to say what resolution the Court of Directors might come to upon it.

Dr. *Gilchrist* thanked the hon. chairman for his explanation. He trusted what he had said would be taken in good part, as coming from a man who had the welfare of the Company as much at heart as any individual in that court.

General *Thornton* said he agreed with the hon. gentleman who spoke last in much of what he had stated relative to the impropriety of calling on the proprietors to agree to a motion, of the nature and foundation of which they knew little or nothing. In his opinion, the papers should have been laid on the table before they were asked to decide the question: he thought such had always been the course; and he recollected, on more trifling occasions, it had been notified in the advertisement that the papers would be open for inspection. If, in such small matters, papers were laid on the table, he could not conceive on what ground they were refused on the present occasion. The motion might be very proper—but he could not agree to it till he was quite sure that it was proper. If his Majesty's ministers thought fit to send an additional naval force to India, it was rather extraordinary that they should call on the proprietors of East-India stock to bear the expense; an expense, it should be observed, which they could but little afford, when the immense cost of the Burmese war, and all the unfortunate circumstances connected with it, were considered. Not only was that an important point to be kept in view, but he believed that the proceedings now under consideration would prevent the public from taking such an interest in the welfare of the East-India Company as they ought to do. At present there seemed to be too little interest taken, with respect to Indian affairs, in the House of Commons; and he did not think that that interest would be increased by this measure. He really could not vote for this motion, because he did not know whether it was proper or not; he had not had any opportunity for considering the question, and the information which ought to have been laid before them had been withheld. With regard to an opposition to the Court of Directors, he must say, that he certainly had never put himself forward in opposition to that body; on the contrary, he assisted and supported them whenever he could. He hoped and believed that all the proprietors, whatever might

might be their ideas on particular subjects, acted for the good of the Company. He was sure that he was always most happy to support the hon. chairman and the Court of Directors in the performance of their duty; but if he thought it necessary to oppose them, he would not scruple to do so. It appeared to him to be doubtful whether the present was a proper measure or not; but he feared, whatever might be its nature or effect, that the Company would be obliged to give way to his Majesty's government. He, for one, would not, however, in the absence of information, support the present motion.

Dr. Gilchrist rose to explain. There was one observation which fell from the gallant general which compelled him to say a word or two. When he (Dr. Gilchrist) talked of "*opposition*," could any one imagine that he alluded to a predetermined opposition to the Court of Directors? As well might it be said, that a post put up against a wall to prop it was placed there to oppose that wall. He wished, by his opposition, to prop, not to weaken the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman*.—"If the course pursued, with respect to this bill, were different from that uniformly followed when bills are laid before the court, I should think there might be some weight in the observations which two hon. members have made; but as the present is precisely the same course that has prevailed on all former occasions, I do not think that their objections are well-founded. Not many days have elapsed since this bill was brought into Parliament, and it has been submitted to this court as soon as possible, in the regular way. I must again observe, that it is not usual to lay papers before the proprietors unless they are specially moved for in this court; and the object of laying bills in Parliament before them, never extended further than to give the proprietors an opportunity of petitioning, or of being heard by their counsel before Parliament, against the whole, or any part, of the provisions of any bill affecting the rights of the Company. This court has no power whatever to stop the progress of a bill; at the same time, every necessary information has, I conceive, been given to the Court of Proprietors by the Court of Directors on this occasion. The Court of Directors having proceeded exactly in conformity with the practice adopted on all former occasions of this kind, I think it quite unnecessary for me to say more to justify what has been done." (*Hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes rose to express his entire approbation of the measure now before the court, especially as he understood that it was not meant to interfere with that meritorious body of men who composed the Bombay marine. Of that body he could speak from experience; and he must say,

that no set of men were more deserving the attention and consideration of the Court of Directors, and of that court which he addressed, generally. He had the pleasure of being acquainted, for thirty-seven years, with some gentlemen in that service, and he could safely say, that a more meritorious body of men did not exist. They had raised and maintained the respectability of their character all over India. Wherever their services were required, wherever they were employed, their conduct did them credit; and their exertions accomplished objects which obtained for them the approval both of the government abroad and of the Court of Directors at home. With respect to the measure now before the court, he thought nothing could be more reasonable than that the Company should pay the expense of this additional naval force, on the same principle that they maintained any additional troops that might be sent out when there was occasion for them. He regretted that the naval force in India had been reduced so much of late; he conceived it to be bad policy, and he viewed it even as discreditable to the nation, to have allowed the naval force in India to be reduced to the low state in which it was placed eighteen months ago. He thought the naval force ought not to have been withdrawn from India, when the Dutch had taken possession of a settlement of importance, and the French were on the alert. It was his intention to have noticed this subject if the present bill had not been brought in, because he thought it was exceedingly blameable to leave so important a station as the East-Indies without an adequate naval force. He thought the Company's marine should be placed on a more respectable footing than it stood on at present: it ought, in his opinion, to be considerably extended.

The *Chairman*.—"I take this opportunity of assuring the hon. bart. and the court in general, that there is nothing in the measure now under consideration that tends, in the smallest degree, to an interference with the Bombay marine. (*Hear!*) This measure did not originate with the Court of Directors; it was the government of India that suggested the necessity for this additional naval force. I am very far from being inattentive to our own naval force in India; on the contrary, there is nothing I wish for more than to see that force placed on a footing the most efficient and the most respectable." (*Hear!*)

Mr Twining hoped he would be excused if he said a few words in defence of that unfortunate side of the court which had, for the first time, this day been pointed out as the opposition side of the court. He should think that the observation to which he alluded could not have been meant to apply seriously to those who usually sat at that (the left-hand) side; for he thought that,

that, so far from the gentlemen who generally sat there being distinguished by their opposition, they supported the measures of the Directors as much as any other portion of the proprietors. For his own part, he was always ready to offer his best support to the Court of Directors, when he saw them proposing that which appeared to him to be beneficial to the Company. With respect to the measure immediately under consideration, he would, though sitting on the opposition side of the court, give it his hearty concurrence, because he was persuaded that it had received from the Court of Directors all the attention which the importance of the subject demanded, and because he was convinced that the object was perfectly proper.

Mr. *Carruthers* begged leave to make one remark. The hon. and gallant colonel (*Stanhope*) seemed to think that, because he (*Mr. C.*) sat at that (the right-hand) side of the court, he therefore was impelled to rise and call individuals to order who were seated at the other side. He could assure the hon. and gallant colonel that he was mistaken; for, let him be seated wherever he might, he certainly would speak to order when he saw a necessity for his doing so.

Mr. *Weeding* begged to suggest, as the state of the Bombay marine had been alluded to, that it would add considerably to the good of that service if the officers of it were allowed navy rank in India, and had commissions from the Admiralty, in the same way as the Company's military officers are allowed by his Majesty army rank in that country.

Dr. *Gilchrist* wished to make one observation on a remark that had fallen from the hon. chairman, who had told them that the court had no power to stop the progress of a bill in Parliament. Now, he did not ask the court to stop it; but he did think that it was in their power to cause it to be amended. What passed in that court was heard of out of doors; by members of Parliament; and some of these suggestions might be adopted: therefore, the proprietors ought to have come to the court prepared to discuss this measure. He would not agree to any proposition without duly considering it, because he would not pin his faith on any man's sleeve. The hon. proprietor (*Mr. Twining*) had said that "he trusted entirely to the Court of Directors, who, he was sure, had done all that was proper and necessary;" that, however, would not satisfy him (*Dr. Gilchrist*); he would put no such trust in any man or set of men. Till he had probed a measure to the bottom, and fully ascertained its nature and bearing, he could not vote for it. At present, indeed, he could only speak on a question; he could not, as yet, vote for or against a proposition, but

the time was fast approaching when he should enjoy that privilege. The hon. proprietor stated that he placed implicit faith in the Court of Directors, and he disclaimed sitting with him (*Dr. Gilchrist*) because he had, in joke, adverted to the opposition in the House of Commons. But his (*Dr. Gilchrist's*) opposition was intended, not to embarrass, but to support the directors, by pointing their attention to any inadvertency which they might chance to fall into. The hon. proprietor had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this measure: for his part, he did not know how the hon. proprietor could decide on it; for he doubted whether the hon. proprietor was present when the papers which related to it were read. He would not, under such circumstances, blindly give up his opinion to any set of men.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

#### EAST-INDIA WRITERS' BILL.

General *Thornton* said, before the court separated, he had one question to put, with regard to a bill now before Parliament, and which had already been submitted to the proprietors. That bill went to allow writers to proceed to India without having received their education at Haileybury College; and he wished to know whether the manner in which the young men were to be examined was provided for in the bill, or whether the Court of Directors had come to any decision on that point; he was anxious to learn who were to examine the candidates, and what was to be the course of examination.

The *Chairman* said the bill which had passed the House of Commons did not provide for the mode of examination. With respect to the other question, whether the Court of Directors had framed any regulation as to the manner in which the young men were to be examined, it should be recollected that the bill had only passed the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and it would not be a legislative enactment, authorizing the Court of Directors to frame the necessary regulation, until the measure had gone through the Lords, and received the royal assent.

#### FLOGGING IN INDIA.

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* begged leave to give notice of a motion, for the next court, on the subject of flogging in India; a practice which prevailed almost universally over that country, although it had been deprecated by Sir James Mackintosh and Sir E. West, who had both been judges in India. He intended to move—

1. That by the 5th article of the Hon. Company's regulations (the first of 1814), it is declared lawful for one magistrate of police, upon complaint made by any master or mistress against any servant or hand, and on such complaint being established,

by

by the oath of one credible witness, to punish the offender by causing any number of lashes, not exceeding twelve, for each offence, to be inflicted on him or her so offending.

2. That this regulation is utterly illegal; for any power of the petty sessions at Bombay to inflict whipping must be derived from regulations made under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 79, sec. 18, by which corporal punishment can only be inflicted on conviction before two magistrates.

3. That in defiance of this statute and the admonitions of two high-minded British judges, namely, Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West, many hundreds of men have been fined and flogged without limit,

and have been banished and condemned to the condition of galley-slaves; and that this monstrous and unlawful practice is still persevered in by the magistrates of Bombay, and obstinately sanctioned by the grand jury of that settlement.

4. That this court humbly entreat the directors to repeal the fifth article of the regulations (first of 1814) that is opposed to the above-mentioned statute, and to support the King's chief justices in India, and to check the barbarous practice of flogging in that country.

These motions (observed Col. Stanhope) are founded on speeches made by Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West.

The court then adjourned.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

May 6, 1826.—The general meeting was held this day, at 2 o'clock P.M., Sir A. Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from Sir G. Staunton; thirty volumes of *Official Reports* on Subjects connected with Asia.

Capt. P. P. King, R.N.; three models of canoes used by the natives of Australia.

D. R. Lyall; medical evidence on the duration of human pregnancy.

Major E. Moor; six volumes of his own publications.

N. Baxter, Esq.; fifty-two Hindu drawings.

Dr. R. Tytler; four volumes of his own works.

J. J. Ayton, Esq.; his Nepalese Grammar.

Henry Hobhouse, Esq. was elected a member of the Society.

A Description of the Ruins of *Buddha-Gāya* in Behar, by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, was read.

*Buddha Gāya* was at one time probably the centre of religion in India. The ruins are situated a few hundred yards west of the *Nilājān* river, on a large plain. They are divided into two parts, situated north and south of each other; that to the north is the largest; it is called the *Rājāsthān*, or palace. There are traces of a ditch on three sides, and of a wall on the south and west faces. The ruins contain a great number of images, the majority of which have, no doubt, been merely ornamental.

May 20, 1826.—A general meeting took place this day, at the usual hour: the Right Honourable the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Three valuable Persian MSS. were presented by Capt. J. Grant Duff: and the second volume of his *Mélanges Asiatiques*, from M. J. Klapproth.

Sir W. Betham, Kt., was admitted a member of the Society.

Lieut. Col. Martin White was elected a member.

Two papers were read, viz., the first, An authentic Account of Two Females who destroyed themselves on the Funeral Pile of the Rajah of Tanjore; extract of an official despatch from the British Resident at Tanjore to the Chief Secretary at Fort St. George, dated 24th April 1802. The younger female was the legitimate queen, and she was burnt on the pile with the Rajah; a distinction to which the other widow was not entitled, and she was therefore consumed in a pit, which was filled with combustibles.

The other paper is an account of the different festivals observed by the Mahometans in India, drawn up by a Moonshee of the Circuit Court of Chittoor, and translated from the Persian by Mr. J. Stokes, of Madras.



## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

### RELATIONS WITH CUTCH AND SIND.

Abstract of treaty of alliance with the Cutch government, dated 13th Oct. 1819:

Art. I. Recognizes the articles of the treaty of alliance between the East-India Company and the late Rao Bharmaljee, dated 16th January 1816, and two supplementary articles, dated 18th June 1816, except where altered by the present treaty.

Art. II. The Company, agreeably to the desire of the Jharjee Bhyaut, agree in declaring Bharmaljee to have forfeited the guddee of Cutch, and to be a state prisoner: the sum of 3,600 cowries is to be paid annually for his subsistence by the government of Cutch.

Art. III. The infant son of the late Rao is recognized as lawful sovereign, under the name and title of Maharaja Merza Rao Dessuljee.

Art. IV. A regency of six persons (including the British resident for the time being) to be entrusted with the government of Cutch, till the Rao completes his twentieth year.

Art. V. The Company guarantees the power of the Rao Dessul, and the integrity of his dominions.

Art. VI. The Company, at the desire of the Rao and Jharjee Bhyaut, agrees to leave a British force in Cutch, to be paid by the latter government.

Art. VII. The money for the payment of the troops to be furnished in instalments of four months each.

Art. VIII. The Cutch government stipulates not to allow any Arabs, Sindees, or other foreign mercenaries, to remain in its territories, nor to entertain any soldiers (not natives) without consent of the Company.

Art. IX. Also that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall import arms or military stores into Cutch.

Art. X. The Company engage not to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Rao or of the Kharijee chiefs, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British government shall not be introduced into the territory of Cutch.

Art. XI. Declares that the views of the British government are limited to the reform of the military establishment, the correction of abuses and oppressions on the inhabitants of Cutch, and the limitation of the general expenses of the state.

Art. XII, XIII, and XIV. Give the right of making war, on behalf of Cutch, to the Company.

Art. XV. The British and Cutch ports to be reciprocally free to each other's vessels.

Art. XVI. The British government guarantees the Jharjee chiefs of the

Bhyaut, and other Rajpoot chiefs in Cutch and Wagur, in their possessions.

Art. XVII. The Rao engages to abolish infanticide in his own family, and to join heartily with the Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhyaut.

Art. XVIII. The Jharjee Bhyaut to engage in writing, previous to the execution of the deed of guarantee in their favour, to abstain from infanticide, and to submit to punishment if guilty of it.

Art. XIX. The British resident to reside at Bhooj.

Art. XX. Supplies for the use of the Company's troops to pass free of radharee duties.

Art. XXI. "It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharjees and people of Cutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks, should be killed, the hon. Company engages not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Cutch, or to permit, in any way, the religion of the natives to be obstructed."

Copy of a treaty between the East-India Company and the Ameers of Sind, dated 9th Nov. 1820:

Art. I. There shall be perpetual friendship between the British government on the one hand, and Meer Kurreem Ali, and Meer Moerad Ali, on the other.

Art. II. Mutual intercourse, by means of vakeels, shall always continue between the two governments.

Art. III. The Ameers of Sind engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any subjects of either of the two states should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation; and if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish or compel them to quit the country.

Art. IV. The Ameers of Sind engage to restrain the depredations of the Khosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

Abstract of treaty between the East-India Company and the Maharajah of Cutch, dated 21st May 1822:

The British government cedes to that of Cutch, the town and district of Anjar for 88,000 rupees per annum. The British to retain the fort of Bhooj till 50 cantonments can be procured for the subsidiary force.

## WRITERS AND CADETS.

An Account of the Number of Writers sent out to India, in each of the Years from 1821 to 1825, both inclusive; distinguishing the Number for each Presidency.

| Year. | Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay. | P. W. Island. | Bencoolen. | Total. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|------------|--------|
| 1821  | 16      | 8       | 16      | 3             | —          | 43     |
| 1822  | 12      | 5       | 21      | 1             | 1          | 40     |
| 1823  | 14      | 4       | 6       | —             | —          | 24     |
| 1824  | 20      | 9       | 6       | —             | —          | 35     |
| 1825  | 16      | 11      | 10      | 1             | —          | 38     |

J. C. HUDSON, E. I. Comp. College.

Account of the Number of Writers sent out to China, in each Year from 1821 to 1825.

|            |           |            |           |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1821 ..... | 1 number. | 1824 ..... | 0 none.   |
| 1822 ..... | 1 —       | 1825 ..... | 4 number. |
| 1823 ..... | 0 none.   |            |           |

East-India House, 8th April 1826.

J. DART, Secretary.

An Account of the Number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, in each of the Years from 1821 to 1825 inclusive; distinguishing the Number to each Presidency, and the Number in each Year that have been sent from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

| Year. | Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay. | Seminary. | Total. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1821  | 117     | 127     | 70      | 47        | 361    |
| 1822  | 61      | 40      | 28      | 29        | 158    |
| 1823  | 180     | 82      | 61      | 28        | 351    |
| 1824  | 146     | 60      | 45      | 34        | 285    |
| 1825  | 207     | 106     | 41      | 49        | 403    |

East-India House, the 4th April 1826.

WM. ABINGTON.

## TEA.

An Account of the Quantity of Tea annually Imported into, Exported from, and Retained for Home Consumption in, Great Britain, in each Year since 1805; and the Average of the last Ten Years.

| Years ending 5th January.  | Imported.  | Exported. | Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback. | Years ending 5th January.  | Imported.  | Exported. | Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback. |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------|-----------|---|
|                            | Lbs.       | Lbs.      | Lbs.  |                            | Lbs.       | Lbs.      | Lbs.  |
| 1807                       | 22,155,557 | 3,239,815 | 20,979,128  | 1817                       | 36,234,380 | 3,654,596 | 21,848,903  |
| 1808                       | 12,599,236 | 3,813,018 | 19,239,312  | 1818                       | 31,467,073 | 3,924,980 | 20,619,455  |
| 1809                       | 35,747,224 | 4,301,520 | 20,859,929  | 1819                       | 20,065,728 | 4,378,607 | 21,859,482  |
| 1810                       | 21,717,310 | 4,251,565 | 19,869,134  | 1820                       | 23,750,413 | 4,201,873 | 22,881,957  |
| 1811                       | 19,791,356 | 3,346,542 | 19,093,244  | 1821                       | 30,147,994 | 3,504,677 | 22,366,547  |
| 1812                       | 21,231,849 | 4,093,560 | 20,702,809  | 1822                       | 30,731,105 | 4,342,396 | 22,494,828  |
| 1813                       | 23,318,153 | 4,004,143 | 20,018,251  | 1823                       | 27,362,766 | 4,093,450 | 23,559,495  |
| 1814                       | 30,383,504 | 3,977,713 | 20,443,236  | 1824                       | 29,046,887 | 3,993,306 | 23,810,967  |
| 1815                       | 26,110,550 | 6,576,508 | 19,224,154  | 1825                       | 31,682,007 | 4,037,395 | 23,908,629  |
| 1816                       | 25,602,214 | 5,303,078 | 22,378,345  | 1826                       | 29,345,778 | 4,124,304 | 24,150,372  |
| Annual average Consumption |            |           | 20,280,754  | Annual average Consumption |            |           | 22,750,063  |

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House,  
London, 8th April 1826.

## SILKS.

An Account of all Silk Piece-Goods Imported from Places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, remaining warehoused in Great Britain on the 25th March 1826; distinguishing the Articles, and specifying the Quantities and Value.

| ARTICLES.   | Quantity.    | Estimate of the Present Value. |    |    |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
|   | Pieces.      | £.                             | s. | d. |
| Bandannoes .....  | 181,730      | 189,302                        | 0  | 0  |
| China and India Crapes, Gauze, Silk Stuffs, Satins, Taffaties, Velvets, Moosroos, Handkerchiefs, Crapes, Gown-pieces, Silk Romals and Ribbons, Damasks, Lustrings, Florentines, Corals, and Sarnets ..... | 27,399       | 41,098                         | 0  | 0  |
| Handkerchiefs, Shawls, and Scarfs, single .....   | 29,656       | 25,207                         | 0  | 0  |
| Sewing Silk, and Floss ditto .....  | Bdles. 1,301 | 650                            | 0  | 0  |
| Total.....  | £            | 256,257                        | 0  | 0  |

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House,  
London, 11th April 1826.

## COLONIAL ENQUIRY.

Abstract copy of Instructions given to the Commissioners of Enquiry at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, dated Downing Street, 18th January 1823.

"Gentlemen: It is not my intention to advert to every specific object which, in the wide range over which your commission extends, must pass under your examination; it will be sufficient at present, that I should direct your attention to those points which will form the leading subjects of your enquiry, almost all of which may be comprised under these heads:—The general administration of government, and the immediate control exercised by the governor himself, or in conjunction with a council, in the several departments; the local institutions, establishments, and regulations, civil and military, and more especially those of a judicial and financial character.

"In reporting upon the manner in which the executive and legislative functions are discharged, you will state what degree of assistance may have been afforded, and whether any control may have been exercised by the council in the one case, and the immediate effects and tendency of such an institution; and in the other, whether it might be advantageously introduced under any and what modifications: and you will refer to the manner in which all public acts of authority are framed, issued, promulgated, and recorded. You will report how far the control of the governor extends over the civil and military establishments, its operation in the immediate appointment or recommendation to public offices and employments, and in assigning and regulating the emoluments respectively attached thereto, and

whether with or without reference in these respects, for approval in his Majesty's government. You will also ascertain the extent of his control over the funds and resources of the colony, in levying, augmenting, appropriating, or issuing them; and the authority which he exercises as to granting and disposing of lands, with the terms and conditions of such grants, and how far they are subject to the sanction and confirmation of his Majesty; always bearing in mind, in this and similar investigations, that this commission is entrusted to you for the purpose of prospective regulation and practical improvement, founded upon present examination, and upon retrospective enquiry.

"You will not fail to direct your attention to the state of religion, to the support afforded to the church of England, and to other religious institutions; and, as connected with this subject, to all public establishments for education (for charitable purposes in particular), and you will report, whether and in what manner the national system of instruction may be advantageously introduced.

"The judicial enquiry will embrace the whole system and administration of civil and criminal justice, including the conduct and regulation of the police; and the jurisdiction separate and concurrent of the Courts of Admiralty.

"The introduction of the English language in the courts of law, and in all public proceedings, connects itself with this branch of your investigation.

"With respect to complaints which individuals may be disposed to refer to you, against any established authorities in the respective colonies, you will understand, that

that you are not authorized to enter into an examination of such complaints, unless you receive specific instructions to that effect from this department, or unless in very special cases which cannot be anticipated. But it will be a particular and careful object of your enquiry, to ascertain whether any impediments exist to the facility of their redress by the courts of justice within the colony, or in cases where the courts of justice are incompetent to afford the relief required, to the transmission of such complaints to his Majesty's government at home.

"Your financial report will comprehend whatever relates to the existing sources of revenue, either of the crown, or of the colony; their present extent and possible augmentation, and the comparative amount and expense of collection; the annual expenditure fixed and contingent, with the means of providing any local and immediate checks, and the possibility of reducing it within the ordinary resources of the colony; the state and administration of government property, fixed and moveable; the conduct and superintendence of government works; the employment of convicts and slaves; and the improvement of roads, harbours, &c.

"The causes of embarrassment, as produced from the circumstances and commercial relations of the colonies, and from the systems of finance there adopted; the public loans and securities; the banking establishments, their nature and extent; and exposition of the principles upon which they may be rendered more beneficial; the debt of government, and its connexion with the state of the colonial currency, and a reference to the state of exchange.

"The foregoing heads of instruction apply equally to the three colonies, but there remain some points upon which it will be necessary that they should be separately adverted to.

"At the Cape of Good Hope, where it is proposed that your enquiry should commence, you will revert to the alterations lately made in the judicial procedure of the colonial courts, and to the means of introducing a gradual assimilation to the forms and principles of English jurisprudence, more immediately with regard to the British portion of the community. You will fully inform yourselves of the condition of the government slaves, and of that of the apprenticed Africans, their present manner of employment, and the means of their future emancipation and maintenance. The means of opposing an effectual check to the extension of cultivation by slave labour in land recently occupied, and the measures adopted for

preventing the illicit introduction of slaves, whether by land or sea. You will attend to the relations of the colonial government with the native tribes, with reference to police or commerce. To the state of the Hottentot population, and the means of encouraging the labour of native free blacks, especially in the frontier districts, where the climate may be less suited to Europeans. The tenures of land will be considered with a view to the assimilation of the old and modern rates of assessment, and to the encouragement of agriculture. And you will particularly enquire into the circumstances connected with the settlements lately formed, and the probability of their success and advancement.

"At Mauritius, a most important part of your duty will be to enquire into the state of slavery, and the condition of the negroes, and the means of relieving them, by encouraging a free labouring population, also by encouraging the substitution of machinery and the labour of animals; the condition of the government slaves, their present employment, and the means of their instruction and future emancipation. The measures which have been adopted for preventing the illicit importation of slaves, and the success of such measures, including the treaties entered into with the native states of Madagascar, and the coast of Eastern Africa.

"You will take into consideration the improvements recommended under the instructions for the new charter of justice.

"In the prosecution of your enquiry at Ceylon, your attention will be directed to the original tenures of land, the expediency of making grants of land, and the conditions on which such grants should be conferred, and the system of cultivation, in the Cingalese and Kandyan provinces; to the effects of loans to land-owners, and aids afforded by government; the effects of gratuitous and compulsory services, and means of commuting them; the disposal of the government share of crops; the means of promoting the growth of subsistence; and effects of the introduction of machinery; the state of the pearl and other fisheries; the administration of the law under the revised charter of justice; the judicial establishments in the interior; the laws and regulations respecting slaves, and for effecting the extinction of slavery; effects of the present system of the civil service, with regard to pensions and superannuation, and future alterations and regulations to be adopted upon this point.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

"John Thomas Bigge, Esq., and William M. G. Colebrooke, Esq."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## LONDON.

*History of the Mogul Dynasty in India*, from its foundation by Tamerlane, in 1369, to the Accession of Aurangzeb, in 1657. Translated from the French of Father François Catrou. Founded on the Memoirs of Signor Manouchi, a Venetian. 8vo. 12s.

*Voyages of Discovery*, undertaken to complete the Survey of the Western Coast of New Holland, between the Years 1817 and 1822. By P. P. King, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo., with Maps and Plates. £1. 16s.

*Scenery, Customs, and Architecture*, chiefly on the Western Side of India. By Capt. R. M. Grindlay. Part I.

*Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp*, a romantic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-Royal Drury Lane, written by Geo. Soane, A.B.

*On the Administration of Indian Affairs*; in a Letter to Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart., M.P. By a Civil Servant. 8vo.

*The Boyne Water*, a Tale, by the O'Hara Family, 1826. 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 11s. 6d.

*Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte*, and of his Residence on Board H.M.'s Ship Bellerophon. By Capt. Maitland. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

*The Missionary's Memorial*, or Verses on the Death of John Lawson, late Missionary at Calcutta. By Bernard Barton.

## In the Press.

*Flowers gathered in Exile*, by the late Rev. John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta.

*Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China*, and Residence in Pekin, in the Years 1820 and 1821. By G. Timkowski, with Corrections and Notes, by M. J. Klaproth. 2 vols. 8vo., illustrated by Maps, Plates, &c.

*The Narrative of a Voyage in H.M.'s Ship Blonde*, Capt. Lord Byron, undertaken for the purpose of conveying to the Sandwich Islands the Bodies of the late King and Queen of those Islands. By R. B. Bloxham, M.A., Chaplain of the Blonde.

*A History of the Mahrattas*, with Plates, and a Map of the Mahratta Country, chiefly from original and recent Surveys. By J. G. Duff, Capt. 1st or Gr. Regt. of Bombay N.I., and late Political Resident at Sattara. 3 vols. 8vo.

*The History of Rome*, now first translated from the German of G. B. Niebuhr. By F. A. Walters, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo.

*The New Annual Register for 1825*, as formerly published by Stockdale.

## GERMANY.

## Preparing for Publication.

*A Complete Edition of the Hamasa*. By Dr. G. W. Freytag, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Bonn.

The learned professor states the following to be his plan in this edition:—

"The Arabic text of these poems, with the dots over the vowels, followed by the Commentary of Tebrizi, will be entirely published. At first I had only intended editing an abridged commentary, omitting every thing that was superfluous; but the more I have studied the Commentary of Tebrizi, the more the execution of this design seemed unjust, as well towards the author as towards the literary world, for it is in this Commentary that the merit of the author manifests itself. The copy of the Arabic text in my possession is taken from a manuscript in the library at Leyden. This manuscript is of great value, as it has been copied from the original of Tebrizi himself, and afterwards collated from beginning to end with the original, and read in the presence of many learned men. For this manuscript I am indebted to the friendship and kindness of Mr. Hamaker, of Leyden, who, by his learned and ingenious labours, does high honour to his country. If the hope I have conceived of the general interest which this enterprise must excite is not fallacious, it is my intention to publish, after the completion of the Arabic text, a Latin translation of the poems, preceded by a general introduction and commentary on the most requisite subject. The whole of the Arabic text will consist of about

ninety or a hundred sheets in royal quarto, in six separate parts."

## PARIS.

*Religions de l'Antiquité*, considérées principalement dans leur formes symboliques et mythologiques; ouvrage traduit de l'Allemand du Docteur F. Creutzer, refondu en partie, complété et développé par J. D. Guignaut. Tome I. en 3 parties.

*Resume de l'Histoire des Croisades*, par M. Saint-Maurice. 1 vol. 18mo.

*Mélanges Asiatiques*, ou Choix de Morceaux critiques et Mémoires relatifs aux Religions, aux Sciences, aux Coutumes, à l'Histoire et à la Géographie des Nations Orientales, par M. Abel Rémusat. Tome I. 8vo.

*Le Siège de Damas*, poème en cinq chants; par M. J. B. G. Viennet. 8vo.

*Origine Astronomique du jeu des échecs*, expliquée par le Calendrier Egyptien; par F. Villot. 8vo.

*Relation de Ganat* et des Coutumes de ses Habitans, traduite littéralement de l'Arabe, par M. A. Jaubert. 4to.

*La Chine*; Mœurs, Usages, Costumes, &c., par MM. Deveria, Regner, Schaal, et autres artistes connus; avec des Notices explicatives, et une Introduction, par M. de Malpière. 4to.

*Antiquités de la Nubie*, ou Monuments inédits des bords du Nil. 12me livraison. Folio.

*Défense de la Poésie Orientale*, ou Réplique à un Passage de l'Article que M. Schulz a inséré dans le 40me cahier du Journal Asiatique; par M. Grangeret de la Grange. 8vo.

*Conseils aux Mutuels Poètes*, Poème de Mir Taki, traduit de l'Hindostani, par M. Garcin de Tassy. 8vo.

*Magasin Asiatique*, ou Revue Géographique et Historique de l'Asie centrale et septentrionale; par Mr. J. Klaproth. No. 2, Le troisième et le quatrième numéros paraîtront en Juillet et Octobre prochain; formant avec le présent et celui publié en Octobre 1825, le tome de la première année, 1826.

## CALCUTTA.

## In the Press.

*The Banquet*, or the History of Armenia. By Father Michael Chamich; translated from the original Armenian, by Johannes Avdall.

This work is an abridgment of the History of Armenia, from the year of the world 1757, according to the Jewish chronology, or 2663 by the computation of the Septuagint; to the year of Christ 1780; or to the year 1229 of the Armenian era. It contains, in connexion with the events of that once glorious but now degraded country, the most memorable revolutions in the neighbouring kingdoms. To the European literati, and the community at large, it will be both a purely original and highly interesting and entertaining production. It will be printed at the Bishop's College Press, and contain about 600 octavo pages.

*A Set of Architectural Drawings and Plans*, adapted to the Peculiarities of Climate, and other Circumstances of the three Presidencies of India.

The work is intended to be published in three numbers folio; each of the first two to contain twelve designs and illustrations; and the third, examples of the several most approved orders of architecture.

## BOMBAY.

*A Grammar of the Mahratta Language*, by Mahomed Ibrahim Makhe, Moonshed Interpreter in the Supreme Court at Bombay. Revised by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy. 10 Rs.

*A Tract* entitled Catholic Christianity Independent of Calvinism, Arminianism, and such Points of Doctrine as are not decided by the Word of God. Compiled by a Chaplain of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay establishment. 2 Rs.

*The Believer not ashamed of the Gospel*, a Sermon preached, on the 3d Nov. 1825, at the formation of a Missionary Union at Bombay. By the Rev. G. Hall, A.M. 1 R.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

## ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO NATIVES.

In the charge delivered to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the sessions, 24th October, Sir Anthony Buller, adverting to an address of the Grand Jury in June 1824, respecting the crime of perjury, observed as follows:—

“ With respect to the crime of perjury, the Grand Jury, for that as well as the other offences to which their remarks referred, only recommended punishment better suited to the natives of this country, and more likely to diminish the prevalence of those crimes than any this court has the power to inflict. Agreeing entirely in their remarks and suggestions (except indeed that they seem to have considered that a greater discretion was vested in this court than it in fact possesses), I am still myself strongly convinced, that nothing would tend more to the purer administration of justice than a power vested in the court to dispense with the administering of the oath on the Ganges water to the Hindoo part of the population, and enabling it to administer an oath in other forms, which I understand are in use among the natives, or a solemn declaration according to circumstances. The prejudices which the Hindoos have against taking an oath at all in a court of justice, but more particularly when administered on the Ganges water, operate to a very great extent in preventing the rich and most respectable part of the population from giving evidence. By the Mutiny Acts, which have been lately passed, the power to administer a solemn declaration, instead of an oath to the natives of this country, has been entrusted to the courts-martial, and that in all cases, however great and penal in its consequences the crime which they may have to try; and the power has been, I understand, a long time entrusted by the Company's Regulations to the Judges in the Mofussil: while in this court, as well in civil as criminal cases, the court is bound to administer the oath most binding on the conscience. I regret that the former Grand Jury did not, when they took into consideration the adequacy of punishment for perjury, at the same time state the observations which occurred to them on the subject to which I have alluded. In almost all the grand juries of this presidency are to be found many gentlemen who have had much experience in the Mofussil courts, and others who have had long acquaintance with the

natives of this capital; and the opinion of a body of men, thus formed, on the practical effects of rejecting evidence in this country, except it is given on oath, must have great weight with the proper authorities at home, in case any alterations in the law are resolved on.”

The Grand Jury, in their address to the Judge, entered very particularly into this subject. After quoting the well-known description given by Sir Wm. Jones of the habits of perjury in Calcutta, and of the little regard paid by natives to the obligation of an oath, and adding that “ the picture continues to be an equally faithful representation of the metropolis of India to the present hour,” they proceed as follows:—

“ We need not detain your Lordship by entering into a detail of facts to shew that this picture, frightful as it is, is free from exaggeration. To us indeed it appears, that, if we consider the almost total absence amongst Hindoos of these restraints which in Christian countries set some bounds to the proneness of human nature to falsehood, or check its career in the pursuit of criminal objects, the actual state of society we have attempted to delineate is precisely such as might naturally be anticipated. It is scarcely necessary to rehearse the often-quoted texts of Munoo,\* to shew the laxity of the chief religious authority in denouncing the sinful nature of falsehood, because, however heinous his offence, the Hindoo has such easy access to absolution, that the sinfulness of an action, to whatever degree it may, according to his own actual faith, be deserving of divine wrath, is a matter of little concern; books prescribing the forms of penance for each particular sin are in constant use, and priests are easily found ready to expound and assist in the performance of the ordained ceremonies. Bathing in the Ganges is sufficient in most cases; but if, under extra-

\* “ In some cases, a giver of false evidence, from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in heaven; such evidence wise men call the speech of the Gods.”

“ Whenever the death of a man [*who had not been a grievous offender*] either of the servile, the commercial, the military, or sacerdotal class, would be occasioned by true evidence [*from the known rigour of the king, even though the fault arose from inadvertence or error*], falsehood may be spoken, it is even preferable to truth.”

[The passages in italics are the documents which are incorporated in the text of the Sacred law, collectively denominated Dharma Sastra. They are not included in the quotations by the grand jury.—*Ed. A. J.*]

extraordinary circumstances, further rites of purification be required, these may be accomplished at the expense of a few ca-hoons of courtes. Superstitious dread of temporal calamity, either to person or property, or to some dear relation, has, amongst the vulgar and illiterate of India, as well as amongst the poor and ignorant of many parts of Europe, an influence on the conduct more powerful than the terrors of a future state. What the general diffusion of knowledge has effected amongst ourselves, in the removal of such apprehensions of the immediate manifestation of the divine pleasure, experience, more powerful than precept, has in a great measure succeeded in bringing about in the minds of the natives of this country. The frequency of oaths on every trifling occasion, the absolute want of solemnity in the mode of administering them, the perpetual instances of their violation with impunity, as by the native officers in every court of justice, and the worldly prosperity even of those who make perjury a trade, have gone far to dispel an illusion beneficial in its effects, without the substitution of more enlightened moral principles to serve the same purpose.

"The reluctance of the respectable native to come forward as a witness arises from feelings of a mixed nature.

"It is discreditable to be instrumental in depriving another man even justly of property, liberty, or life; painful to have his own character exposed to further dishonourable suspicion, by the counter evidence of others; and to appear as a witness at all is like infringing on a profession reputed infamous, however frequently resorted to for aid. He dreads disgrace rather from taking an oath at all, than from its violation when taken; and the odium of having rashly appealed to, and thus virtually abused, the sacred object by which the oath is administered, forms by far the principal consideration in the objection of an unpractised or respectable Hindoo to swear in the present form.

"Powerless and inert to check evil as we have described the religious, the superstitious, and the moral or social principle of the Hindoos of the present day, we shall in vain look to find in the practical terrors of the law, as hitherto administered, an effectual substitute.

"Though the frequency of the crime under consideration has been unanimously testified by every judge who has sat on an Indian bench, although scarcely a judicial proceeding passes that does not exhibit an instance of its commission; yet, on the criminal records of this court for the last thirty-three years, the clerk of the crown has been able to discover only thirty-six instances of conviction and punishment, a rarity that, compared with the vast mass of impunity continually before their

eyes, can have had at best but a slight and occasional effect in deterring the offenders by dread of punishment."

After confirming the statement of Sir Wm. Jones, that the Toolsee leaf and the water of the Ganges (ceremonies which, he says, many Brahmans, as well as other Hindoos of rank, would rather perish than submit to) are not the most binding forms, within the meaning of the legislature, the grand jury observe:—

"Besides the consecrated fire suggested by him, and which it would at the present day be difficult, perhaps impossible, to procure in Bengal; the Salgram, or sacred stone, is by some more revered than even the Ganges and Toolsee; but many who would treat lightly all those forms of swearing, would shrink from a false oath taken on the head of their child. It is impossible then to prescribe any form that will be the most binding in every case; we know that oaths, in whatever form administered, seldom bind at all, and that we must rather rely on the respectability of the individual witness than on the solemnity of the oath administered. It has been all along notorious, that in forcing a Hindoo of any of the superior classes to swear, we inflict on him a disgrace in his own opinion and in the eyes of his fellow citizens which the legislature never contemplated, and that this dread has afforded to evil designing persons a powerful encouragement to fraud and extortion. We, therefore, most cordially concur in uniting our voice with your Lordship's in representing not merely the uselessness, but the oppressive cruelty that has been the unforeseen result of the enactment of the charter on this head; and to pray that the same privilege, which has been long enjoyed by the Mofussil or country courts, and now by courts-martial, may be extended to H.M.'s courts of justice at the other presidencies; that they may be vested with a discretionary power to substitute a solemn declaration, adjuration, or warning to Hindoos required to give their testimony, instead of any form of oath whatever. Several of the present grand jury can testify, from their own experience, the beneficial effects of this practice in the country courts, not only as diminishing the temptation to subornation, but as bringing within reach of the judge evidence on which he can place reliance, but from which he would otherwise be effectually excluded."

They conclude with the following remark:—

"So long as the inferior assistants of your Lordships' officers continue to be natives, the duties entrusted to them will be liable to be perverted by corruption, which the vigilance of their superiors can scarcely check; but unless your Lordships continue to watch, with your wonted care and attention, the mode in which the business

business of the court is conducted in the inferior offices, indolence or misplaced confidence, on the part of their superintendants, will be apt to make them relax the reins, and corruption must gradually pervert your own institutions till the forms of British law are made auxiliary to the fostering of every crime."

## EDUCATION.

### LADIES' SOCIETY FOR NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subject of native female education in this country is becoming increasingly popular among all ranks of society, and is evidently gaining rapid accessions of strength, both from the wisdom and zeal with which its plans are executed, and from the amazing increase of its funds, which are annually augmented by the generous contributions of Europeans and native gentlemen.

On Friday morning, Dec. 23, the fourth public examination of the girls was held in the Old Church Room, in the presence of the Right Hon. Lady Amherst, patroness of the Society, the Hon. Miss Amherst, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, Mrs. Harington, the Venerable the Archdeacons of Calcutta and Bombay, several of the clergy, ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, together with the Rajahs Bidenauth Roy and Shibkishen, and a large body of native gentlemen. The children were examined in suitable school-books, which give an account of the fall of man and his redemption, of the Commandments, of the Lord's Prayer, &c. &c. Several of them repeated Bengalee hymns, others read part of the New Testament, and gave the meaning of the passages; afterwards they read and repeated a portion of geography, with which they appeared familiar. The Lord Bishop, with his accustomed condescension and kindness, questioned them in Hindostanee respecting the different parts of the world, several of which places they could point out to his lordship on the Bengalee map. Afterwards, specimens of their sewing were exhibited; a sampler of needle-work was presented to the Lady Patroness, as a mark of gratitude for the zeal she has manifested in the cause. A pair of bands were presented to the Lord Bishop, and another pair to Archdeacon Corrie, as specimens of the children's progress. During the examination, Rajah Bidenauth came forward in the noble spirit of liberality and gave a donation of twenty thousand sicca rupees, to forward the cause of native female education in the erection of a central school. The ladies having been apprized of his intention, had prepared an elegant sampler, in which were marked, *May every blessing attend the generous Rajah Bidenauth!* The sampler was presented to the Lord Bishop.

sent to the rajah by the Lord Bishop. After the examination the friends proceeded to inspect a large and elegant assortment of fancy articles, which had been presented by ladies in Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, for sale, to assist the funds of this great and good cause. The conduct of the ladies who have so zealously aided the work, is indeed highly praiseworthy; for no less than eight hundred rupees have been realized on this occasion for articles which have been prepared by ladies in and near Calcutta during the past year. It may, no doubt, be expected that the noble example which the native gentlemen in Calcutta have before them, in the splendid donation of Rajah Bidenauth, will soon produce its proper effect in leading others to appropriate a portion of their immense wealth, either to the same object, or to the support of other useful institutions which have in view the good of their fellow-men.

After the examination a collection was made, amounting to 500 rupees, which, added to the sum realized by articles sold, and the noble donation of Rajah Bidenauth, amounted to 21,300 sicca rupees.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 27.

### CALCUTTA CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of this Association was held in the Old Church Room, on Friday evening, the 9th inst. The Lord Bishop in the chair.

On a motion of J. Pattie, Esq., seconded by W. Money, Esq., it was resolved,

That this meeting congratulates the friends of the Association in the continued prosperity of their schools, which so greatly tend not only to improve the powers of the mind, but also by familiarizing native youths with scripture facts and scripture language, prepare them for an intelligent decision on the great subjects of religion in more mature years.

On a motion of the Rev. M. Goode, seconded by the Rev. M. Doran, it was resolved,

That this meeting also congratulates the friends of the Association on the progress made in preaching to the natives, and would earnestly recommend the support of the proposed chapel for regular Christian worship, as well as for more extended labours in the native town.

After the meeting, the sum of 2,100 rupees was collected, of which the Lord Bishop gave a donation of 1,000, for the intended episcopal chapel at Mirzapore.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Dec. 15.

### DURRUMTOLLAH ACADEMY.

The annual examination of this academy took place on Saturday last, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Adam,



Adam, and the members of the Kirk sessions of St. Andrew's Church, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assembly. The manner in which the different classes went through their exercises, reflected the greatest credit on the teachers in every department; and we were particularly pleased with the progress in English and Latin literature, displayed by several Hindu youths. The number of native scholars attending the Durrum-tollah Academy is every day increasing, and indicates, beyond a doubt, that the advantages of an education after the European mode are becoming more and more justly appreciated, while the prejudices that formerly stood in the way of their receiving this education at our seminaries are rapidly subsiding.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 19.

#### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Friday, the 22d Dec., the children in the school belonging to this Institution, in the Loll Bazar, were examined by the secretary, Dr. Marshman, in the presence of a pretty numerous attendance, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Lushington.

The boys were examined as usual, in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, in all of which they acquitted themselves highly to the satisfaction of those present. In the intervals several pieces were recited from memory, among which, one by three Bengalee youths, and another by a Chinese boy, born in Calcutta, evinced a correctness of pronunciation seldom attained by foreign youth. The elder boys then read from the New Testament, in Bengalee, with great clearness and propriety.

The progress of the girls in reading and writing afforded great pleasure; but their progress in needle-work was such as to fill the mind with delight, when connected with the fact, that this acquisition is such as almost to secure these poor girls a comfortable support from their own labour hereafter.

The whole was closed with a hymn, sung by the children, and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, missionary from Ceylon. The children present included seventy boys and seventy-five girls.—[*Ben. Hurk*.

#### MARINE SCHOOL.

The Calcutta Apprenticing Society has published a scheme for establishing a marine school, on the model of the Marine Society of London, for the reception of India-born youth, in order that they may be educated as seamen. They have purchased the *Ernest* of 400 tons, and propose to fit it up as the school ship, provided the mercantile body of insurance offices (so commonly interested in such a project,

from the increasing degeneracy of the native seamen and the villainies of the Ghaut Serangs) favour the undertaking. The following is the outline of their plan and establishment:

The ship will be moored off the Esplanade, a little above the fort. She will be fitted up to accommodate about 150 boys, and completely rigged on a light scale, in order that the boys may be practised in exercises aloft.

The funds of the Society are sufficient to fit out the ship with every requisite for her establishment: the monthly support of government and the insurance offices, to meet the monthly disbursements (estimated at 1,200 rupees), is all that is required for the present.

The routine of duty will be settled by the most competent judges. The cool part of the morning and the last hour of the evening will be devoted to bodily exercise aloft, on deck, and in boat, the other parts of the day to employments requiring less exposure and exertion—to religious duties, to reading, writing, arithmetic, and, if found desirable, a class for navigation. The boys will be instructed in all the various duties of seamen, viz. handling, reefing, bending, and unbending sails, rigging, knotting, splicing, sail-making, &c., with rowing and management of boats under sail, &c.

The entire duties of the ship will be performed by the European seamen, assisted by the boys, who are not to be above sweeping and swabbing the decks, or any other work required from British seamen on board merchant vessels.

After a preliminary education, not to exceed two years, the boys will be transferred to the pilot vessels for such farther probationary period as may be deemed sufficient to qualify them as ordinary or able seamen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### THE DURBAR.

The right hon. the Governor-general held a durbar at the government house, on Saturday the 24th Dec. A detachment of H.M.'s 31st regt., with the Governor-general's band, attended on the occasion. His lordship entered the state apartments at 10 o'clock, accompanied by his staff, when the several vakeels of foreign states, and native gentlemen in attendance, were presented successively by the Persian Secretary, Mr. Stirling.

Khelaats were conferred as follows: on Mohammed Saeed Khan, son of Golaum Mohummud Khan deceased, on the occasion of his first introduction; Baboo Budenath Raee, son of the late Maha Raja Sookmy, on the occasion of his receiving the titles of Raja and Behadoor from the British government; Koonwur Rajnarain Raee.

Race, son of the late Maha Raja Ramchunder Race, a khelaat of condolence on the death of his father; Sheikh Abdoollah, agent of the Pasha of Egypt, on the occasion of his presenting a letter and presents to the Governor-general from his highness Mohummud Ali Pacha; Omacanth Opadhia, vakeel of the Rajah of Nepaul, a khelaat of congratulation on the occasion of the Maha Raja's marriage; Rooplal Mullick, son of the Gohur Mullick, eldest brother of Neemoo Mullick, deceased, on the occasion of his presentation; Kashoo Lochun, vakeel of the Nuwab of Dacca, on his appointment; Baboo Goroopershad Bhowe, on his presentation; Hooseyn, captain commander of the ship belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, on his presentation; Moorleydhur Tewarray, deputy of the vakeel of the rajah of Nepaul, occasion the same as above; Moulvee Futeh Ali, fourth preceptor of the mudrissa, on the same occasion; Moonshee Seraajood Deen Amed, vakeel of Maha Raja Mitterjeet Sing, on his appointment.

At this darbar, a gold medal was presented to Rajah Budenath Race, by the right hon. the Governor-general, in testimony of the sense which government entertains of the public spirit, liberality, and philanthropy, displayed by him in his munificent subscriptions for the support of various benevolent and charitable institutions at the Presidency. We understand that the Rajah has lately appropriated one lac of rupees to the above purposes, of which Sa. Rs. 50,000 have been placed at the disposal of the general committee of public instruction; and 30,000 at that of the governors of the native hospital.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

#### NAUTCHES.

A correspondent in the *Bengal Hurkaru* states as follows:—Those who have been residing in Calcutta for the last twenty years, and have witnessed all the grand nautches that have been given by the rich native gentlemen, in and near the city, will I think readily allow, that a very considerable improvement has taken place, in the usefulness and elegance of the houses and furniture. Every year has produced some house, more elegantly fitted up than the last; but of all the houses that have yet been seen, I think that of Baboo Pronkissen Holdor, at Chinsurah, now open, will be allowed to be the most splendid. This house, which is situated on the bank of the river, is built entirely in the European fashion, and the proprietor has spared no expense in fitting it up in the most superb manner. I received an invitation to his nautch, which began yesterday (Oct. 6), and will continue to the 20th; and being on the

river, I went the first night and was much gratified. On entering the large saloon, about seventy-five feet long by forty wide, I was struck by the magnificence of the furniture, and the beauty of the Brussels carpet on the floor, the most superb lustres, girandoles, &c. which cast a brilliancy on the whole, that formed a *coup-d'œil* scarcely to be equalled. Other rooms were prepared with tables, spread with the choicest viands of the season, and a profusion of wines of the first quality for the refreshment of the guests. Neither expense nor trouble was spared, to insure the amusement and comfort of the visitors, and many of the best sets of singing and dancing girls have been secured that could be got at Calcutta, Moorsheebad, or Benares, with different accomplishments, from the soft melodious notes and tender steps of Neikee, to the more loud sonorous tone and Curwa dance of Bunnoo. There are also some very good native jesters, and some excellent jugglers, who perform most astonishing tricks and deceptions. The company was small (owing to its being the first night), and the evening passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. I would advise all gentlemen, who wish to see a Bengal nautch in perfection, to visit Baboo Pronkissen Holdor, and can safely promise them great satisfaction in the amusements of the evening, and the affable and polite attention of the worthy host.

#### THE STRAND.

We are happy to observe that fine promenade, the Strand, becoming more and more fashionable. The road now extends considerably beyond the new mint, forming a most pleasant evening's drive, rendered more agreeable than the course can possibly be, by the cool air of the river and the more picturesque character of the landscape, with the expanse of the river, the shipping, boats, and groups of sailors, &c. &c.—[*Ind. Gaz., Oct. 11.*]

#### THE SECOND GRENADIERS.

Letters from Teek Naaf of the 13th Dec., give a distressing account of disasters that have befallen the 2d grenadiers. This division left Chittagong on the 15th ult., with a levy of recruits for the 26th, 42d, 49th, and 62d N.I., consisting of nearly eight hundred men. On reaching Cox's Bazaar, the order for the recruits not to proceed arrived, their corps in Arracan having been relieved. The officer in command received an order to proceed by the new road, as it is called, or the road explored some time ago by the late Capt. Fergusson. This was pronounced by a committee of survey to be impracticable; and the flat-bottomed boats arrived for the conveyance of the troops by water. These boats arrived on the 5th inst.,

inst., and on the 19th the grenadiers were twelve miles below Teek Naaf. They had encountered extremely bad weather; the sea breaking over the boats and drenching the troops thoroughly. One boat, having Capt. Fringle with half his company on board, was wrecked on a desert island, where he was soon after joined by Capt. Lane, with a few of his company. At the date of our letters the fate of the rest had not been exactly ascertained, nor the damage done by the gale to the boats. The new road turns out to be no road at all, or at least, in the present state, deserving only of the name of a track; and goes over mountains, winding in some places, it is said, to the height of 5,000 feet. It was by this road that Gardner's horse were sent from Arracan. One of the troopers came into Chittagong on the 16th inst., and reports the corps at a stand-still 170 miles from Chittagong. Provisions and assistance have been sent off to them.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 22.]

#### UNITARIANISM IN INDIA.

A pamphlet recently circulated in Calcutta, entitled "Brief Memoir respecting the establishment of an Unitarian Mission in Bengal," contains the following passage:—"In Calcutta, the most promising field of operation for such a mission, a committee, composed both of European and native gentlemen, has existed for the last three years, and has steadily and successfully employed itself in calling the attention of the Christian public in India, England, and America, to this important subject; an Anglo-Hindoo school, that is, a school for the instruction of from 60 to 80 Hindoo boys in English learning on the principles already described, as far as the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers would permit, has been in operation during the same period, at an expense of 300 rupees monthly; subscriptions for a chapel have been obtained amounting to upwards of 12,000 rupees, with which ground has been purchased in an eligible part of the city, and vested in trustees; and a library has been formed, denominated "The Calcutta Theological Library," open to the gratuitous perusal of all, under such restrictions only as are required for the purpose of preservation, already comprehending, by donation or purchase, many very valuable works, and designed, with a view to facilitate the most extended comparisons and references, to include the standard theological works of the religions and sects of all nations and ages.

In England, the subscriptions for a chapel to be erected in Calcutta amount to £800, which it is expected will soon be remitted to this country; and a society has lately been formed denominated

"The British and Foreign Unitarian Association," one of the objects of which is, with especial reference to British India, to employ or assist missionaries in foreign countries, as opportunity and the means of the association may afford, and in the mean time to maintain correspondence and general co-operation.

#### INDIGO.

*Comparative Statement of the Exportation of Indigo, for the years 1825-26 and 1824-25.*

|                     | 1825-26 to<br>Dec. 25.<br>F. Mds. | 1824-25 to<br>Dec. 30.<br>F. Mds. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Gt. Britain.....    | 14,496...                         | 20,965                            |
| Foreign Europe..... | 2,946...                          | 3,552                             |
| America .....       | 1,632...                          | 657                               |
| Gulph .....         | 7,266...                          | 2,832                             |
| Total.....          | 26,340...                         | 28,006                            |

#### Crop.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1825-26, Imported up to<br>27th Dec. .... | F. Mds. 73,718 |
| 1824-25, Imported up to<br>28th Dec. .... | F. Mds. 67,388 |

Increase.....F. Mds. 6,330

The purchasers for foreign Europe and the Gulph are beginning to disappear from the market, which has become very languid. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that the crop will not fall short of the early estimate we noticed, and the concurrence of sellers, which a heavy stock must occasion, may probably give a more steady tone to the market than it has yet acquired.—[*Cal. Price Current*, Dec. 29.]

#### THE TURF.

*Calcutta, 2d December Meeting, 1825. First day, Monday, 26th Dec.*—The running this morning was very close and pretty. The horses were all brought well together, and there was a good deal of science displayed both in the riding and matching. We were delighted to see the father of the turf teaching "the young idea how to shoot," but he took special care not to allow his pupil to shoot before him, and won his race as a soldier and sportsman should always do, in gallant style. Mr. James's St. Patrick proved good amongst bad ones; the time was deplorably bad, and he undoubtedly owed the third heat to the circumstance of Ribs breaking down. Pilgrim was beat quite easily by Jilt. She is properly named, being as sharp and quick as lightning, and will no doubt deceive all those who may venture in her train. She seems to possess the happy knack of making them fall to follow her; poor Emigrant, seeing how ill she had behaved to his friend the Pilgrim, very wisely declined having any thing further to say to her. The race between Billy

Billy Button and Whiskey was very short and close from end to end, and won by about half a neck; the Buckle of the East was on Whiskey, and certainly made the most of him—but Button's strength, combined with excellent horsemanship on the part of his rider (who we understand comes from Madras), won the race in a pretty style. Of Surprise we can say little; he appears to be a fine powerful horse, and a strong good goer,—and he won his race with tolerable ease; but we cannot fancy him a blood-horse or a first-rate race-horse, although we are informed that, like Emigrant, he ran well at the Cape.

*Second day, Wednesday, 28th Dec.*—We are sorry we cannot give a very good report of this morning's sport. Much does not seem to have been expected, and the company was consequently thinner than usual. Emigrant was nearly distanced and beat in a canter by Master Edward, who, if we mistake not, is quite as good as ever, and we should like to see his up-country opponents take the field against him here; his condition does credit to the gentleman who has charge of him, and we have no doubt he would give a good account of Cassandra, should she venture to meet him on this turf under his present management. Paragon won his race with great ease, and appears to us to be much the best Arab that has started this season. The Buggy sweepstakes being for gentlemen riders, excited more interest amongst our fair friends in the stand than any other race, and we were glad to see Mr. Alexander's grey buggy mare come in first, and in good style.

*Third day, Friday, 30th Dec.*—The vast superiority of the horses bred in India over those hitherto produced at the Cape was strikingly exhibited this morning, in the race between Master Edward and Surprise, when the former gave the latter two stone, and beat him very easily two miles. Our friend Master Edward is well-known in the sporting world, but Surprise is a stranger; and it will no doubt surprise many to learn that he was considered by far the best horse at the Cape, having beat every thing that he started against there. It cannot be said that he has not had time to recover from the effects of the voyage, or that he is wanting in condition: on the contrary, we think we never saw a horse brought to the post in finer order; but he could not go the pace, and was beat before he had run a mile. Master Edward took the lead at starting, and maintained it throughout with a heavy pull upon him. Billy Button and Whiskey were neck and neck the whole way till within fifty yards of the winning post, when Whiskey took the lead and won in pretty style; he is un-

doubtedly seven pounds better than when he last ran. We understand there will be some interesting matches run on Monday next.

#### ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL.

This vessel has departed for Rangoon in the service of Government. The following account of her departure appears in the *John Bull* of Jan. 12:—

She passed the floating-light vessel on the 7th, at 3 P.M., having left the Coolie Bazar at daylight of the 6th. She anchored off Mud Point about five hours, waiting for water to cross; and afterwards, on weighing at Kedgerree, was again obliged to anchor till 9 A.M.: so that she would have effected the passage in twenty-four hours, but from this unavoidable necessity; and as she was to anchor during the night, she was only under weigh about twelve hours out of the twenty-four, as at present without aid of sails. She thus passed the light vessels in the thirty-three hours from quitting Calcutta; and some idea of the benefit she is likely to afford to speedy communication, may be gathered from the fact of the *David Clark* having lately taken ten days to get clear of the pilot; and the *Hero of Maloun*, seven. The last ship that arrived at Rangoon was thirty-two days from Calcutta, having been eight days in quitting the pilot. It is after getting off Cape Negrais that the *Enterprise* will gain on the sea-voyage; and we doubt not that she will ~~leave~~ off Rangoon in eight or ten days, at farthest, from Calcutta; and that her passage back, if she steams up the eastern coast of the bay, will be even less.

The Government transmitted the following letter to Capt. Johnstone, on the arrival of the *Enterprise* at Calcutta:—

To Capt. Johnstone, &c.

General Department.

Sir: The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council cannot allow the arrival of the first steam-vessel which has achieved the voyage from England to India to pass unmarked by some public notice on the part of the Supreme Government; I am directed, therefore, to convey to you, as her commander, the congratulations of the Government on the happy result of your perseverance and enterprize, anticipating the most beneficial consequences to the state and to the commercial world from the active prosecution of the new system of navigation which you have introduced into these distant seas. His Lordship in Council looks forward with confidence to the time when matured success shall still more fully evince the value of your spirited and patriotic example.

The marine authorities have been desired to remit the usual port duties and charges

charges for pilotage in favour of the vessel under your command.

I am, &c.

C. LUSHINGTON, Chief Sec. to Gov.  
Council Chamber,  
15 Dec. 1825.

MR. MOORCROFT.

The death of this gentleman, we regret to find, from the following paragraph in the Calcutta Gazette, is confirmed—

“Capt. Wade, the political assistant at Loodianah, has received a letter from Mr. G. Trebeck, dated Balkh, 6th Sept., which states that Mr. Moorcroft, on leaving Bokhara, had separated from the rest of his party, for the purpose of proceeding to the district of Meimuna in search of horses, and that on his arrival at Andkho he was attacked by a fever, which terminated his existence, at the latter place, on or about the 25th August. Mr. Trebeck himself had been labouring under severe sickness, but recent accounts from Canbul mention that he had entirely recovered his health, and intended to join a cafila on his return to Hindostan.”

BHURTPORE.

The following official details are from the Calcutta Government Gazette.

To the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the engineers having reported to me that they were prepared for commencing operations against the town of Bhurtpore, this morning advanced a force into the jungle, and took possession of the small places called Kuddum Kunder and Buldeo Singh's Garden, which afford cover for the troops, and on being joined by a covered way, will form the first parallel, at a distance from the fort of about 800 yds. I expect that this parallel, with a mortar battery of twenty pieces at the garden, and a gun-battery of six 18-pounders at Kuddum Kunder, will be prepared by to-morrow morning, when we shall return their fire.

I have inclosed, for your Lordship's information, a sketch of the country round Bhurtpore, shewing the encampment of the troops, and I hope to-morrow to be enabled to forward a plan of the intended works; in the mean time, I beg to observe, that our operations will, in the first instance, be directed against the north-east angle of the town.

The return of casualties in the army this day has not yet been received, but no loss was experienced in taking possession of the ground this morning, and though the enemy have kept up a constant fire during the day, it has been by no means injurious.

A return of casualties, since the 14th inst. is herewith transmitted: our loss, at present, has been confined to a few casual shot from the fort at our reconnoitring parties, and some trifling skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry outside of the fort, who have endeavoured to harass our foraging parties.

Being desirous of saving the women and children in the fort from the horrors of a siege, I addressed a letter, on the 21st inst., to Doorjun Sal, calling upon him to send them out of the fort, promising them a safe conduct through our camp, and allowing him twenty-four hours for the purpose. Having received an evasive reply, I have again sent to him, allowing him a further extension of the time for twelve hours: to this letter I have not yet received an answer, though he must have received it yesterday afternoon.

I am, &c. COMBERMERE.  
Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore,  
23d Dec. 1825.

Return of Casualties in the 2d Division of the Army, under the command of Maj. Gen. Nicolls, on the 14th Dec. 1825:

| Corps.           | Distribution. | Sepoys. | Remarks.  |
|------------------|---------------|---------|---|
| 11th Regt. N.I.  | Killed .....  | 0       | Two severely, one slightly, the leg of one man amputated. |
|                  | Wounded ..    | 3       |   |
|                  | Missing ....  | 2       | Supposed to be killed while skirmishing.                  |
| 31st Ditto ..... | Killed .....  | 0       | Severely.   |
|                  | Wounded ....  | 1       |   |
|                  | Missing ....  | 0       |   |
| Total ..         |               | 6       |   |

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the out-lying pliequet of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, and a foraging party of the 4th Light Cavalry, on the 20th and 21st Dec. 1825.

| Corps.                         | Distribution. | Lieutenants. | Sergeants. | Corporals and Nalks. | Troopers and Privates. | Horses. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|
| H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons .. | Killed .....  | 0            | 0          | 0                    | 0                      | 0       |
|                                | Wounded ....  | 1*           | 0          | 0                    | 2                      | 4       |
|                                | Missing ....  | 0            | 0          | 0                    | 0                      | 0       |
| 4th Regt. Lt. Cavalry ..       | Killed .....  | 0            | 0          | 0                    | 0                      | 0       |
|                                | Wounded ....  | 0            | 0          | 1                    | 2                      | 4       |
|                                | Missing ....  | 0            | 0          | 0                    | 0                      | 0       |
| Total ..                       |               | 1            | 0          | 1                    | 4                      | 8       |

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore,  
Dec. 26, 1825.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, Gov. Gen. &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that since my despatch of the 23d inst. the works against the town of Bhurtpore have proceeded as regularly as I could have expected, and with very little opposition from the enemy, except on the night of the 24th, when the working parties were a good deal annoyed by the enemy's match-lock men.

On the morning of the 24th, a battery of eight 18-pounders, in front of Kuddum Kunder, and one 6-mortar, which in the course of the day was increased to fifteen, in front of Buldeo Singh's garden, were opened; and this morning the advanced battery, between these positions, as shown in the sketch sent to your Lordship, was completed with five 18-pounders and five 24-pounders, at a distance from the north-east angle of about 250 yards; by means of which the defences on the east face of the work, as far as the large projecting bastion, have been, in a great measure, destroyed.

The approach from Buldeo Singh's garden towards the north face of the town will be commenced this night.

I beg to enclose a return of casualties to the 24th inst., inclusive. I fear that I shall be for some time deprived of the very efficient services of Capt. Smith, of the engineers, who has unfortunately received a severe contusion on the left shoulder, from a spent shot from a jingal.

I likewise transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my second letter to Doorjun Sal, with his reply, by which your Lordship will perceive that my endeavours to save the unfortunate women and children have failed. Several ryots, with their families, have, however, escaped from the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COMBERMERE.  
General Return of Casualties in the Army before Bhurtpore, from the 23d to the 25th of Dec. 1825, inclusive.

Camp, Dec. 26, 1825.  
Horse artillery—wounded, 2 men.  
4th regt. light cavalry—killed, 1 sepoy.

\* Lieut. Wymer, slightly wounded.

Skinner's horse—killed, 1 sepoy.  
 Foot artillery—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 sepoy.  
 Sappers and miners, and engineers—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 captain, 2 naicks, and 13 sepoys.  
 Pioneers—killed, 2 sepoys; wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 naick, and 11 sepoys.  
 H.M.'s 14th foot—wounded, 1 private.  
 6th regt. N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 sepoys.  
 91st regt. N.I.—wounded, 3 sepoys.  
 23d regt. N.I.—wounded, 1 havildar and 4 sepoys.  
 36th regt. N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 sepoys.  
 60th regt. N.I.—wounded, 1 ensign.  
 Names of the officers wounded—Capt. Smith, engineers; and Ens. Gella.  
 W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore,  
 Dec. 29, 1825.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the engineers were employed from the night of the 26th inst. (the date of my last despatch) until the morning of the 28th, in forming the approach to and constructing a battery bearing on the north face of the north-east angle of the town, at a distance of about 250 yards from the walls; and on the same afternoon the battery was armed with four 18-pounders and eight 24-pounders; last night a second parallel, connecting the two advanced batteries, was commenced, and is now completed.

The next work intended is to run a trench to the southward, and construct a battery, bearing on the curtain to the southward of the large northern bastion.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that on the evening of the 26th, a small party of the enemy's horse effected their escape from the west of the town. An attempt having been again made by about 200 horsemen, on the night of the 27th, they were attacked by our picquets, and nearly all either killed or taken prisoners. I regret to observe, that three officers were wounded on this occasion, though, otherwise, our loss was trivial.

Enclosed I transmit, for your Lordship's information, Brigadier General Sleight's report of the affair.

I have likewise the honour to inclose a return of the casualties in this army since the 26th inst., inclusive.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in the Army before Bhurtpore, from the 26th to 29th Dec. 1825, inclusive.

Camp, 30th Dec. 1825.

Horse artillery—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded 1 private.

H.M.'s 16th lancers—wounded, 3 private; missing, 1 private.

9th regt. light cavalry—wounded, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 sepoy.

Skinner's horse—wounded, 1 havildar.

Foot artillery—killed, 1 private, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 sepoy.

Sappers and miners—wounded, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 7 sepoys.

H.M.'s 50th regt.—wounded, 1 serjeant, 1 private.

21st N.I.—wounded, 3 sepoys.

31st N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy.

32d N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 naicks, 5 sepoys.

37th N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded 3 sepoys.

58th N.I.—wounded, 2 sepoys.

63d N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 naick, 4 sepoys.

Sirmoor detach.—wounded, 1 sepoy.

Names of Officers wounded.

9th regt. L.C.—Capt. Chambers, slightly; Capt. Palmer, severely; Lieut. Brooke, slightly.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

To Lieut. Col. Watson, Adjutant-General.

Camp, Murowara, 28th Dec. 1825.

Sir: For the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report, that about 250 of the enemy's horse left the Futtell

fund between eight and nine o'clock last night; and after feeling the picquets on Arrah road fell back under the wall of the fort until eleven o'clock, when they endeavoured to force their way by the Koomber road, and between the villages of Murwarra and Bussie. They were obliged to retire in the direction of the fort, with the loss of 30 or 40 men killed, 15 wounded, and 107 prisoners. Ten or twelve succeeded in forging their way through part of the camp.

I regret to add, Capt. Chambers, commanding the 9th light cavalry, with Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Brooke, have been wounded; Capt. Palmer severely, by sabre cuts on the arm and leg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. W. SLEIGH, Brig. Gen. commanding Cav.

The following additional particulars respecting the siege are from the Madras Courier of January 24:—

We are sorry to perceive that a sergeant, named Herbert, of the artillery, deserted to the enemy on the 27th, and that the effects of his treachery were very apparent on the following day, in the superior practice of the enemy's guns: he was twice seen pointing the guns of the fort against the post occupied by the Commander-in-chief's head-quarters. One of the shots struck a tree under which his Lordship's breakfast tent was pitched: and others killed two or three Europeans and some natives, who were standing close to the tent. Sergeant Herbert is described as an intrepid, clever man; and it is said he directs the enemy's guns, and does a great deal of mischief; but as he exposes himself greatly on the walls, it is hoped that some of the matchlock-men, who are on the look-out for him, will soon deprive the enemy of his very able assistance. We shall, however, be sorry if the ~~raja~~ is killed by our shot—such a death is far too good for him.

Private letters of the 31st ult. describe the rapid progress of our approaches and batteries: forty, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders had opened on the north-east curtain, and two mortar batteries on the citadel and palace. The enemy's works have been found to be exceedingly strong, and the walls are so solid, that they require an immense deal of battering.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated the 31st ult., giving the latest intelligence which has been received from Bhurtpore. It gives the exact state of our batteries, and of the situation of the enemy:—"The place cannot be taken with so much facility as was expected, so it has been found necessary to send to Agra for more heavy guns."

Following is also a letter from Allahabad, giving some valuable information. Our contemporary of the *Hurkaru*, to whom the latter letter is addressed, has much faith in the opinion of his correspondent, and anticipates tougher work than he had any idea of before:—

"Allahabad, Jan. 3, 1826.—You are under a very great mistake in stating that Bhurtpore will be easily taken, as the opinion of the best engineers is, that it is

is stronger than any place yet attacked in India; and it has more cannon, and well served also, on the enemy's side. It is expected they will defend themselves to the last. The army consists of 8,000 cavalry and 24,000 infantry. The artillery in camp, on the 23d ult., consisted of sixteen 24-pounders, twenty 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, twelve 8-inch howitzers, two 13-inch mortars, twelve 10-inch ditto, forty-six 8-inch ditto, thirty-four horse-artillery guns, and sixteen foot ditto. Ten more 18-pounders were sent for from Agra, on the 23d ult."

A very fortunate capture of grain, belonging to the Rajah, had been made, which had greatly reduced the price of that article in the camp. We are glad to learn that both Captains Forbes and Smith, of the engineers, are fast recovering.

\*\* We have inserted in our present number a sketch of the place, and of the positions of the different corps (referred to in the first of the preceding despatches from Lord Combermere), from a lithographic print executed in India.—*Ed. A. J.*

Just as this sheet was passing the press, a despatch from Bombay, dated February 4, brought by the *Lonach*, was received at the East-India House, announcing the fall of this fortress. It was taken by storm on the 18th January: the citadel surrendered at discretion the same evening. The usurper, Doorjun Sal, and his son, were prisoners, with the whole of their army. The official despatch contains no details of the loss sustained by the British troops; report states that it amounted to 500 men and 18 officers: but this must be mere conjecture, as the despatch, which appears to have been sent off in a hurry, includes no particulars beyond those above given.

The military operations against this celebrated fortress have thus occupied little more than five weeks since the British army appeared before it; and only twenty-five days since our artillery opened upon the walls.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Oct. 12. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. C. T. Wild, of a son.

19. At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. A. B. Benoist, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Joseph Oliver, Senior, sub-assist. on the great trigonometrical survey, of a son.

Dec. 21. Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a daughter.

— Mrs. P. M. David, of a daughter.

22. The lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., of Barasut, of a daughter.

29. Mrs. J. D'Crus, of a son.

30. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Barrowes, 45th N.I., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At Bareilly, H. S. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, to Amelia, eldest daughter of W. Cowell, Esq., civil service.

19. At Berhampore, Capt. C. D. Wilkinson, 28th regt. N.I., to Miss Beatty, only daughter of the late F. Beatty, Esq., R.N.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. D. Thomson, junior assistant in the lithographic press, and only son of D. Thomson, Esq., to Miss M. Farmer, of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. Kallonas to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. Battye, Esq., civil service.

— At Dacca, J. Cachick, Esq., to Miss D. C. Sarkies.

27. D. Batter, Esq., M.D., assist.surg. H.C.'s service, to Miss E. T. Morrison.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. White, of the ship *Sherburne*, to Miss E. D. Adams.

### DEATHS.

Dec. 10. At Kurnaul, Mr. M. Campbell, a native of Dublin, overseer of the Delhi canal.

12. At Meerut, F. M. Goad, daughter of the late M. T. Whish, Esq., civil service, aged four years.

— At Arracan, Assist.surg. Harrison, in medical charge of H.M.'s 54th regt.

15. At Hamperore, Fortnam Herbert, infant son of Lieut. Col. G. H. Gall, commanding 8th L.C.

22. The infant daughter of Mr. J. B. Cornelius.

23. At Moonghyr, the infant son of Mr. G. Collins, aged 11 months.

24. At Dinga Banga, Mr. D. A. Thomson, aged 24.

26. Mrs. L. Carrow, relict of the late Capt. Jean Carrow.

31. Mrs. Rosalie Linstedt, widow of the late Lieut. W. Linstedt, Bengal military establishment.

Jan. 1. In Chowringhee, H. M. Elliot, Esq., fourth son of the Right Hon. H. Elliot, late Governor of Port St. George.

2. Mrs. R. H. Money, relict of the late H. W. Money, Esq., aged 25.

Latelly, At Benoesien, Mrs. Banks, aged 45.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRIVERS AND DRAUGHT BULLOCKS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Sept. 23, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council has resolved that eight companies or karkanahs of drivers and draught bullocks, consisting of one darogah, four chowdries, eighty drivers, and one hundred and sixty draught bullocks each, shall be raised for the service of the European foot artillery under this presidency.

The drivers to be raised and organized under instructions which the commandant of artillery will receive from head-quarters; their height not being under five feet four inches, nor their age below 18 nor above 28 years.

The drivers and cattle to be under the general control of the senior officer of artillery wherever they may be stationed; but in special charge of the officers commanding the companies of foot artillery, to which they may be attached.

The drivers to be subject to the rules of military discipline, and to the articles of war:

war; and are not to be discharged from the service but under authority from headquarters. Those who may be disabled in the execution of their duty, or wounded in action, to be eligible to the pension list; and the families of drivers killed in action will be entitled to pensions, the same as the heirs of sepoys.

#### INTEREST ON ESTATES OF PERSONS DECEASED.

*Fort St. George, Dec. 19, 1825.*—Notice is hereby given, that no interest will be allowed, as heretofore, on cash deposited henceforward in the Hon. Company's treasury at Fort St. George, by order of the Supreme Court, on account of suits or the estates of persons who have died intestate.

Also, that from and after the 30th day of April 1826, interest will cease to be paid on all cash now so deposited on account of suits, excepting only such sums as it shall be certified to government by the Supreme Court at the expiration of that period cannot be invested without loss to the parties interested therein; on which sums the present rate of interest will continue to be allowed till they shall be repaid to the parties entitled to receive them.

The present rate of interest will also continue to be paid on all cash now deposited by order of the Supreme Court, on account of the estates of persons who have died intestate, until the same shall be paid out.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

#### AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 2, 1826.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that four extra regiments of native infantry shall be raised for the service of this presidency, is pleased to request that the officer commanding the army in chief will give the necessary orders for their immediate formation.

Each regiment to consist of ten companies of the same strength and establishments in all respects (excepting the European officers and subidar major) as a regiment of native infantry of the line.

Each regiment will be commanded by a captain commandant, with one adjutant, one quarter-master, interpreter, and paymaster, being subaltern officers.

The extra regiments will be raised at the following stations, viz. 1st extra regt. at Palamcottah; 2d extra regt. at Bangalore; 3d extra regt. at Cuddapah; 4th extra regt. at Ellore.

The Hon. the Governor in Council also directs, that the extra regts. shall be paid, clothed, and equipped in the same manner as the regular regts. of this establishment, and that the commanding officers and staff shall draw the same staff pay and al-

lowances as the officer commanding and the regimental commissioned staff of a regular regt. of native infantry.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all the regts. of native infantry (not on foreign service), including the four extra regts., shall be immediately recruited five additional men per company, making the establishment of those regts., each 950 privates.

The Hon. the Governor in Council also authorizes an addition of ten men and horses, with saddles and horse appointments complete, to the establishment of each troop of the 1st regt. of Light Cavalry, together with a further addition of 100 men and horses, with saddles and horse appointments complete, to be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to supply casualties in the squadrons of that regt. employed in Ava. These new levies to be recruited, trained, and organized with the detachment of the 1st regt. of Cavalry at Arcot, and to be borne on the strength of the troops composing that detachment until further orders.

#### LIEUT. GEN. BOWSER.

*Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 16, 1825.*—It is with feelings of attachment and regret, cheered by the pride of honourable recollections, that Lieut. Gen. Bowser, for the last time, addresses the army of Fort St. George.

The ties of more than half a century, during which he has had the honour of being associated in the interests of the officers and soldiers of that army, must necessarily be strong; and, in offering them the tribute of his sincere admiration, and the gage of his perfect regard and esteem, he can temper the painful feeling of permanent separation by the knowledge and recollection alone, that this gallant and distinguished army is at the very zenith of its glory and reputation, and that the same army which aided the exploits of a Coote, and witnessed the dawn of a Wellington's career, should, at this epoch, be proving itself equally zealous, devoted, and efficient in a new and unusual service, wherein the strong ties of caste, and prejudices of habits and customs, have vanished beneath the touch of discipline and attachment to the service, and that valour, which had hitherto been almost limited to the narrow confines of a country, has proved itself of general application wherever required or directed. With the proud consciousness of having shared the dangers and honours of such an army, and being the oldest soldier serving in India, Lieut. Gen. Bowser now bids his comrades a last, a heartfelt, and an affectionate farewell! acknowledging, with a grateful recollection, the zeal, ability, and public spirit by



which he has been aided in his duties by all the staff and departments, who are alike distinguished for a high military pride and ambition to maintain the distinguished reputation of the army in all its branches.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

*Nov. 10.* Mr. J. C. Scott, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

*17.* Mr. J. A. Casanajor, to officiate as resident in Mysore.

*24.* Mr. R. Paternoster, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

*Dec. 15.* Mr. E. Gordon, sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

*Jan. 12.* Mr. J. Dacre, third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for centre division.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, third member of Board of Revenue.

Mr. G. J. Waters, judge and criminal judge of Chittoor.

Mr. J. M. Macleod, Tamil translator to government.

Mr. James Thomas, deputy accountant general Military department.

Mr. F. Lascelles, register to Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for western division.

Mr. C. P. Brown, register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. Goldingham, deputy Tamil translator to government.

Mr. A. Freese, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate in northern division of Arcot.

*19.* Mr. J. Clulow, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. H. Williams, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

Mr. S. Crawford, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1825.—2d Europ. Regt.* Lieut. J. P. Puget to be adj., v. Stewart prom.

*Oct. 4.*—Maj. Gen. Sewell permitted to resign command of Mysore div. of army from date of his embarkation for Europe.

*Oct. 7.*—Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 32d N.I., to be town maj. of Fort St. George, v. Scott admitted to off-reckoning fund;—also to officiate as government agent at Chepauk.

*Oct. 11.*—*Cavalry.* Sen. Maj. T. H. S. Conway, from 8th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Macleod dec.; 22d May.

*11th N.I. Sen. Ens. S. Carr* to be Lieut., v. Bliscoe dec.; 26th Nov.

*Head-Quarters, Sept. 30.*—Assist.surg. G. B. Macdonell app. to 50th N.I., and Assist.surg. A. Ewart directed to place himself under gar. surg. of Bangalore.

*Oct. 1.*—Ens. T. G. Silver, 20th, removed at his own request to 16th N.I.

*Oct. 4.*—Surg. Sir T. Sevestre removed from 1st N.I. to 4th Bat. Artill.; and Assist.surg. T. Thomson from 29th to 1st N.I.

*Oct. 9.*—*Removals.* Col. Maj. Gen. H. Webber from 43d to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. M. E. Pereira from latter to former. Lieut. Col. T. Stewart from 43d to 32d N.I., and Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, from latter to former. Lieut. Col. T. Webster from 1st to 10th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Nixon from latter to former.

*Oct. 14.*—*5th Madras Brigade* (1st and 32d regt. N.I. under embarkation from Ava), Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 3d N.I., to command; Capt. H. Wiggins, 36th N.I., doing duty in Ava, to be brig. maj.; and Capt. H. Smith, 1st N.I., to act as brig. maj. until Capt. Wiggins joins.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st, Lieut. J. Drever, 19th, and Ens. J. Rickards, 21st, to join and embark with left wing of 32d N.I.

Assist.surg. F. Miller directed to place himself under orders of staff surgeon with field force in Doonab.

*Oct. 17.*—Brev. Capt. F. H. M. Wheeler, 30th N.I., to be 2d in command of 1st bat. pioneers, v. Shaw resigned.

*Oct. 20.*—Lieut. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., app. to 1st bat. pioneers.

*Fort St. George, Oct. 14.*—4th L.C. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Logan to be capt., and Sen. Corn. W. P. Deas to be Lieut., v. Woolf dec.; 30th Sept.

*Artillery.* Sen. 1st-Lieut. F. Blundell to be capt., v. Lamb dec.; 31st Aug.

*Oct. 14.*—Lieut. J. Johnstone, 3d N.I., to be a temp. sub-assist. com. gen.

*4th L.C. Sen. Capt. J. J. Meredith* to be maj., from 17th Feb., in suc. to Gillespie prom.; Sen. Lieut. D. Macleod to be capt., and Sen. Corn. E. W. Ravenscroft to be lieut. from 26th May, v. Bridges dec.

*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. G. Maunsell, from 5th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., v. Wissett dec.; 4th Oct.

*5th N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Guille* to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (Br. Capt.) J. G. Mitford to be capt., and Sen. Ens. A. Mackenzie to be lieut., in suc. to Maunsell prom.; 4th Oct.

*Oct. 21.*—Mr. E. N. Freeman admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

*Oct. 25.*—Maj. Gen. Sir T. Pritzler to command Mysore division of army.

*Oct. 28.*—Lieut. D. Babinington to be adj. to 17th N.I., v. Fullerton resigned.

Lieut. J. A. Russell to be adj. to 32d N.I., v. Rowlandson permitted to return to Europe.

Assist.surg. W. K. Hay to be gar. assist. surg. of Vellore, v. Wilson dec.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 23.*—Capt. J. C. Stedman, 34th, to do duty with 32d N.I. under orders for foreign service.

*Oct. 24.*—Lieut. A. M'Leod, 5th, to do duty with 1st L.C., under orders for foreign service; Lieut. J. C. Glover, 13th, to do duty with 12th N.I., ditto; Lieut. T. Stockwell, 28th, to do duty with 32d N.I., ditto; and Ens. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th, to do duty with 32d N.I., ditto.

*Nov. 1.*—Ens. C. J. Farran to do duty 33d N.I.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 1.*—Lieut. W. Milnes, 7th L.C., to be adj. to hon. Governor's Body Guard.

Assist. Commissary E. Atkinson to be a dep. com. of ordnance.

Capt. J. Dalgaurns, 19th N.I., permitted to enter service of Rajah of Nagpoor as commandant of Nagpoor Brigade.

Assist.surg. Thornton permitted to accept employment in service of Rajah of Nagpoor.

Capt. H. W. White, 7th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. gen.; and Capt. J. Ker, 33d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Madras troops in Ava; from 31st March.

*Nov. 4.*—Capt. J. Chisholme, of artil., to be dep. com. of stores with light field div. of Hyderabad Subsid. Force at Jaulnah, v. Whynnyates, resigned.

*23d L. Inf.* Lieut. W. D. Barclay to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., from 30th Sept., v. Gibb permitted to return to Europe. Lieut. D. Kinlock to be adj. from 30th Sept., v. Barclay.

*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. T. Maclean, M. R. Taynton, E. Wardroper, and J. T. Philipps, for inf., and prom. to ensigns.

*Nov. 8.*—Lieut. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I., to be an assist. surveyor of 2d class.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, of inf., permitted to place his service at disposal of government of Fort Cornwallis.

*Nov. 11.*—Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d L.C., to act as brigade maj. to troops in northern div. of army, during absence of Capt. Jones.

*3d L.C. Lieut. B. A. Langley* to act as adj. during employment of Lieut. Brodie on other duty.

*4th L.C. Lieut. W. Sinclair* to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Macleod prom. Lieut. T. Anderson to be adj., v. Sinclair.

24th N.I. Ens. J. Gordon to be adj., v. Boldero resigned.

51st N.I. Lieut. O. St. John to be qu. mast., interp. and paym., v. Ruddiman resigned.

Ordinance Dep. Assist. Com. D. Hooker to be dep. com. at Quilon, v. Bredin dec. Dep. Assist. Com. G. Gibson to be Assist. com., and attached to arsenal of Fort St. George, v. Hooker.—Tr. Qu. Mast. B. Henderson, 1st brig. Horse Artill., to be dep. assist. com. at Visagapatam, v. Gibson.

Lieut. Col. G. Cadell, of Inf., to be dep. adj. gen. of army, v. Snow; Capt. B. R. Hitchens, 7th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Cadell; and Capt. H. P. Kelghly, 3d L.C., to act as assist. adj. gen. during absence of Capt. Hitchens.—Lieut. T. Thomson, 36th N.I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. during employment of Capt. Kelghly.—Lieut. E. Dyer, 46th N.I., to be assist. in adj. gen.'s departm., v. Hitchens.

Capt. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., to be post-master to field force in Dooab.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. C. Herbert to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. J. H. Winbolt to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Beaver to be lieut., in suc. to Mansell prom.; 4th Oct.

Surg. J. Macleod to have medical charge of Male Asylum and of Police.—Assist. surg. Lawder to have medical charge of Black Town and gaols, and of Nat. Inf.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 8.—Removals of Lieut. Cols. G. Maunsell (late prom.), to 10th N.I.; A. Fair, from 16th to 16th do.; T. Webster, from 16th to 5th do.; and H. Durand, from 5th to 30th do.

Nov. 9.—Removals and Postings of Assist. Surgs. J. R. Alexander from 45th N.I., to B. troop 1st brig. horse artill.; D. Falconer from 1st brig. horse artill., to C. troop 2d brig. ditto; W. M. Sutherland to 48th N.I.; A. Warrant to 21st do.; Q. Jamieson to 6th do.; P. Miller to 5th do.; G. W. Schenman to 45th do.; W. G. Owen to 24th do.; T. Taplin to 36th do.

Cavalry. Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir T. Dallas removed from 4th to 5th regt.; and Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir J. Doveton from latter to former.—Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway (late prom.) posted to 5th L.C.

Fort St. George, Nov. 15.—Lieut. T. B. Chalou, 33d N.I., to be qu. mast., interp., and paym. to Inf. Recruiting Depot at Wallajahbad, v. Woodfall proceeding on foreign service.

Maj. Gen. Jasper Nicolls to command northern division of army.—Lieut. Col. D. C. Kenny to command northern division until further orders, v. Hawker.

Nov. 22.—Capt. W. T. Drewry, of eng., to be superintend. engineer with Nagpoor Subsid. Force.—Lieut. C. E. Falter to officiate as superintend. engineer at Jaulnah under directions of Capt. Drewry.

36th N.I. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., during absence of Lieut. Thomson on other duty.—T. R. Barton to act as adj.

Capt. R. Butler, 21st N.I., incapacitated for resuming his place in regular army until pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known, he not having reported his return until more than five years from date of his furlough.

Artillery. Sen. Capt. J. G. Bonner to be maj., and Sen. 1st-Lieut. J. Wynch to be capt., v. Wilkinson dec.; 13th Nov.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 14.—Cadets appointed to do duty. Ens. T. Maclean, E. N. Freeman, and M. R. Taynton, with 33d N.I.; E. Wardroper with 21st do.; and J. T. Philpot with 24th do.

Nov. 23.—Ens. J. Dickson, 50th N.I., app. to rifle corps.

Removals and postings in Artillery. Maj. W. Morrison from 1st horse brig. to 1st bat. artill.; Maj. W. Cullen from 2d do. to 3d do.; Maj. J. H. Frith from 3d bat. artill. to 1st horse brig.; Maj. J. G. Bonner (late prom.) to 1st do.; Capt. J. Wynch (do.), 4th bat. artill.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25.—22d N.I. Sen. Ens. A. T. Bridge to be lieut., v. Whitlock dec.; 18th Oct. 40th N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Br. Capt.) J. Wright to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. P. Cameron to be lieut., v. Casslet dec.; 14th Nov.

To be Brov. Capt. Lieut. J. MacCarthy, 24th, and J. Kerr, 33d N.I.

Mr. C. Jameson admitted an assist. surg. Assist. surg. J. Smith app. to Zillah of Combaconum, v. Stevenson dec.

Nov. 20.—10th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. Sinclair to be lieut., v. Brett dec.; 25th Oct.

Dec. 2.—7th L.C. Lieut. A. W. Lawrence to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Watkins resigned.

15th N.I. Lieut. C. A. Browne to be adj., v. Bishop permitted to return to Europe; and Lieut. J. E. Chauvel to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Browne.

Lieut. F. W. Fairbrass, 17th N.I., to be adj. to Inf. Recruiting Depot, v. Browne.

40th N.I. Lieut. C. Wilford to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Wright prom.; and Lieut. G. H. Harper to be adj., v. Wilford.

Lieut. Yalland, of artill., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident of Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 5.—Capt. D. Walker removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and Capt. R. J. Marr from latter to former.

Removals in Artillery. Maj. Gen. and Col. R. Bell from 2d horse brigade to 4th bat., and Col. Sir J. Sinclair from latter to former; Capt. W. T. Brett from 4th to 2d bat.; Capt. A. Crawford from 2d to 3d bat.; Capt. H. Gregory from 3d to 2d bat.; Capt. F. Blundell from 2d to 3d bat.; 1st-Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe from 3d to 2d horse brig.; and 2d-Lieut. J. Maitland from 2d bat. to 1st horse brigade.

Dec. 6.—Assist. surgs. W. M. Sutherland removed from 48th to 36th N.I., and T. Taplin from latter to former.

Fort St. George, Dec. 6.—Capt. J. Nash, 42d N.I., to act as brig. maj. to centre div. of army, v. Shawe proceeding on foreign service.

Dec. 9.—5th N.I. Lieut. T. Perrier to be adj., v. Winbolt prom.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. J. C. Paterson, of artill., readmitted on estab. from 18th Nov.

Dec. 16.—Capt. J. T. Hammond, 22d Nov., to be a surveyor of 1st class in survey branch of qu. mast. gen.'s dep. with Madras troops in Ava, from 1st Nov.

Engineers. Sen. Maj. W. Gerrard to be lieut. col., and Sen. Capt. R. E. Milbourne to be maj., v. Cleghorn dec., 7th June. Sen. 1st-Lieut. A. Lawe to be capt., v. Proby dec.; 9th Aug.

Dec. 20.—23d N.I. Sen. Ens. H. T. Ogilvie to be lieut., v. Perks dec.; 16th Dec.

25th N.I. Sen. Ens. C. A. Roberts to be lieut., v. Menardiere discharged; 9th Dec.

Capt. D. Allan, 2d L.C., transf. to Inv. estab. Corn. G. T. Rishworth, 5th L.C., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

His Majesty's Bracet. Maj. Gens. Sir T. Dallas, A. Cuppage, A. Dyer, C. Corner, T. Clarke, J. Cuppage, and C. Rumley, to be lieut. generals.—Cols. J. Leith, F. Pierce, and W. H. Hewitt, to maj. gens.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell to be col.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9.—Ens. F. W. Hoffman removed from 12th to 10th N.I.; and Ens. J. F. Elliot from 17th to 10th N.I.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. Col. V. Blacker removed from 7th to 5th L.C., and Lieut. Col. W. Dickson posted to 7th L.C.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. J. P. Woodward, 9th N.I., app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Milne proceeded to Europe. Lieut. J. Aldritt removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery.

Dec. 24.—Capt. D. Allan app. to 2d nat. vet. bat. at Cuddalore.

Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—Maj. R. E. Milbourne, of eng., to be acting chief engineer with a seat at Military Board.

Capt. D. Sim, of eng., to be inspector general of civil estimates.

Dec. 23.—Maj. Gen. Hall to have command of southern division of army.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Hewitt, placed on general staff of army of Fort St. George, and appointed to command troops in ceded districts.

Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, of inf., to be judge adv. gen. of army, v. Leith prom.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart, of inf. to act as judge adv. gen. during absence of Lieut. Col. Nixon on foreign service.

Artillery. Lieut. J. Aldritt to be qu. mast. interp. and paym. to 1st bat., v. Blundell prom. Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to be adj. to 2d bat., v. Aldritt. Lieut. G. Middlecoat to act as adj. to 2d bat. during absence of Lieut. Bell on foreign service.

Capt. F. Blundell, of artil., to act as commissary of stores at Cannanore, during absence of Capt. Brett.

25th N.I. Lieut. J. Mann to be adj., v. Sparrow permitted to return to Europe.

2d L.C. Sen. Lieut. Brov. Capt. J. Morrison to be capt., and Sen. Corn. W. T. Boddam to be lieut., v. Allan inval. 21st Dec.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie to be lieut. col. com., v. Macdowall killed in action; 17th Nov. Sen. Maj. J. Ford, from 2d regt., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Mackenzie prom.; date 17th Nov.

2d N.I. Sen. Capt. E. Osborn to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. W. Prescott to be capt.; and Sen. Ens. J. H. B. Coughdon, to be lieut. in suc. to Ford prom.; 17th Nov.

35th N.I. Sen. Ens. P. Oliphant to be lieut., v. Rankin dead; 18th Nov.

48th N.I. Sen. Lieut. A. A. Mussita to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Gordon to be lieut., v. Tagg dec.; 14th Dec.

Capt. J. A. Condell, 31st L. Inf., re-admitted on estab. from 20th Oct.

Lieut. W. D. Harlington, 3d L.C., and Lieut. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., permitted to place their services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 2.—Artillery. Sen. First Lieut. W. Brooke to be capt., v. Lewis dec.; 19th Dec.

10th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. R. Fennel to be lieut., v. Tranchell dec.; 8th Dec.

Sen. Ens. F. W. Hoffman and J. F. Elliot to be lieuts., to complete establishment, v. Pitcairn and Wight dec.; 9th Dec.

Lieut. W. Carruthers, 8th N.I., transf. to inv. estab.

Lieut. C. Leslie, 31st L. Inf., placed on pension estab.

Capt. J. Smith, 2d L.C., re-admitted on estab. from 10th Nov.

## FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 4. Maj. C. Elphinstone, 20th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Scott, 43d N.I., for health.—5. Lieut. Col. T. Webster, 1st N.I., for health.—11. Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. W. Nicolay, 28th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. M. J. Rowlandsen, 32d N.I., for health.—Surg. W. Horsman, superintend. surg., centre div., for health.—25. Assist. surg. J. B. Preston, for health (via Bombay).—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie, of inf., on furlough.—Lieut. A. Grant, 6th L.C., for health.—22. Ens. J. Sinclair, 16th N.I., for health.—29. Lieut. T. Sewell, 50th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. A. Bishop, 18th N.I., on furlough.—Dec. 6. Capt. W. Greaves, 8th L.C., for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. F. A. Clarke, 6th N.I., for health.—9. Maj. W. B. Surry, 41st N.I., for health.—Capt. T. R. C. Mansell, 48th N.I., for health.—13. Assist. surg. J. Shuter, for health.—20. Assist. surg. J. Brown, for health.—Lieut. A. Milne, 9th N.I., for health.—Jan. 2. Corn. H. Welsh, attached to 1st L.C., for health.—Ens. J. D. Oliver, 6th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Hunter, 28th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 18. Assist. surg. Haslewood, for two months.—28. Lieut. Armstrong, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., for twelve months, for health (eventually to Cape of Good Hope).—Dec. 2. Capt. W. T. Brett, com. of stores at Cannanore, for six months, for health.—23. Lieut. G. Hammond, 80th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 7. Maj. R. Parker, 3d L.C., for twelve months, for health (via Bombay).

Cancelled.—Col. T. Boles, to Europe.—Maj. R. Parker to Cape of Good Hope.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GASTIES.

*The Turf*.—The race dinner will be given on Monday the 16th instant; the ageing and measuring of the horses, and entering for the first and second maidens, will take place at sun-rise, at the race-stand, on the same day. The races commence on Thursday the 12th. The weather is delightful, and the stand will no doubt be visited by a large proportion of the society, to witness the cheering and busy scene always presented on these occasions. The other days of running will be, Monday the 23d instant; Thursday the 26th; Monday the 30th; and Thursday the 2d of February. The race ball will take place on Friday the 3d of February.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 12.*]

*Monthly Subscription Assembly*.—Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of Monday evening, the Public Rooms were crowded with nearly all the beauty and fashion of Madras, the Mount, and Palaveram. The amusements of the evening were enjoyed as usual with great vivacity, and the dancers were so numerous that the ball-room was insufficient to afford space for the movements of the various quadrille sets that were formed in the early part of the evening—an extra set was therefore formed in the receiving-room. The happy party did not separate until past two o'clock the following morning.—[*Mad. Cour. Dec. 9.*]

*The Public Assembly* on Monday evening, though not so crowded as usual, was very well attended; and the dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 12.*]

### THE GOVERNOR.

We understand that the Governor, Lady Munro and family, intend going to Guindy this evening, to reside there some time. The Governor will be at the Government House to breakfast on Tuesdays and Fridays; but will be happy to see gentlemen who may choose to go up to Guindy on any other day, the same as formerly.—[*Ibid. Jan. 10.*]

### THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Letters have been received from Calcutta, stating that the Lord Bishop was expected to embark for this place in the ship *Bussorah Merchant* about the 15th of January; and that his lordship would hold a confirmation and visitation on the 14th and 16th of February.—[*Ibid.*]

### TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

The following letter appears in the *Madras Government Gazette*, January 10. Several of the private communications from Bhurtpore, which appear in other papers,

papers, contain similar tributes to the zeal and ardour of the sepoy.

"I am this moment arrived from Palaveram, and trust this will reach you in sufficient time for insertion in your next paper. I have perused with delight the accounts descriptive of the enterprising feeling manifested by our gallant sepoys at this momentous period; but till within the last few days I have never witnessed the military enthusiasm, the ardour for glory, or the zeal for honour, which native troops about to embark for foreign service exhibit. I was happily present when the\* — regt. (which has lately reached the above station) received intimation of its destined embarkation for Rangoon, and it was truly gratifying to my feelings to observe the simultaneous expression of heartfelt satisfaction from every rank on the corps being selected to add to the intrepid army now employed against the Burmese; not a dissenting voice attempted to impede the orders or wishes of the authority which nominated them for service; every man appeared anxious to acquire fame, and to support that character which the regiment has already obtained. The possession of such feelings must be a guarantee for the most exemplary conduct, and must tend to make the whole corps tenacious of preserving its unsullied reputation.

"A CORRESPONDENT."

"Madras, 3d Jan. 1826."

#### MADRAS RACES.

The horses for the Maidens on Thursday are:

##### First Maiden.

Mr. George's G. A. H. *Schoolboy*.  
Mr. Vernon's G. A. H. *Dolphin*.  
Mr. Fox's . . . B. A. H. *Wandering Willie*.

##### Second Maiden.

Capt. R. Hugh's B. A. H. *Envoy*.  
Mr. Vernon's . . G. A. H. *Dapple*.  
Capt. Looney's, B. A. H. *Sinbad*.  
Mr. Fox's . . . B. A. H. *Stingo*.  
Mr. Seymour's . . B. A. H. *Sly Boots*.

Both these purses are likely to be well contested.

There are three challengers of the *Abercromby Cup* this year. The best horses on the course will contend for it: the famous *Orelia*, who won the second maiden in 1823 in such gallant style, will it is understood start for the cup; but he is advised to look well after our old acquaintance *Andrew*—who perhaps will be found still to have a gallop left in him. The cup is challenged by Capt. O'Neil, Col. O'Kelly, and Capt. R. Hugh.

It will be seen by the following notice,

\* The 36th must be the regiment alluded to by our correspondent.

that besides an addition to the third day, a sixth day of running has been added to the sport, and that the race ball has in consequence been postponed to Monday, the 6th of February.

*Madras Spring Meeting.*—The committee for the management of the races have pleasure in announcing the following additional sport for the spring meeting:

*Third day, Thursday, 26th Jan.*—A plate of 400 rupees from the fund, with 50 rupees each subscriber P. P. to be added, for Arab and country bred horses, mares, and geldings, untrained, and that have not been exercised on any course, or in any way put in training before the first day of the meeting. Once round the course, carrying nine stone. A free course. No allowance to mares and geldings. Four subscribers or no race.

*Sixth day, Saturday, 4th Feb.*—A sweepstakes for all Arab horses, 500 rupees each subscriber, P. P. Two miles. Winners before the meeting of 1826 to carry 8st. 12lbs. Horses that never won before 1826 to carry 8st. 6lbs. To close on the 18th January.

A sweepstakes for all Arab horses, excepting Andrew and Orelia. 500 rupees each subscriber. Half forfeit. Once round the course and a distance, carrying 8st. 5lbs. To close on the 18th January.

In consequence of the arrangement for an extra or sixth day's sport, the committee request to notify to the subscribers to the races, that the race-ball is postponed till Monday evening, the 6th Feb.—[*Madras Gov. Gaz. Jan. 17.*]

#### NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Gholam Mahomed Ghous, only son of his late Highness Auzum Jah Bhauder, was on the 23d Dec. proclaimed successor to his deceased father in the rank and title of Nabob Subahdar of the Carnatic.

During the minority of the Nabob, the affairs of the Durbar will be conducted by His Highness Azeem Jah Bhauder, brother of the late Nabob, with the title of Naib-i-Mooktar.

#### THE WEATHER.

According to a Register published in the *Madras Gazette*, the greatest height of the thermometer in August, on the Neelgherry Hills, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, was 63°; the least 54°. In September the greatest height was 62°, and the least 49°. The fall of rain in August having been 12.5 inches; in Sept. 3.4.

At Madras, the greatest height of the thermometer in August was 95°, the least 80°; and fall of rain 7.7 inches. In September the greatest height was 94.8°, the least 81°, and fall of rain 3.5 inches.

ACCOM-

### ACCOMMODATION FOR INVALIDS ON THE NEELGHERRIES.

We are happy to have it in our power to state (and the information is derived from good authority) that Government has the providing of quarters on the Neelgherry Hills, on a limited scale, for the accommodation of invalids, in contemplation; and we hope at no distant period to be enabled to congratulate our readers on the realization of this desired event.—[*Mad. Gaz. Jan. 19.*

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

Dec. 20. *Norfolk*, Greig, from Port Jackson.—31. *David Scott*, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—Jan. 11. *Melish*, Cole, and *Guliford*, Johnson, from Calcutta.

### Departures.

Jan. 7. *Woodford*, Chapman, for London.—8. *Norfolk*, Greig, for Calcutta.—9. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for London.—17. *Melish*, Cole, for London.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Wright, 40th N.I., of a daughter.  
29. At Madure, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., of a daughter.  
30. At Bangalore, the lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.  
Dec. 7. The lady of W. S. Binny, Esq., of a son.  
— At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.  
13. At Vellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.  
19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Codrington, 46th N.I., of a daughter.  
24. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I., of a daughter.  
27. The lady of Capt. Moberly, dep. sec. mil. board, of a son.  
Jan. 1. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dods, of a daughter.  
2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brigade Maj. Macneill, of a son.  
9. Mrs. Wm. F. Gepp, of a still-born child.  
12. At Negapatam, the lady of Mr. J. M. Muhldorf, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19. At St. George's Church, Capt. R. S. Wilson, fort adj. of Fort St. George, to Catherine Alicia, fourth daughter of J. Ewart, Esq.  
20. At Palamcottah, Ens. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., to Miss J. A. Lutter.  
27. At Vellore, Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th regt. N.I., to Harriet Thompson, fourth daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq., of the Medical Board.  
Jan. 5. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. Middlecoat, artillery, to Miss Hampton.  
9. At Mysore, Mr. W. King, of the Residency Office, to Arabella Jane, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Fernier, of the Revenue Board.  
13. At the Scotch Church, Mr. R. H. Kerr to Miss Frances Leary.  
*Lastly.* At Pulicat, the Rev. Mr. Winclair to Miss C. Odam, daughter of M. Odam, Esq., late resident of that station.

### DEATHS.

Oct. 17. At Promé, Lieut. C. J. Whitlock, aged 23.  
Nov. 11. At Paunguli, on the road to Hyderabad, Major Johnson Wilkinson, of the 1st bat. art.  
Dec. 8. At Palamcottah, Theodosia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rhenus, aged one year.

12. At Arracan, Asist.-surg. Harrison, in medical charge of H.M.'s 54th regt.  
13. At Kamptee, Capt. James Tagg, 46th regt. M.N.I., aged 43.  
16. At Wallajahbad, John Anthony, infant son of Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I.  
18. At Royapootam, Harriet Lydia, daughter of the Rev. J. Kindlinger.  
20. At Anantapoor, G. R. Gosling, Esq., acting head assist. to collector and magistrate of Bellary.  
21. At Belgaum, George Richards, infant son of Capt. John Taylor, 4th L.C.  
28. At Bangalore, Asist.-surg. A. Ewart.  
— In Black Town, Mr. B. Careless, aged 64.  
29. At Colapore, in the southern Mahratta country, Lieut. W. Lewis, 4th regt. L.C.  
Jan. 1. At Cochín, of dropsy, George Miles, Esq., of Surrey, formerly a captain in the Travancore service.  
3. At New Town, aged 74, Mrs. Jane Case.  
6. At Visagapatam, Capt. T. Bennet, of the Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.  
*Lastly.* At the Residency, Hyderabad, Lieut. F. Kelso, H.M.'s 13th regt. light drags, youngest son of Col. Kelso, of Dalkeith, in Ayrshire.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### STAFF ALLOWANCES.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 1825.*—It having been deemed expedient to revise the Orders of Government, under dates the 14th September and 1st March last, relative to the pay and allowances of the army, with reference to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors on that subject, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that officers under the rank of Colonel-commandant in command of corps, shall not be considered entitled to full hatta, except on field service, at a field station, or when sanctioned by the regulations for the officers and men immediately under their command.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been also pleased to resolve, that when officers in command of corps are detached from them on duty, they shall not be entitled to the regimental staff allowance during their absence, it appearing to be the intention of the Hon. Court that this allowance shall be received by the officer only who is in the actual command.

The case of an officer who may be specially selected for any particular duty, and who, under the above order, forfeits the regimental staff allowance, will of course be taken into the consideration of government.

The 22d article of the Government Orders of the 28th of August 1823, in as far as it relates to officers in command of corps, is hereby annulled.

These orders to have effect from the end of the present month.

#### MUTINIES ON BOARD FREE-TRADERS.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish

publish the following copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of H. M.'s forces, and is pleased to direct that the rules therein prescribed be considered applicable in cases of the embarkation of invalids of the Hon. Company's service, in common with those of his Majesty's service. The arms and ammunition in charge of the Hon. Company's invalids will be made over on their arrival in England to the orders of the hon. Court of Directors.

"Horse Guards, 23d June 1825.

"Sir: It having been represented to the Commander-in-chief that considerable inconvenience as well as danger has arisen from the frequent occurrence of mutinies on board the free-traders coming from India to this country, I have received his Royal Highness's commands to direct that on all future occasions, when invalids are embarked on board of these vessels for England, that each man should be provided with a pistol and sabre for defence, and that the requisite quantity of pistol ammunition should be embarked at the same time.

"It will be understood that the charge of this ammunition will be confided to the immediate care of the captain of the ships, with instructions to secure it where it shall be inaccessible to any of the crew; so that upon a mutiny breaking out, it will be easy to protect the magazine with the sabres, and to serve out a sufficient portion to each invalid.

"Care will be taken that the arms furnished on these occasions are received into stores on the arrival of the ships in this country, and returned to Bombay by the first detachment proceeding to that Presidency. I have, &c.

(Signed) "H. TORRENS, A. G.

"To General Officer commanding at Bombay."

#### CLERICAL DUTIES.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 9, 1825.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that whenever European troops are employed, either on field service or at stations, where there may be no chaplain, commanding officers are to direct the brigade major, or other staff officers of each brigade or station, or the officer of the day with each European corps, to perform clerical duties when requisite, without any separate or distinct appointment being made.

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1825.*—With the view to relieve the estates of deceased officers from the loss to which they are liable in the remittance of the proceeds thereof from subordinate stations to the presidency by private bills, the hon.

the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the G. O. by Government of 19th July last, to authorize such remittances being made through the military paymaster, by a bill on the military accountant; the estates in question being of course liable to the fixed exchange on the local currencies as issued to the troops.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### PUBLIC WORKS.

In a former number we adverted to the timely precautions that had been adopted by Government to mitigate the threatened distress from want of water, of which the state of the public wells and tanks, caused by an almost total failure of the last monsoon, justified alarming apprehensions. In the measures which were sanctioned for the attainment of that object, the views of the Government were not confined to the relief of the immediate exigency, but were prospectively extended to an ascertainment of what were the resources of the island, and in guarding against the recurrence of a scarcity of water, by enlarging and deepening the different reservoirs. Three-fifths of the public wells, and all the tanks, had become dry before the month of April, all of which were deepened and improved, and about thirty wells, that had been filled up for years past, from not being required in ordinary seasons, and from being incommmodiously situated, were re-opened. Temporary wells were also sunk, and new permanent ones constructed in various parts of the island, and, in fact, every measure was adopted that was likely to assist in securing the community from a failure of one of the most necessary articles of life; and we firmly believe that had Government not taken the timely steps that were pursued, much distress and misery would have prevailed.

Out of those works, which have been nearly completed at the expense of government, it may be noticed, that few of the old, and most of the new, Esplanade wells alone continued to afford a supply of water during the latter part of the fair season,—to these, and these only, the inhabitants of the town resorted in crowds, by night as well as by day, for water for almost all purposes, which caused the price of this article (at all times a vendible commodity throughout the greater part of the city) to rise from eight to twenty-four reas per chatty of about five gallons; the unbuilt wells in more distant situations having afforded to the last a supply that went greatly to relieve the distress elsewhere experienced.

To the liberality of Government the public is also indebted for a contribution last year of 20,000 rupees, for completing on

on an enlarged scale the Byculla tank, in which there is, for the first time, a body of water apparently sufficient, not only for supplying the increased demands about to be made on it in that neighbourhood, but to justify the expectation that this central and spacious reservoir may be rendered subservient to more extended purposes of general amelioration.

The less useful from their situation, though more costly works of a like nature, that have been constructed within the same period, by the liberality of private individuals, are, the Breach and Sion tanks, the former a charitable donation by Tool-sidass Gopallass, upon which he has expended 60,000 rupees; the latter by Tool-sidass Callianjee, on which he has expended 20,000 rupees; in the advantages of which, however, from the dhurru-sallas with which they are to be surrounded, it is to be apprehended, that the Hindoo portion of the community will chiefly, if not exclusively, participate. One point has been satisfactorily put to rest by the experience of last season, which is, that though distress may be felt from a failure of the monsoon, from the distance to which individuals must resort to obtain water, yet the esplanade may be depended upon as an inexhaustible source of supply, good water being found at the depth of ten feet. Independent of that resource, many of the families laid in a stock of water, and supplied themselves from the islands in the harbour of Bombay.—[*Bom. Cour.*]

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the friends of the Church Missionary Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. Sir C. H. Chambers took the chair, and the business commenced with the reading of a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, expressing his cordial approbation of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, and the gratification he had felt in witnessing the labours of its missionaries, in different parts of India, and in the Island of Ceylon.

Sir C. H. Chambers then gave some account of the early exertions of the friends of missions, in India, in which some nearly related to himself had taken a warm interest. He stated his knowledge of the cordial attachment to the Church of England felt by those with whom the Society originated, and by whom its affairs are conducted.

The report of the corresponding committee of the society was then read, from which it appeared that the society has supported several schools, in which natives are taught to read the Scriptures, together with other branches of useful knowledge.

The institution has received considerable support from the liberality of the society of this presidency. This support had

afforded considerable assistance in defraying the expenses incurred in Bombay, but the contributions of the liberal individuals of this presidency are earnestly solicited, as two missionaries are expected from the parent society. The society hope that in a little time an intelligent and pious female will be sent out to undertake the education of native females; and should this be the case, there is no doubt that the ladies of this presidency will support such a benevolent work, with as much zeal and liberality as has been evinced by the ladies of Calcutta.

The affairs of the society have hitherto been conducted by a corresponding committee, but they now, of course, pass into the hands of the newly organized institution.—[*Bom. Cour. Dec. 3.*]

#### PERSIAN EMBASSY.

By a native correspondent we have been informed that an embassy is in progress from the Persian court to our supreme government. The person appointed is said to be the king's brother-in-law, Mahommed Mehedy Khan Mazenderance, with a suit of three hundred attendants. From the rank and consequence attached to this mission, it is conjectured to be on matters of great importance.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 28.*]

#### NEW LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

On Tuesday last, the anniversary of St. John, a lodge of freemasons was opened in due form here, under a regular warrant of constitution from the grand lodge of England. After the business of the evening was finished, the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Cressleman, the tavern-keeper, and the evening was spent with that harmony and hilarity ever attendant on the meetings of the fraternity.—[*Ibid. Dec. 31.*]

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

In beginning a register of 1826, we used to remind our readers, that some eight or ten months since, we ventured to prognosticate a rapid improvement in the opulence and importance of this our goodly island—subsequent appearances have amply answered our expectations, and to the utmost that time could permit, have fulfilled the prophecy. The population has increased, as though Cadmus had scattered dragons' teeth—mercantile houses have multiplied—charities have been founded, and each succeeding day has produced something towards convenience or ornament. The public tanks have been enlarged so as to ensure a constant supply of water; the ways into the fort have been elegantly lighted; the esplanade has been levelled and cleared; roads have been made, and edifices have risen, designed with

with architectural taste, and executed with masonic skill, which perhaps is the strongest evidence of a flourishing state. From the earliest periods, of which the ravaging hand of time has left us any trace, masonry has marked the rise of prosperity, in every country where it has been enjoyed—without it, men would have remained, as to comforts, on a level with the beasts of the field, history little better than traditionary romance; the peaceful arts from which commerce has risen, could scarcely have existed, and the fame of conquest, must have perished with the leaf which crowned it, or on which it was registered. So sensible have the wisest potentates and legislators been, of the great importance attached to this invaluable science, that masons have ever been honoured and encouraged, as the indispensable agents of prosperity and the recorders of virtue. We therefore congratulate the inhabitants of Bombay, not only on the improvement of buildings, but also on a union of a zealous masonic fraternity, in establishing the Benevolent lodge on the 27th of December, when with the usual solemnities, a number of friends to this highly respectable and ancient society were admitted *free and accepted masons*; after which, mirth presided at the cheerful board while a brother remained to hail the coming morn.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan. 4.*

#### RUNJEET SINGH.

The reports lately in circulation, regarding Runjeet Singh, appear to have been correct as to warlike preparations, but far otherwise with respect to his intentions and the destination of his army, for which, by the latest accounts, it seems he had marked out a route towards the west, by the construction of a bridge over the Indus, the camp being at Rotas, a place on the east side of that river, and to the N.N.W. of Lahore. Particulars are not stated, nor is the immediate object mentioned, but from some proceedings on the part of Persia, there is little doubt that the Raja of the Punjab finds active operations necessary for the support of his friendly neighbours, and the security of his own interests on the western frontier.

The town of Herat, a place of considerable wealth and importance, which stands on the high road from Persia to Hindoostan, has long been viewed, by the government of that country, as a desirable object for conquest; and by the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we have extracted the intelligence, it appears, success has attended a late attempt, under the conduct of a Persian prince, who governed part of Khorassan.\* Such a grasp of territory must of course create no small alarm, and

the clashing of counter-interests amongst the surrounding petty states, have probably given rise to jealousies, that may afford Runjeet ample employment for his political and martial abilities, the first of which, we never suspected to be at so low an ebb, as to venture his reputation for the latter, in a contest with the English.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 28.*

#### COLAPORE.

By the latest accounts we have seen, from Colapore, it does not appear that any final arrangement had been made, or that our troops would speedily return, though nothing hostile had interrupted the friendly intercourse between the townspeople and our soldiers, who were encamped within a short distance of the Rajah's palace. The town is described as being well built, and situated in a valley between a curved range of hills which protect it on three sides, and mountains at the distance of seven miles. The fort does not appear to be very strong, and depends more on the ditch for its security than any other part of the defences, which are by no means sufficient to prevent an enemy from marching directly up to the counterescarp. Two forts, which are said to be strong, and perhaps are so from situation, stand on the range of mountains which shuts in the valley, but all communication between them and the town might be cut off with ease. It was reported that measures were taking to supply the garrison with provisions, and the removal of valuable property. The weather was particularly cool and the camp healthy.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan. 4.*

By a letter of the 3d Jan., which we received yesterday from camp, twelve miles from Colapore, we find the force was waiting for the ratification of the treaty with the rajah; after which it was expected they would be ordered to return to quarters. We are concerned to find that the cholera had been very prevalent in camp, and in many instances fatal.—[*Mad. Gov. Jan. 12.*

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

Dec. 20. *Alucivity*, Fhulday, from London.—Jan. 2. *Louach*, Driscoll, from New South Wales.

##### Departures.

Jan. 3. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Bengal.—5. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for London.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Bhowndy, the lady of Maj. Room, of a daughter.  
31. At Colabah, the lady of J. Morley, Esq., of a son.

##### DEATHS.

Nov. 11. At Bhooj, R. Martin, Esq., assist. surg 16th N.I.  
5 K

Dec.

\* See our last Number, p. 682.



Dec. 1. At Dapoelee, Southern Concan, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th N.I.

16. At sea, on her passage from Rutnaghetrie to Bombay, Caroline, wife of R. T. Webb, Esq., civil service.

17. At Broach, Lieut. H. W. Hardie, regt. of artillery, aged 21.

20. Mrs. R. D. Pinto, third daughter of Sir Roger de Faria.

22. At Kundallah, Mr. G. Mount, clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 30.

## Ceylon.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 10. Chas. Scott, Esq., provincial judge of district of Galle and Matura, in room of C. E. Layard, Esq., removed.

J. A. Farrell, Esq., ditto of Colombo, in room of W. H. Hooper, Esq. proceeding to Engand on leave.

H. Wright, Esq., ditto of district of Jaffnapatam, v. J. G. Forbes, Esq.

J. G. Forbes, Esq., collector of Chilaw, and provincial judge of Calpentyn, v. J. Farrell, Esq.

C. Brownrigg, Esq., collector of Jaffnapatam, v. C. Scott, Esq.

H. Pennell, Esq., collector of Trincomalee, v. C. Brownrigg, Esq.

J. Price, Esq., provincial judge of district of Batticaloa.

J. Barnett, Esq., agent of government in Seven Korles, v. H. Wright, Esq.

J. Bone, Esq., assistant to collector of Colombo and sitting magistrate at Negombo.

R. Atherton, Esq., superintendent of stud, and sitting magistrate in Island of Delft, in room of E. Nolan, Esq., who retires.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Point de Galle, the lady of T. Dawson, Esq., of the ordnance department, of a son.

20. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

Nov. 26. At Trincomalee, Capt. R. Brown, of H.M.'s 16th regt., to Harriet, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Johnstone, of Cross Michael, Scotland.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 8. At Colombo, Mr. P. J. Vanderstaaten, late a proctor in the Supreme Court in Ceylon.

19. At Jaffna, Nancy, fifth daughter of F. M. Herft, aged three years.

24. At Tillipally, Jaffna, Mrs. L. M. Woodward, wife of the Rev. W. Woodward, American missionary, aged 30.

26. At Marney, Jaffna, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. L. Spaulding, American missionary, aged five years.

30. At Colombo, Mr. J. J. Phillips, third son of the late Rev. G. Phillips, aged 29.

— At the same place, Harriet Maria, daughter of the Rev. M. Winslow, American missionary, aged three years.

## Penang.

### CONQUERED BURMESE PROVINCES.

By the return of the Hon. Company's hired brig *Minerva* to Penang, we have been made acquainted with the arrival at Mergui and Tavoy of Mr. Maingy, the commissioner deputed from hence to as-

sume the civil and political administration of those provinces.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by the commissioner, dated at Mergui the 29th September, and Tavoy the 14th October. By private letters from that quarter, we understand that the most lively sensations were excited by this paper, and that the natives are delighted at the idea of being now under a fixed and settled government. The letters also state, that they apprehend, with the utmost dread, a return to their former masters; and with still greater horror, the idea of being transferred to the Siamese, between whom and them the most inveterate enmity exists.

By all accounts, the success which formerly attended Mr. Maingy, when superintendent of Province Wellesley, bids fair to be again realized. Every encouragement has been held out to the inhabitants to work the rich and valuable tin-mines of Tavoy, and they have already commenced. The commissioner has also devoted his attention to every branch of trade formerly carried on there, and we are happy to state, that the natives cheerfully enter into his views.

We are also happy to learn that the commissioner has adopted measures for re-establishing the former communication between Tavoy, Mergui, and Bankok.—[*Penang Gazette*.]

### Proclamation.

*Inhabitants of Tavoy and Mergui*: The King of Ava, by his unprovoked aggressions and extravagant pretensions, having forced the British Government to invade his dominions, one of its first acts was to take possession of these provinces. But it is against the King and his arrogant ministers, and not against the people of Ava, that the English nation is at war; and in proof of this fact, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of British India has resolved upon affording to you, the inhabitants of these provinces, the benefits of a civil government, under the superintendence and direction of the Hon. the Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

I hasten then to acquaint you, that I am deputed from Prince of Wales's Island, with instructions to assume charge of these provinces, and to provide them with a civil and political administration, on the most liberal and equitable principles.

*Inhabitants of Tavoy and Mergui*: Rest assured that your wives and children shall be defended against all foreign and domestic enemies; that life and property shall enjoy every liberty and protection; and that your religion shall be respected, and your priests and religious edifices secured from every insult and injury. Proper measures shall be immediately adopted for administering justice to you accord.

according to your own established laws, as far as they do not militate against the principles of humanity and natural equity. In respect to revenue, and all other subjects, your own customs and local usages shall be taken into consideration, but the most free and unrestricted internal and external commerce will be established and promoted.

All that is required from you is to aid me towards giving you peace, order, and happiness, by each inhabitant returning to his usual occupation, by your respecting and cheerfully obeying all such as may be placed in authority over you, and by your discountenancing and pointing out, wherever necessary, the seditious and evil-disposed, and the enemies of the British Government.

Lastly, I wish it to be clearly understood, that access at all hours, and at all places, will be afforded by me to any, even to the poorest inhabitants, who may desire to see me upon business.

(Signed) A. D. MAINGY.

#### BIRTH.

Dec. 24. The lady of E. Presgrave, Esq., H.C.'s civil service, of a death.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 19. At sea, on his passage to Penang, Capt. H. B. Scarborough, of the country service.

Oct. 12. J. R. Cuppage, Esq., of the civil service, aged 22, son of Maj. Gen. Cuppage, Royal Artillery.

Dec. 13. W. Henderson, Esq., of the H.C. medical service, in his 32d year.

Lastly. On board the H.C.'s ship Windsor, three days after quitting Penang, D. Brown, Esq., of this settlement.

## Netherlands India.

### WAR IN JAVA.

Under this title, the *Singapore Chronicle* of Nov. 19, has some remarks, which, coming from a writer so near the scene of action, and so competent to speak upon this subject, are valuable: later advices than those referred to have appeared in this journal; but the insurrection appears far from being extinguished.

We have received accounts from Batavia down to the 29th of October. The insurrection is not only not quelled but has greatly extended itself, and the whole of the Eastern provinces from Pakalougan to Basuki, a distance of little less than 300 miles, embracing the finest parts of the island, are more or less in a state of insubordination, and in correspondence with, or influenced by, the insurgent chiefs. Rembang, Gressie, Japan, Blora, Surabaya, Passaroean, Malang, and Basuki, are mentioned as the most disaffected of the European provinces. The Prince Dipo Nagoro has proclaimed himself sultan of Mataram,

and his sister, a Javanese heroine, heads the insurgents of Japan, who are numerous and well armed. All the preparation made by the commander-in-chief, General de Kock has literally ended in nothing. The Javanese, with a prudence scarcely to be expected, have constantly declined coming to a general action with the Dutch troops, and the latter have been harassed and exhausted to no purpose in attempting to follow them. No action of any moment has been fought, and we hear of no casualty of any consequence, saving a report that the Raden Shukur, son of the chief of Surabaya, one of the youths educated at Calcutta, had been mortally wounded. The rainy season has already set in—the game for the present is given up, and the hopes of the Dutch government rest upon the reinforcements which they expect from Europe. Upon the whole we are inclined to consider that the present is not only the most formidable and general insurrection against the European authority in Java which has ever taken place, but even as the most widespread combination against European domination which the annals of India have hitherto afforded. The hopes of the Netherlands government it is clear must rest solely upon the probable quarrels and disunion of the natives amongst themselves, and not upon an European force however numerous and well disciplined, for what can they do against five millions of people resolved upon resistance and tolerably united, fighting for their independence among the woods, marshes, mountains, and defiles of a country containing an area of 40,000 square miles?

The military discipline inflicted upon the English merchants and others, continues with little interruption. The only mitigation is a reduction of the drills from thrice or twice a week, but on the other hand they are now compelled to keep guard at unhealthy stations where even European soldiers were never employed before. Several of the European gentlemen had caught violent and dangerous fevers in consequence, and we may fairly predict, that if the same rigorous and illegal system is persevered in during the season of the rains, the lives of half our countrymen will be sacrificed. We have not a moment's hesitation in pronouncing that the whole proceeding of compelling resident strangers to perform military service is contrary to the law of nations, and of an arbitrary and illegal character. According to Vattel and Grotius, and to common sense, a still more respectable authority, persons residing under a foreign government cannot be called upon to serve as soldiers in a civil war, but ought to contribute with their pecuniary means to the defence of the government which gives them protection. This is the utmost length

length to which the Netherlands government is justified in demanding the service of the English, American, or other foreign residents, and we think it would be impossible, under the most despotic government in Europe, to shew a case in which further aid was exacted. How untenable such a doctrine is, may be shewn by a single example. What would the Dutch and English merchants of the suburb of Pera and their respective governments say, were the Grand Seigneur, in consideration of the protection afforded to the said merchants, to call upon them to take arms against the Greeks? We think the conduct of the Grand Seigneur would be considered unjustifiable even in a Turk; yet the Greeks have been the subjects of the Sublime Porte for more than three centuries, and the people of Mataram, with whom the Dutch government are at war, are not the subjects of the Netherlands government—only their allies, or at best their tributaries; and the governments of of the resident European merchants have certainly no cause of quarrel with them. Should this be considered an extreme case, on account of the *difference of complexion*, an unphilosophical objection, by the bye, then we may quote the conduct of one of the worst governments of Europe—that of Spain, which, in her recent contest with her colonies, never for a moment thought of insisting upon foreign merchants taking part in her quarrel by bearing arms.—[*Sing. Chron. Nov. 19.*]

#### STATE OF HOSTILITIES.

By the *Buitenzorg*, which left Batavia on the 4th Dec. private letters have been received conveying important intelligence. General de Kock is reported to have beaten the insurgents again, and gained a complete victory. But their victories appear to be no more than the dispersion of the native force into their fastnesses, which are impenetrable to regular troops, unless greatly outnumbering those which the Dutch have in the field. The war consequently makes little progress, the insurgents keeping to that system of warfare most harassing to their enemy, and best suited to their own undisciplined troops.—[*Beng. Hurk. Jan. 7.*]

Batavia Dec. 14.—We learn from Samarang, that his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, had arrived there on his return to Batavia. His excellency is accompanied by three Pangerangs of Socrakarta, viz. Poerbojo, Mataram, and Digbey.

From Djocjocarta no particular news has been received, only a report from Major Sollewyn, respecting an expedition which he undertook on the 6th of this month from Djocjocarta towards

Megiri, with a view to accompany and support a Tommongong, who was sent by his highness the Sultan of Socrakarta to reinforce the garrison of that place, and the better to protect the sepulchres of the princes, which are at Megiri, and are now profaned by the rebels. On the way the major's detachment met a body of the enemy, supposed to be about five hundred strong, commanded by Tio Mongolo, which was soon dispersed, with the loss of fifteen killed. The enemy having again assembled near Bangin, was again dispersed. Near the Dessa of Banarang, a second band of rebels was met, about three or four hundred strong, who were dispersed like the first. From this place to Megiri nothing farther occurred. Major Sollewyn, returning to Djocjocarta the next day, met with no opposition except at Bantoe, where Tio Mongolo had again assembled some of his men, who were dispersed by our detachment, with the loss of five killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleercens attacked on the 2d, with his whole force, the hostile Pangerangs, Notto Bronto and Congo Rongo, at two points, and carried by storm two strong positions, so that the enemy fled in all directions, chiefly towards Romo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleercens writes from Sigatoe, Dec. 5, that he would march the following day to Banjar, there to join Lieut.-Col. Dieu, and then to take the necessary measures to protect Banjoe Maas. On his approaching to Sigatoe, four Demangs of that place came to meet him, assuring him that it was only to save their lives that they had found themselves obliged to follow the rebel chiefs, but that, if they were only duly supported, they were inclined to be faithful to the government. In all the other Eastern residences tranquillity is undisturbed.—[*Dutch Paper.*]

#### PORTS OF BATAVIA OPENED.

By the *Bengal*, Capt. Gallop, arrived from Batavia, from whence she sailed the 26th of January, news has been received, that, by order of the Dutch government, all the Ports of Batavia are to be declared free to the trade of all nations, and the import duty on goods is to be reduced.—[*London Paper.*]

## China.

#### ROYAL GEORGE.

The sale of the hull and stores of the Hon. Company's late ship Royal George took place at Canton on the 2d January: the hull sold for 10,400 dollars; stores, 7,300. Total, 17,700 dollars.

OPIMUM.

## OPIMUM.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Stock at Lintin, Nov. 1. Patna and Benares..... | 1,983 Chests. |
| Malwa .....                                     | 2,757         |

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 4,740

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Prices, Nov. 12. Patna..... | 955 dollars |
| Benares .....               | 925         |
| Malwa.....                  | 780         |

A large and extensive opium dealer, named Acqui, has recently died.

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**Persia.**
**EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAUZ.**

We are sorry to learn that another dreadful earthquake has been experienced at Shirauz. The following letter communicates the particulars of this calamity.

*Bushire, Nov. 10, 1825.*—"I am sorry to inform you, that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Shirauz at the end of last month, almost equal to that of last year. A great number of buildings have been thrown down, and much property destroyed; I am however happy to say, that few have lost their lives on this dreadful occasion. If you should ever revisit Shirauz, the changes that these dreadful visitations have made in it will fill you with grief and astonishment. The tombs of Hafiz and Saadi, the boast and glory of Shirauz, are now heaps of ruins. If these great men were now to rise from their graves, they would afford ample subject for the employment of their pens in the spectacle of the almost entire ruin of that city, whose former magnificence they have sung in numbers, destined never to be forgotten."—*Madras Courier.*

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**Australia.**
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Sydney Papers to November 4, contain accounts of the testimonies of respect shown to Sir Thomas Brisbane, who is about to leave the government of the colony. Some schisms, however, have taken place on the occasion. The official persons, the Archdeacon, Attorney-General, and Commissary-General, declined to attend the dinner given to him, because (as far as we can discover) some persons were invited whom those gentlemen did not approve of.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**

Private letters, dated in September last, received from Hobart Town, contain the following information:—

"The resources of the colony have

now begun to shew themselves. Besides the wool, which is improving, and a quantity of which was sent by the Cumberland, they have the bark of the mimosa tree, and an extract made from it, both of which appear to go down well with the London tanners, and to yield large profits, and the bays and adjacent islands furnish constant supplies of oil and seal-skins; so that, although it will take some time, little doubt is entertained but this will be a valuable appendage to the mother country. The means to bring these resources into play are, however, scanty, the emigrants having no more than keep soul and body together. "If government would be liberal towards us, and make us independent of Sydney, which, it is rumoured here, is likely to be the case, and send us an efficient governor, a spirit of enterprize would be awakened, that would make Tasmania at least a valuable colony—great it can never be, as it has neither extent nor a sufficient quantity of level or arable land." Great complaints are made against the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Arthur, who is represented as well-meaning, but quite unfit for the command of such a place. The police is in a wretched state; money is wanted to pay free constables, and troops to assist them. In an island, about the size of Ireland, and inhabited by the outcasts of the prisons of Britain, the settlers have to protect them only about one hundred and fifty troops in all. The consequence is, that there are above a hundred prisoners in the Bush, who commit robbery, murder, and all sorts of depredations, and rob carts within two or three miles of town in open day, so that it is unsafe to travel in any direction. The quarterly criminal court had just closed its sittings, and there were above 200 felons in jail. Even during the sittings, prisoners were taken faster than they could be disposed of. Three men had been executed for murder committed under circumstances of the most atrocious nature. One of the letters says emphatically, "This place is *regularly done up*, and I see no chance of matters mending."—*London Paper.*

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**St. Helena.**
**IMPROVEMENTS.**

Letters have been received by the Mary, from St. Helena, which give a very pleasing view of the state of that little community. The present governor is the active and judicious friend of improvement, and seems to know the difference between the useful and the useless arts of life. Sir Hudson Lowe, who preceded him, threw a sort of gloom upon the

the place, which he vainly endeavoured to dissipate by regular attendance on the dumb show and noise of a very foolish theatre. Brigadier-General Walker is happy in being the kind friend of his fellow-subjects—the promoter of arts and sciences among his people, and the sincere patron of amelioration in the condition of the slaves. He seems also to enjoy the approbation of a good conscience.—*South African Adv., Oct. 12.*

The great expense of board and lodging at the Island of St. Helena to strangers, on their way from this country to England, has been long a subject of complaint. The case is, however, we understand, now much altered. A Mr. Carrol, a respectable merchant of that place, has been lately encouraged by Government to establish a house of entertainment for the accommodation of strangers who may happen to visit the island, and his terms of board and lodging, which include every reasonable comfort, are no more than eighteen shillings a-day, while at the other houses nearly double this sum was formerly charged; but a general reduction had begun to take place. We have thought it but right to give the above for the information of persons in India who are likely to call at St. Helena on their way home, more particularly as accounts have reached Bombay which speak much in praise of Mr. Carrol's establishment.—*Bom. Cour., Dec. 24.*

#### LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND BOTANY.

*Proclamation.*—The Honourable Court of Directors have evinced another strong proof of their attention to the welfare of this island. They have appointed the Medical Superintendent to give a Course of Chemical and Botanical Lectures, by which means a new source of information and knowledge is opened to the inhabitants. Their children will receive a branch of education and of scientific instruction which could only be obtained hitherto at a great expense, and by a voyage to the mother country.

The lectures will afford an insight to many things highly useful in the practice of the affairs of life, and particularly in farming.

They will be attractive to other classes, whose aim is chiefly amusement, or that species of instruction which does not require intense study and application. Every person will feel that an hour cannot be better spent than in the contemplation of the principles which have been developed by the ingenuity of man, which regulate the nature of many of our arts, and which give at the same time such incontestable proofs of the kindness and wisdom of the Creator of the universe.

These lectures will therefore be open to every person of a respectable character: the ladies and gentlemen are especially invited to attend, and parents to send their young people, of both sexes, who may have arrived at an age capable of understanding discourses of this nature.

It is proposed that the Medical Superintendent shall deliver a lecture every Thursday—to commence at 10 o'clock, and to occupy not more than one hour and a-half. The library is chosen as the most appropriate place for the purpose.

The first lecture will be delivered on the 11th instant, and be continued every Thursday in succession.

By Order of the Governor and Council,  
St. Helena, CHAS. BLAKE,  
1st August 1825. Dep. Sec.

#### THEATRICALS.

The theatre at this place has for a considerable time been the only place of public amusement, and as at the Cape, the performers being amateurs, it would perhaps be unfair to criticise.

The performances are about once a month; but do not meet with such great encouragement as when Napoleon was alive. Sir Hudson and Lady Lowe, with the numerous staff, as well as the several admirals and their followers, were invariably present whenever the theatre was opened. Our present governor is more domestic, and turns his mind so much to agriculture, and the cultivation of the more useful employments of life, that only twice for a period of nearly three years has he honoured the theatre with his presence. The concern has in consequence considerably failed, and scarcely one night in ten pays the expenses: and the public here, as well as at home, appears to have all caught the infection for theatrical show and pageantry, that nothing but the most expensive pieces in getting up will draw a house. This was evinced lately in the production of the romance of the "Forty Thieves," and the novelty of introducing real horses; and the last scene, in which cascades of real water were introduced, pleased so much that it was repeated a few nights after to a good audience, although no ships were in the Roads. Indeed, the piece was altogether well got up, and it is said would not have disgraced some of the English provincial theatres. The new scenery was painted by Mr. Julio, a native of the island, and a panoramic view near Constantinople was very much applauded. Reynolds' comedy of "Speculation" has since this been performed, for the first time here, to a very thin audience, there not being more than £17 in the house; while the first time the Forty Thieves was played there was near £60, and the second time near

near £40, although the comedy, from its allusion to present times, particularly to agriculture, was far more worthy a better house. It went off remarkably well, and *Alderman Amble's* hits told admirably. In the 4th act, *Tanjou* drank, "To the speedy and total abolition of slavery," which was well received by the audience; and "The most comfortable place at St. Helena, the Pay Office," drew down thunders of applause.

About three months since a young gentleman named Dring, only fourteen years of age, performed "Douglas" before the Governor, and was highly applauded, as were also the other gentlemen who performed in the piece.

St. Helena,  
Sept. 15, 1825.

N. L.

[South Afric. Adv.]

## Cape of Good Hope.

LORD SOMERSET.

Previous to the departure of Lord C. Somerset for England, two public dinners were given to him, on the 24th and 28th February. At the former, given by the heads of departments, the chair was taken by Sir John Truter, the Chief Justice; who, in proposing his Excellency's health, spoke to the following effect:—"It has at all times been an undeniable truth, that benefits are never more strongly felt than after we have been deprived of them. So, my Lord, the good of your administration will then only be adequately valued, when your Lordship shall be no more in the colony. The hope of your Lordship's speedy return will then be cherished; then, I feel confident, will be fully acknowledged what now by some is undervalued. And, under this impression, the least of our wishes ought to be, that your Lordship may safely reach your native shores, and there meet with that justice which your upright and paternal conduct, in the administration of the colony, truly and justly deserves."

In reply, his Lordship observed: "He received the encomiums which the Chief Justice had just done him the honour to pass upon his public conduct, but which he feared were unmerited, with peculiar satisfaction, as he trusted he might regard that as a testimony of their favourable disposition towards him, and as an assurance that the strenuous exertions of his calumniators had not been successful in depriving him of their good opinion; he was, not-

withstanding, free to confess, that the sensations excited in his breast at that moment, were not unmixed with pain and regret, as the occasion brought forcibly to his mind that he was on the eve of quitting a place to which he was attached by the strongest ties. He had spent, he said, some of the happiest days of his life here; and he left behind him many on whose friendship, esteem, and regard he set the highest value; but, however painful this temporary separation might be to him, he felt confident that his friends would approve his determination when he told them, that he considered it the most direct and dignified mode he could adopt to protect that which was dearer to him than his life—his honour. His Lordship was most anxious, he said, to assure them that the welfare and prosperity of this colony would ever be the first objects of his heart; that his utmost endeavours should, at all times and in all places, be exerted to promote those objects, and that his attachment to the colony could never terminate but with his life."

Sir Richard Plasket, in his speech, observed:—"I have not been a very long time in this colony, but quite long enough to have witnessed the gross exaggerations and misrepresentations which have been circulated here, as well as in England, relative to the public acts of his Lordship's government. Such misrepresentations shew but too plainly the spirit of malignity and of personal hostility by which his Lordship's accusers are actuated; and I therefore think his Lordship has adopted the wisest course he could pursue, and, indeed, in my opinion, the only satisfactory one for himself, of proceeding to England to meet in person all the charges that may be brought against him; and I have no doubt that, on an impartial investigation of his Lordship's public acts, and on a fair and candid consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which his Lordship has been placed, the mass of accusations which have been publicly brought forward against him in England will fall to the ground. I allude particularly to the situation in which his Lordship stands here, because it appears to us that justice has not been done to him in England in that respect."

"His Lordship acts here, and he is bound so to act by his commission and instructions, under Dutch colonial law, under Colonial regulations, and Colonial practice—whereas it appears to me that his acts have been judged with reference to British law, to British practice, and to British feelings."

## Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE arrival of the ship *Marquis of Hastings*, which left Calcutta February 3d, has furnished us with the Calcutta *Gazettes* to the 29th January, which contain the following important intelligence :

### ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

Political Department, Jan. 29, 1826.

" Captain Dawkins, A.D.C., arrived early this morning, bearing a despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, a copy of which is published for general information.

" Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 19. To the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c.

" My Lord : I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the town and citadel of Bhurtpore fell yesterday morning, to the British army under my command.

" Since my despatch of the 11th inst. the whole attention of the engineers was directed towards the completion of the mines under the projecting bastion on the left, and the north-east angle on the right.

" On the 14th inst. a mine, under the bastion on the left, was precipitately exploded, and failed in its object. I, therefore, directed two more mines to be driven into that bastion, which were blown on the 16th, and, with the aid of a day's battering, an excellent breach was made.

" The explosion of the mine under the north-east angle, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, was the signal for the storm, when the columns, composed of Brig.-gen. M'Combe's brigade on the right, and Brig.-gen. Edvard's brigade on the left, advanced with the greatest order, gallantry, and steadiness, and, notwithstanding a determined opposition on the part of the enemy, carried the breaches. In the course of two hours, though vigorously and bravely defended at every gateway and bastion, the whole rampart surrounding the town, together with the command of the gates of the citadel, were in our possession ; Maj.-gen. Nicolls having moved his column to the left, until he met a detachment of his Majesty's 14th foot, commanded by Major Everard, at the Kombheer Gate. The citadel was surrendered at about four o'clock.

" I regret to state, that the mine, having exploded in an unexpected direction, several men of his Majesty's 14th foot, at the head of the column of attack, lost their lives ; and Brig.-gen. M'Combe, Brig. Patton, and Capt. Irvine, Major

of brigade of engineers, received severe contusions.

" Having directed Brig.-gen. Sleigh, commanding the cavalry, to prevent the escape of the enemy's troops after the assault, I am happy to say that he made such a disposition of his forces, that he succeeded in securing Doorjun Sal, who, with his wife, two sons, and a hundred and sixty chosen horse, attempted to force a passage through the eighth light cavalry.

" I cannot compute the loss of the enemy at less than four thousand killed, and, owing to the disposition of the cavalry, hardly a man, bearing arms, escaped ; consequently, as by the surrender of the town, all the stores, arms, and ammunition, are in our possession, I may say, that the whole military power of the Bhurtpore state has been annihilated. The prisoners, after having been disarmed, were set free.

" I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that the conduct of every one engaged was marked by a degree of zeal which calls for my unqualified approbation ; but I must particularly remark the behaviour of H. M.'s 14th regt., commanded by Major Everard, and the 59th, commanded by Major Fuller ; these corps having led the column of assault, by their steadiness and determination, decided the events of the day. Two companies of the 1st European regt., leading a small column under Lieut.-Col. Wilson, co-operating with Major-Gen. Nicolls's attack, behaved with equal gallantry. The 6th regt. N. I., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Pepper, one wing of the 41st, by Major Hunter, the 23d, by Lieut.-Col. Nation, the 31st by Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, the 60th by Lieut.-Col. Bowyer, the Grenadier Company of the 35th, and Light Company of the 37th, which corps followed the Europeans in the assault, proved themselves worthy of the distinguished places they held, as did the Sirmoor battalions, which covered the advance.

" I beg to acquaint your lordship, that since I assumed the command of this army, I have received the most effectual support and assistance from Major-Gens. Reynell and Nicolls. The excellent dispositions made by them for the attack, as well as the manner in which they conducted it, entitle them to my warmest thanks, and I therefore beg most strongly to recommend them to your lordship's notice.

" Brigadier McLeod, C. B., commanding the artillery, Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, as well as every officer and private

of the artillery, performed their arduous and fatiguing duties throughout the siege in the most exemplary manner, and will, I trust, meet with your lordship's approbation.

"Brigadier Anbury, C.B., and the engineer officer, as also the native officers and privates of that valuable corps, the sappers and miners, and the pioneer corps, performed the harassing duties allotted to them with a cheerfulness, courage, and zeal, which demand my acknowledgments, and I beg to recommend them to your lordship accordingly. The result of our operations proves the efficiency of the brigadier's plans.

"The services rendered by Brig. Gen. Sleigh, C. B., commanding the cavalry during the whole siege, have been most important, and I beg to recommend him, as well as Brigadiers Childers and Murray, C.B., to your Lordship's notice; and I cannot pass over in silence the general, good, and active conduct of the cavalry, and the spirited manner in which they volunteered their services when I conceived (before the arrival of the first European Regiment) that it might have been expedient to employ them in the storm.

"I must also bring under your Lordship's particular notice Lieut. Col. Skinner, and the two regts. of native regular cavalry under his command, who have performed every service that has been required of them, in a manner which merits my entire approbation.

"To Brig.-Gens. Adams, C.B., Mac Combe, and Edwards; Brigadiers Whitehead, Patton, C.B., and Fagan, my acknowledgments are due, for the manner in which they have so ably conducted the duties assigned to them, and I therefore recommend them to your Lordship's favourable notice.

"I received every assistance from Major-Gen. Sir Stamford Whittingham, and Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, quarter-master gen., and acting-adj.-gen. of the King's troops.

"The eminent and zealous services of Lieut.-Col. Watson and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, adj.-gen. and quarter-master gen. of the army, demand my warmest thanks, and I beg particularly to bring them under your Lordship's notice, as also the officers of their respective departments.

"The arrangements made by Lieut.-Col. Cunliffe, commissary general, for the supply of the army, were most efficient, and I have much pleasure in recommending him to your Lordship.

"I also request to bring to your Lordship's notice Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Finch, my military secretary and the officers composing my personal Staff, from whom I received every aid.

*Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXI. No. 126.*

"The situations in which Lieut.-Col. Delamaine, 58th N.I., Lieut.-Col. Wilson, commanding a detachment, Majors Hunter, 41st N. I.; Everard, H. M. 14th, Fuller, H. M. 59th, and Bisshopp, of H. M. 14th, were placed, gave them opportunities for distinguishing themselves, of which they took every advantage. Capt. Irvine, major of brigade of engineers, also brought himself under my particular observation during the course of the siege.

"Major-Gens. Reynell and Nicolls, and Brig.-Gen. Sleigh, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the assistance they received from the officers of their general and personal staff.

"The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received, but I am happy to be able to state that they are few, considering the service on which the troops have been employed. I, however, transmit a return of the officers who have been reported. I regret that the service has lost three valuable officers in Capt. Armstrong, H. M.'s 14th, Capt. Pitman, H. M.'s 59th, and Capt. Brown, of the 31st. regt. N.I., who fell leading their men on the ramparts. Brig.-Gen. Edwards, who was wounded gallantly leading his brigade, is also, I fear, past recovery.

"I have sent this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Dawkins, who will also take two of the enemy's standards, of which I request your Lordship's acceptance; and in referring to Capt. Dawkins for any further information which your Lordship may require, I beg to recommend him to your protection.

I have, &c. &c.

COMBERRIE.

"List of officers killed and wounded in the assault of Bhurtapore Jan. 18, 1826.

"Killed—Capt. Armstrong, H. M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. Pitman, H. M.'s 59th; and Capt. Brown, 31st N.I.

"Wounded—Staff: Brig.-General M'Combe, commanding 1st brigade; Brig.-Gen. Edwards, commanding 2d brigade, dangerously; Brig. R. Patton, C.B., commanding 5th brigade; Major Beatson, D.A. G.; and Capt. Campbell, M.B.

"Engineers—Capt. Colvin and Capt. Irvine, M.B.

"Artillery—Lieut. M'Gregor.<sup>3</sup>

"14th Foot—Lieut. Stack and Lieut. Daly.

"59th Foot—Lieut. Long, Lieut. Hoc-ter, Lieut. Pittman, and Mr. Wright, volunteer.

1st European Reg.—Capt. Davidson, Lieut. Warren, and Lieut. Candy.

"23d N.I., Lieut. S. Nation—31st N.I., Capt. Heptinstall—41st N.I., Major G. Hunter—58th N.I., Capt. J. Hunter, Lieut. Turner, and Lieut. Lumsdaine.

5 L

"N.B.



"N.B. This is from private information, no return having been received.

"W. L. WATSON, A.G."

#### PEACE WITH THE BURMESE.

The *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of January 20th contains the following particulars respecting the termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the transactions which preceded that event.

##### *Demi-Official.*

*Fort William, January 20, 1826.*—Despatches have been received from Brigadier Smelt, by the H.C.'s steam vessel *Enterprise*, which left Rangoon on the 13th inst., containing the following highly important intelligence:—

It appears that the sloop of war *Champion* sailed on the 9th instant, for Calcutta, with Capt. Snodgrass on board, bearing despatches which announce that Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell reached Patanagoh on the 27th ult., and that negotiations were opened by the Burmese chiefs on the 30th. A treaty of peace was agreed to according to the terms dictated by the British commissioners, and signed on the 3d inst. The principal articles are stated to be, the cession of Assam, and its dependencies; of the four districts of Arracan; and the provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, viz. Yé, Tavoy, and Mergui, to the Hon. Company; Munnipore to be given to Raja Gumbheer Sing; and one crore of rupees to be paid. Stipulations also have been made for the security of the Peguers, who may have joined or assisted us during the war. It was stipulated that the treaty should be ratified by the King of Ava, and returned to the commissioners at Maloun, with all the European prisoners in Ava, and an instalment of three lacs of rupees, on or before the 18th inst. It was expected that Col. Tidy would reach Rangoon with the ratified treaty about the 24th inst., and his Majesty's ship *Alligator* was under orders for bringing on the despatches.

Brigadier Smelt reports also that Col. Pepper's column marched from Pegu on the 23d ult., and arrived at Shoeegem on the 3d inst., which place he found evacuated, and had succeeded in getting back the inhabitants with their families. On the 7th inst. he detached Lieut. Col. Conry, with the 3d Madras N.I., to take possession of Zittoun, where a small force of the enemy was said to be stationed. They proved, however, to be very numerous and strongly stockaded, and after a most gallant attempt to carry the work by escalade, the detachment was obliged to retire with loss, Lieut. Col. Conry and Lieut. Adams being killed, and two officers wounded; with twelve sipahees killed, and twenty-one wounded. Col. Pepper was expected to arrive at Zittoun

on the following day, and recommence the attack with his whole force, unless he should, in the mean time, receive the orders, informing him of the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Patanagoh, and directing his return to Pegu.

We copy the following from the *Johns Bull* extra of this morning, and are happy to add, that there is every reason to believe in the correctness of this satisfactory intelligence, although its confirmation must await the arrival of the official despatches. The ratified treaty was expected at Rangoon on the 24th. We understand the *Enterprise* is to return thither immediately.

*Peace with the Burmese.*—The H. C. steam vessel *Enterprise* has returned from Rangoon; arrived at that place on the 12th inst. at night, and left on the 14th at one P.M.

After the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 5th, Sir Archibald Campbell moved on to Patanagoh, 120 miles in advance of Prome, through a country fortified with the strongest stockades, but which had been deserted; the enemy had suffered severe loss by the cholera, and the ground was strewn with dead, in groupes of twenty and forty. Immediately on the arrival of Sir Archibald at Patanagoh, he was met by the first minister of the Lootoo, sent expressly from Ava to sue for peace; and after several conferences, this boon was granted to him on the following terms, viz. The cession of Mergui, Tavoy, Yea, and Arracan, to the British; Ava to receive a Resident, and at Rangoon a Consul; together with the payment of one crore of rupees. The preliminary treaty was granted the 3d, and fifteen days were allowed for the ratification to arrive from Ava.

When the army advanced from Prome, Sir James Brisbane, in the *Diana*, moved up with the flotilla, and passed several batteries, mounting fifteen to twenty guns, of heavy calibre, without molestation; so great was the dread of provoking further vengeance.

The Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of January 19, contains likewise the following details:—

The immediate effects of our success in the early part of December were, to oblige the enemy to call in all his flanking parties, and fall back with such part of his force as could be kept together, upon Meaday and Maloun. Since that period the navigation of the Irrawaddy as far as Prome has been completely free and open. Our troops, it appears, did not return to Prome after the action. Sir A. Campbell marched from his encampment on the Nowain river, on the 9th ult. by the route of Watigaon, intending to make a detour inland, so as to turn Meaday; whilst Gen. Cotton, with the Madras division, advanced direct upon Puloh. The movement of the latter division

sion was delayed for a short time, by a heavy fall of rain, but it appears, that on the 15th, it was at Meesoung on the Irrawaddy River, and expected to reach Balay on the following day. It is said that the

Suda Woon, who is a great favourite with the king, and formerly defended Ky Kuloo and the White Pagoda at Donabaw, was sent off express to the court immediately after the affair of the 5th.

## CALCUTTA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

*Nov. 30.* At Bankeepore, Mrs. M. Ward, wife of Mr. F. Ward, assistant in the office of the Central Board of Revenue, of a son and heir.

*Dec. 1.* At Saugor, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, of a daughter.

*Jan. 10.* At Fort William, the lady of the late Capt. D. Thomas, superintendent of government cadets, of a daughter.

*12.* At Bishop's College, the lady of Professor Holmes, of a daughter.

*14.* At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Com. J. A. P. MacGregor, deputy military auditor general, of a son.

*15.* At Chowringhee, the lady of Dr. W. P. Birmingham, H.M.'s 87th foot, of a son.

*18.* The lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*Dec. 15.* At Nussereabad, Lieut. F. Angelo, 7th L. C., to Miss C. A. Anderson.

*Jan. 7.* Mr. R. J. Sherburne, to Miss M. C. Astep.

*9.* At the Cathedral, the Rev. John Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay, to Margaret Franks, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Franks.

### DEATHS.

*Dec. 24.* The infant daughter of Dr. Urquhart.

*Jan. 11.* At Dum-Dum, Henry Hamilton, infant son of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of Gorrickpore.

*15.* The infant son of Mr. A. Fleming.

*16.* Mr. John Dubois, a native of Cochín.

*17.* At Kedgerie, W. A. Chalmer, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, aged 40.

— Mr. T. Hunt, aged 39.

## INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

*Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1826.*

### Government Securities.

|       |         |                                |
|-------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Buy.  | Rs. As. | Rs. As. [Sell.                 |
| Prem. | 23 8    | Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 22 8 |
| Disc. | 1 8     | Five per ct. Loan ..... 2 8    |
| Ditto | 0 12    | New Five per ct. Loan.. 1 8    |

### Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to sell 2s. to 2s. 1d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

### Bank of Bengal Rates.

|                                |            |           |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Discount on Private Bills..... | S. Rs. 6 0 | per cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills..... | 5 1        | ditto.    |
| Loans on Deposit .....         | 6 0        | ditto.    |

*Madras, Jan. 24, 1826.*

### Government Securities.

|                        |    |                     |
|------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 6 per cent. paper..... | 26 | per cent. prem.     |
| Old 5 ditto ditto..... | 3  | per cent. discount. |
| New 5 ditto ditto..... | 2  | ditto ditto.        |

Exchange on England 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.

*Bombay, Jan. 11, 1826.*

### A Five per cent. Loan open.

### Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per Rupee, and looking up.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 28.*

*East-India Writers Bill.*—On the motion for the commitment of this bill,

Mr. Denman opposed the bill, as a departure from a great principle long established. It was well known that the incapacity of persons sent out by patronage to govern India had been the cause of all the mischiefs of which that country had had to complain. The college at Haileybury had been instituted to afford some remedy for the evil, by giving the persons so sent out a suitable education; and he had understood that the experiment had been in a great measure successful. Not that he pretended to say the institution was free from blame, but he would contend that it had in a great measure attained the object for which it was established. The clause now intended to be repealed was that which enacted that no writer going out to India should be employed, unless he brought a certificate

of his having received an appropriate education in England. If the necessity existed for repealing this security, he still could not but regret that the rules and regulations of the college had not been incorporated in the bill, instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Col. Trant said, that, so far as his experience went, the young men who went to India before the establishment of the college, were not inferior in education to those who had gone out since. He would remind the hon. and learned gentleman, that, from the school in which they studied together, many well-educated young men had gone to India, as well as from all the great schools of the country, since our first establishment in India. He took the liberty to say, that the abuses did not take place in India for want of education in those who administered the system; but the system was very different now to what it then was. It was to the system,

system, and not to the education of the person administering it, that he attributed the abuses which had prevailed. He thought the Civil Service in India had been but little improved by the establishment of the college. He should support the measure now before the House, as he knew there was a necessity for it.

Mr. Canning observed, that, although England had, before the establishment of Haileybury College, possessed many great men in India, yet the college had produced several officers who had greatly contributed to the service of the country. He agreed with Mr. Denman, in thinking that the country had a right to expect a security for the competent education of persons who went out to fill important offices in India: at the same time he entirely agreed with Colonel Trant, that if there could be a security for a general education in those persons, he should certainly prefer it to the more limited education acquired at the college; for he thought the general education given to an English gentleman more suited than any other of which the world could boast for qualifying them to fill with propriety every situation to which they might be called. There might be some things of which to complain in the college; but the examinations were a test quite necessary, and for that purpose a separate institution was required. Under all the disadvantages to which the college had been subjected, it had been conducted with great credit to the professors, and with manifest advantage to those who had been placed under their care. Instead of the college being placed in a corner of a barren heath, he should have preferred it in a situation where the students could have an opportunity of associating with others; and also if the college had been placed under the superintendence of one of the universities, instead of the visitors to which it was at present subjected. Still the institution, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its constitution and insulated situation, had been conducted with great credit, and with partial success. He was therefore sorry that the supply of young men from that college was not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the service, and that there was a necessity for suspending the operation of the act. In giving his consent to the measure, he begged to be understood as doing it under a pledge that no attempt would be made to get rid of the institution altogether, but that it would again be reverted to as soon as the present necessity should have passed away, subject only to the change, if it could be effected, of giving a more general British education, instead of the present limited plan.

Mr. Lushington said, having had two of my sons at Hertford College, I feel that I am in justice bound to offer my opinion on this bill. The matter upon which it

legislated is of very high importance: It concerns the qualifications of those who are to be successively intrusted with the happiness of a hundred millions of our native subjects. For this noble purpose the College of Hertford was instituted, and therefore those who think with me, that it has answered the benevolent objects of its foundation, notwithstanding the difficulties that have embarrassed its progress, must see with deep regret any departure from the principles and use of this establishment. The study of the Eastern languages was the primary purpose for which the College of Hertford was formed, and the proficiency of the students in this branch of learning is the test by which its merits ought to be tried. After a careful examination of this subject, both during the four years in which my sons were at Hertford, and since their arrival in Calcutta, aided by my own recollections of what is required from a civil servant in situations of great power and responsibility, I am convinced that the country owes to the principal and professors of that College, a large debt of gratitude for the able and efficient discharge of this and every other part of their important duties. It is true, that classical literature and sound principles of policy, morality, and justice, are taught there as they are in the schools and universities in different parts of the kingdom; but the College of Hertford was principally established for the cultivation of the Eastern languages; and the success of the institution must be adjudged upon that test. I know no mode of forming a judgment upon this point so pure and so impartial as the reports of the College Council in Calcutta, upon the acquirements of the Hertford students. In the College of Calcutta there can be no motive to applaud the Hertford student, unless he shall deserve it. The inclination of the native teachers would rather be to shew that the Hertford student brought little of Oriental Learning to the College of Calcutta, however much he might carry out of it.—But it is a fact no less honourable to the College of Hertford, than to the Professors of Calcutta, that several students have been pronounced, after a very short residence in India, perfectly qualified to enter upon the discharge of their important duties. One of these is, indeed, so remarkable, that I cannot deny myself the gratification of doing an act of justice, by referring to it, although it is the case of my own son. He had been, for the period prescribed by law (four terms), at Hertford. He arrived in Calcutta on the 17th of May, and was examined early in June. The Governor-General, the visitor of the College, thus states the result:—

“College of Fort William, July 21; 1824.

“The Right Honourable the Visitor delivered the following discourse:—

“Mr.

“Mr. Lushington was admitted to the College, on the 26th of May last; and his attainments in Oriental languages, brought from the College of Hertford, or made during the voyage to India, are highly creditable to his talents and exertions. At the examinations in the following month of June, Mr. Lushington held the first place in Persian; and, in the short space of another month, he was reported by the examiners, to have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language, as, with the Persian, duly qualified him to enter on the public service.

“With reference to the date on which Mr. Lushington quitted the College of Fort William, this notice of his acquirements would be more properly included in the Report for the ensuing year, 1824-5; but I cannot deny myself the gratification with which I have viewed his honourable and successful exertions to qualify himself for the early discharge of his public duties.”

One such instance as this (and there are many of the same character) is a decisive proof of the efficiency and success of the system pursued at Hertford. Indeed, I have, this very morning, had the happiness of learning that my second son, who entered the College at Calcutta in the middle of last October, was pronounced qualified in the Persian language for the service, by December; and a medal was given to him for his proficiency. With such happy fruits from this institution, I regret the necessity which has arisen for suspending the provisions of the law, rendering it imperative upon every writer to pass four terms at Hertford. This is, however, a necessity which cannot be controlled. The service must be supplied with a sufficient number of persons adequate to the good government of an empire of such unequalled magnitude; and it only remains for us to consider of the most likely means of securing to the Company's service, officers who shall in due time acquire the qualifications necessary for so great a purpose. In this spirit my right hon. friend has brought in his bill. It provides, that any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination, as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established, shall be required, may be appointed a writer, without passing four terms at Hertford College. Without knowing the nature of the rules by which the qualifications of the parties to be appointed are to be tried, it is impossible for the house to form a correct judgment; but I am quite aware that a full discretion must be given to those who are to be the judges of individual fitness for the service. There is, however, one broad principle which ought to be rigidly applied, and it is this—not to let any writer proceed to India who is not likely, from proficiency

and age, to pass quickly through the college at Calcutta; or to avoid it entirely; for if the restraints upon admission into the service here are diminished, whilst those in Calcutta remain as they now exist, the consequences to the young men must be most ruinous, and full of disappointment to the Company. They will remain collected together in that luxurious and debt-alluring capital, and before the period of their qualification for the service arrives, many of them will be in a state of servile and disgraceful dependence upon native creditors. I am convinced there is no matter more vitally important to the prosperity of our affairs in India, than that this state of things should be immediately corrected, and absolutely prevented for the future. The remedy for this latter purpose seems to me perfectly simple, and easy of execution. Every writer, upon his arrival at Calcutta, should be immediately sent to some of the numerous out-stations, and he will then learn his duty and the language and customs of the country, free from those temptations to debt, idleness, and profligacy, which surround him in the capital. Reports of his progress, and specimens of his proficiency, should be made rigidly and impartially every month, by his immediate superior, and the Gov.-general. Thus the attainment of all those qualities which are required to form a good civil servant of the East-India Company will be effectually stimulated. There is no other point which I think deserving of consideration. The bill, as it now stands, repeals the law requiring a residence of four terms, or two years, at Hertford; but it does not extend to the persons going out to India, who have not been at Hertford, the benefit of the 47th of the King, which allowed the time passed at Hertford to be considered as time passed in Calcutta, or any other of the Company's settlements. Some provision of this nature will be found, I think, indispensable; for the pay of the Company's servants in their early period of service is extremely low, and disproportioned to their unavoidable expenses; and to this cause may be, in a great measure, attributed that state of dependence which is attended with disappointment to all their own hopes, and with great detriment to the Company.

The house afterwards went into a committee, when,

Sir Thomas Baring proposed a clause for providing that candidates for civil employment in India, who might, after two years' residence at the college at Fort William, pass their examination in a satisfactory manner, should be eligible for such service without being obliged to come over to England in order to qualify at Haileybury; which was rejected without a division.

*East-India Naval Force bill.*—On the question for the second reading of this bill, Mr.

Mr. Bright took occasion to lament the utter ignorance which prevailed in England respecting the condition of our East-Indian dominions, although it might have been thought that so vast an empire, and a population of 100,000,000 of subjects, might claim a more lively interest than they had at any time appeared to possess among us. He had already called, and in vain, upon his Majesty's ministers to lay before the house some documents of an official character relative to the origin and operations and present state of the Burmese war. (*Hear, hear!*)—All that people in England at this moment knew of the progress and the events of that terrible struggle, in the result of which our Indian possessions were so immediately involved, they derived through those unofficial but most true communications—private letters, and intelligence of that sort. It was a fact that the very last papers respecting the course of the Burmese campaign, which were published in the *London Gazette*, were not official papers, (*Hear, hear!*)—but copies only, or extracts taken from copies, of private letters. (*Hear, hear! from Mr. Wynn.*) He objected to the bill, as divesting parliament of so much control over the affairs of India. Before such a bill passed, the affairs of the Company should be submitted to parliamentary examination.

Mr. Wynn observed, that the expenses of the war in India were paid out of the funds arising from the Company's territorial possessions. By the Company's charter, the Indian government were bound to support 20,000 troops in India; and if a war with any of the native powers should render an addition to that force necessary, the expenses of that additional force were also to be defrayed by the Company. But a naval force, for the purpose of aiding the military operations in that country, being a new feature in their mode of warfare, had not been contemplated in the charter; and therefore the present bill had been introduced for the purpose of regulating the method in which the expenses of that service were to be defrayed.

#### May 2.

*Magistrates of New South Wales.*—Sir M. W. Ridley prefaced his motion respecting the conduct of the magistrates of this colony by the following remarks. The hon. Secretary for the Colonial Department had already laid on the table several documents relative to the magistrates of New South Wales. There was nothing more important in any country than the pure administration of justice; and when the manners, habits, and character of the colonists of New South Wales were considered, the importance of that general principle was not diminished when applied to them. He would proceed to call the attention of the house to a presentment made

by the grand jury of Paramatta, in August, 1825, in which they presented the state of the gaols, and went into some particulars of the mal-administration of justice on the part of the magistrates, to which he would now call the attention of the house. The first case was that of a man who was sentenced to receive 25 lashes daily, till he disclosed where a sum of money was secreted. After that proceeding the man was indicted; and though still protesting his innocence, he was sentenced to be transported to Port M<sup>c</sup>Quarrie for 12 months. Robert Johnson was sentenced to receive 25 lashes every morning, till he told where a pair of blue trowsers were hidden. He also was sent to Port M<sup>c</sup>Quarrie. He was happy to say that the Rev. Mr. Marsden, whose name had been introduced as concurring in these illegal sentences, had clearly exculpated himself from any share in the transaction, as it appeared he was at a considerable distance from the spot at the time it took place. After the papers were laid upon the table which he intended to move for, he should call upon the house to express its opinion upon the case which they could disclose, which would demonstrate to our colonies, in whatever part of the globe they were situated, that no infraction of the laws could take place without being observed, and visited with the censure of that house. He did not mean in the present stage of the proceeding to cast any reflection on the character of the Governor of New South Wales; he desired "to extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice;" but all he desired was a full and fair inquiry. He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that a copy of the order to stay proceedings against the Justices of Paramatta in New South Wales, signed by Sir Thomas Brisbane, and dated the 11th October, 1825, be laid before the house. Also a copy of any presentment of the Grand Jurors of the Colony, in 1825, against any Justices, for illegal or cruel conduct in their offices. The motion, after a few words from Mr. Wilmot Horton and Mr. Bright, was agreed to.

#### May 8.

*Lord Charles Somerset.*—Mr. Beaumont presented a petition from Mr. Bishopp Burnett, complaining of the conduct of Lord C. Somerset, in the government of the Cape of Good Hope, and praying that Lieut. Col. Bird might be examined at the bar of the house, touching the charges against his lordship.

Mr. Wilmot Horton observed, that the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape contained an opinion very unfavourable to the petitioner. He should oppose any motion for the detention of Col. Bird in this country.

Lord E. Somerset said that it had been insinuated in the petition that Lord C. Somerset

met yet had thought proper to delay his return in order to avoid inquiry. He could, however, assure the House, that the Noble Lord had had no opportunity of leaving the Cape at an earlier period. He could not make his departure till the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, which did not take place till the 12th of February. He had expressed the greatest anxiety to return, and no one could feel greater regret than himself that he had not yet arrived.

The hon. member (Mr. Beaumont) had not adverted to the law which is established at the Cape of Good Hope. Dutch law might not be so good as English law; but it was the duty of the Governor to administer the law as established. It was not for him to consider whether the law was good or bad. He had acted according to the opinion of his legal advisers; by his actions he was ready to stand. He courted the fullest inquiry, satisfied that every charge would be repelled, every insinuation crushed, and his character completely vindicated.

The petition was afterwards withdrawn owing to an informality.

May 9.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham.—Lord John Russell presented a petition from Mr. J. S. Buckingham, complaining of the treatment experienced by him from the government of India.

After some remarks from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Scarlett, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Astell, the petition was brought up, and Lord John Russell moved that it be referred to a select committee, to examine into the matter thereof, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House; which, after some observations by Dr. Phillimore and Col. Trant, was carried by a majority of three.

*Slave-Trade at the Mauritius.*—Mr. T. Fowell Buxton moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether the Slave-Trade had prevailed at the Mauritius, to what extent, and the causes hereof. The hon. member entered into very copious details respecting the Slave-trade in this quarter and the state of the slaves in the island. He contended that the traffic continued, and offered to prove the fact by evidence in the committee. There had been ninety-nine decided disembarkations of slaves in the island, besides slave-ships captured, amounting to forty-four. These 143 vessels might probably contain 30,000 slaves. This fact afforded sufficient ground for the motion, but there were other facts. The imported slaves were mostly males, and whereas in the West-Indies, the aggregate slave population showed an excess of females; in Mauritius, the number of the male slaves was 41,000 and that of female slaves only 22,000. In the Seychelles there were five males to one female. It would be readily admitted that the great

temptation to slave-trading was the growth of sugar; and, therefore, some imperfect confirmation of the increase of the slave-trade might be found in the increase of the growth of sugar. In 1810, very little sugar was grown at Mauritius; but in two or three years afterwards it exported half a million of pounds. In 1822 (the last year for which he had been able to procure any returns on the subject) the export of sugar from Mauritius was no less than 30,000,000 of pounds; so that between the years 1810 and 1822, the growth of sugar had increased sixty-fold in the island. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not, as might be at first supposed, that the Colonists had turned their attention exclusively to that from other articles, for they raised other articles of produce in an almost equally increased ratio. In 1813 the price of sugar was 30s. per cwt., and the island exported 50,000 cwt. In 1823, sugar was reduced to the ruinous price of 17s. per cwt., and yet it exported that year 230,000 cwt.; so that under such an enormous depreciation of price, the amount of this produce had, during the interval in question, been increased between four and five-fold. The hon. member, after an eloquent picture of the horrible character of the slave traffic, concluded by stating that he was afraid the conduct of this country furnished an apology to the world for the existence of the slave trade. When the government remonstrated with France on the subject, she might fairly tell them to look at home, and pointing to the Mauritius, might argue with justice, that greater cruelties were practised under the sanction of this country than any with which she could be charged. (*Hear!*) In what prostrate degradation, then, was this country placed, bound as it was by its interest, its honour, and its duty, to set an example to the world, that it should be proved not only criminal, but set up as the apologist for crimes in others! (*Hear hear!*) If the charges which he had brought forward were false, he would be content to be set down as the basest libeller that had ever existed; if they were true, he hoped that the authors of the cruelties which he had depicted would meet with their due punishment—not only the authors, but all those who had at all connived at them.—(*Hear, hear!*) If the present charges were to be overlooked, if the alleged facts were to be disregarded, then he, for one, would advise the house to give up all further legislation or interference in the slave-trade! (*Hear!*)

Sir R. Farquhar entered into a very minute justification of himself and his government against the accusations of the hon. member. He declared that he had exerted himself to the uttermost to put a stop to the trade, and it was his firm conviction, and that of other persons of high authority,

authority, that in Mauritius and its dependencies the slave-trade was no longer carried on. So far as his conduct or character might seem to be impugned by the motion, he was most anxious for the fullest inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Canning said, that as the hon. member (Mr. Powell Buxton) had made this question one which affected the national honour, as he pledged himself to prove that the continuance of this detestable traffic had been encouraged or connived at by the local government; as it was thus an accusation against the country, rather than against individuals, he (Mr. Canning) thought that it would look ill in foreign countries if the motion for inquiry was rejected. He should upon that ground offer no opposition to it. (*Hear, hear!*)

May 19th.

Lord C. Somerset.—Lord E. Somerset inquired of the under Colonial Secretary if he was prepared to lay before the House the papers connected with the charges against his noble relative, who had now arrived in this country and was anxious to meet them.

Mr. Wilmot Horton intimated that the papers were not ready.

Mr. Beaumont complained of the want of disposition to prosecute this inquiry. If he had a seat in Parliament next session he should bring the subject before the House the first opportunity.

Currency of the Cape.—Mr. Baring presented a petition from Col. Bird, complaining of the alteration in the currency of the Cape of Good Hope. The hon. member condemned, in strong terms, the measure contemplated by ministers (for he hoped they had not decided upon it) of sending out a silver currency to replace the paper of the colony.

By accounts which had been furnished from an authority in whom he reposed every confidence, it appeared that the average value of the six-dollar was

|                         | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| From 1806 to 1810 ..... | 3  | 6  |
| 1810 to 1814 .....      | 2  | 6  |
| 1814 to 1821 .....      | 1  | 10 |
| 1821 to 1825 .....      | 1  | 6  |

The monstrous injustice of such a proceeding as that contemplated by Government, if it was meant to be adopted without any modification, would be apparent from this statement. His own notion was, that they ought to take something like a graduated scale of the engagements under which the holders of this paper might be at the period of the issue of the metallic currency, and allow for the depreciation according to the dates of their engagements. A great variety of cases had been stated to him, in which the total ruin of parties must be the con-

sequence of the new measure, if it were not in some degree obviated by the adoption of such a principle as he spoke of.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the present was not the proper time for discussing the principle of the change of the currency. He should be quite prepared to justify the course which had been taken by his Majesty's Government in this matter; but it was desirable that the House should previously be put in possession of returns and documents necessary to show what this paper money really was; and he would take an opportunity of submitting a motion for the production of such papers accordingly. In the meantime, he hoped the House would not make up their minds quite so decidedly, as the hon. Gentleman had done, as to what he called the iniquity or injustice of the course which the Government had adopted. When the hon. gentleman (Mr. Baring) compared the paper-money at the Cape with the paper-money here, he compared things essentially different. The paper issued at the Cape of Good Hope, when issued, whether by the Dutch Government or by individuals there, was not made payable on demand, nor limited by law as to its amount, and, therefore, contained within itself all the principles of depreciation. Upon the same grounds, too, there never existed, on the part of his Majesty's Government, any actual obligation to pay that paper-money at all.—(*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*)—These facts would appear from the documents he would hereafter move for, and without which it was impossible that this question could be properly or beneficially discussed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SWEDISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

The commercial convention concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, on the 18th March last, contains the following articles respecting the trade of Sweden with British India.

Article 8.—In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East-Indies, or now held by the East-India Company in virtue of their charter, his Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges, in all respects, to the subjects of his Swedish Majesty, as are or may be enjoyed under any treaty or acts of parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; subject to the laws, rules, regulations and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions.

Admi.

**Additional Article.**—As it may sometimes happen that a Swedish or Norwegian vessel, trading to the possessions held by the British East-India Company in the East-Indies, under the 8th article of the convention of this date, may find it expedient to dispose of the whole or part of her cargo, on her homeward-bound voyage, in other ports than those of Sweden and Norway, it is hereby agreed, that any such vessel may proceed, with such cargo, to any foreign place or port whatsoever, not being within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, and excepting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies.

A letter from Stockholm gives the following account of the prosperity of this branch of the Swedish commerce :—"Our commerce with the East-Indies, which is now carried on for the account of private persons, seems to be more flourishing than when it was carried on exclusively for the East-India Company. Within these few days the Syren, Capt. Molen, has arrived in our roads, with a rich cargo from Batavia and Singapore. The Calcutta also returned lately from the same voyage; and the Preciosa, which has sailed from these seas, will be back this year."

#### DANISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 25 :—"Last Wednesday, the frigate *Christianshavn*, Capt. Stage, went off for China. This ship is the property of the Danish Asiatic Company; it caused a hard strife last summer between the directors and members of that Company before they agreed on fitting out this expedition, the third only since 1819.

#### SIR HUDSON LOWE.

The following communication from Smyrna, dated April 3, appears in a German paper :—"Sir Hudson Lowe, who is here on his way to India, was near falling by the hand of a fanatic Frenchman, who probably meant, according to his notions, to avenge his country. The French consular agent, Perry, got into the house where Sir Hudson Lowe resided; and finding the doors of the apartments shut, he broke them open, and destroyed all the effects of Sir Hudson Lowe, who was fortunately absent on board a ship. Perry was armed with a dagger, and in his blood-thirsty rage, declared aloud that he should find means to get at the murderer of Napoleon, his former master. He was arrested, and is now kept in strict confinement in the consulate. Since this event Sir Hudson has remained on board the English ship.

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#### ARCHDEACON BARNES.

The Bishop of Exeter has conferred on the Rev. Geo. Barnes, D.D., late Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rectory of Sowton, in the county of Devon.

#### FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE EAST.

A Paris journal contains the following curious statement :—"A short time after the restoration, some French officers went and offered their services to foreign countries. Some of them having reached Persia, attached themselves to the eldest son of the present sovereign, and left the country on the death of that prince in 1822. Others, who were in greater number, entered the service of the hereditary prince, Abbas Mirza, for the purpose of training his troops in the European manner. They had all obtained a higher rank than they had in France. Their pay was pretty considerable, and they were in general satisfied with their situation. At the same time, some English officers were likewise in the service of Abbas Mirza, who likewise instructed in European tactics Persian soldiers, who were clothed in English cloth, armed with English muskets, and received all their accoutrements from England.

"England paid to Fit'h Ali Shah the last part of a military contribution which was due to him. It annexed, as a condition, the discharge of all the French officers, without any exception, and this condition was immediately executed.

"Almost all the French officers then returned to Europe, by way of Tiflis and Constantinople.

"Two of them only, a former aide-de-camp to Marshal Brune, and another officer of the army of Buonaparte, a native of the Duchy of Modena, resolved to go and offer their services to the King of Cabul, or to Runjeet Singh, chief of the Seiks at Lahore. Though watched by the English, whom they persuaded that they intended to embark in the Persian Gulf to return to France, they found means, on their arrival at Ispahan, to elude observation, and disguised as Georgians, proceeded toward Cabul. They were favoured in the execution of their project by the advantage which Mr. Ventura (said to be of Jewish origin) had of being able to speak the languages of the East so perfectly, as not to be distinguished from the natives of the country.

"A long time elapsed without any news being received of those two officers: only a report was spread that, on reaching the dominions of Runjeet Singh, they had been given over by him to the English East-India Company, which, it was said, had orders to embark them for France.

"It is, therefore, with great surprise that



that a letter has been received from Tiflis, in the hand-writing of M. Allard de Saint Trop  s himself, in which he announces that he is in Lahore, with Mr. Ventura—that they are very happy, loved and esteemed, and have the rank of general, with a pay amounting to 6,000 francs per month.

The country in which those two French officers are settled is quite unknown to geographers, and we have hardly any information concerning it, beyond that which was transmitted to us by the historians of Alexander, whose conquests ended with the Punjab, which forms part of the dominions of Runjeet Singh. We may therefore hope to receive one day information concerning those countries, which will be important to science and to commerce, and cannot be indifferent to the English—the present possessors of India.”

#### DEBTORS IN INDIA.

A petition from Mr. Henry Howell, a free merchant of India, presented to the House of Commons, April 25, calls the attention of Parliament to the hardships endured by prisoners confined for debt in the gaols of India, where (there being no bankrupt or insolvent laws) debtors are at the mercy of their creditors. It states that there are debtors in the gaol of Calcutta who have been confined from eight to fifteen years without hope of release; one man has declared that his prisoner should never leave the walls alive, unless he paid his debt. The extension of the British laws respecting debtors would, the petitioner states, protect the creditor as well as the debtor, since the property of an insolvent is often seized by one individual, to the exclusion of the rest of the creditors. The petition represents the state of the European debtor in the East-Indies as worse than that of a slave in the West-Indies, being cut off from his kindred, immured for life in a climate where confinement is peculiarly dangerous, and depending on charity for his daily meal.

#### AFRICAN MISSION.

The following extract from a letter received by the Surgeon of H. M. ship *Brasen*, dated Badagry, 27th November 1825, appears in the *Aberdeen Journal* :—

“Our travellers, when at Cape Coast, purchased a large canoe to carry them up one of the creeks of the Formoso to Benin. When they arrived at Wydah, they had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Houston, the merchant who was instrumental in procuring permission for Belzoni to travel through Benin, he having just arrived from America. The mission was intrusted by Government to request this gentleman’s

assistance, and if necessary, to appoint him their agent, with a suitable salary. Mr. Houston was reluctant to sacrifice his commercial prospects, but at length agreed to become their agent. From his knowledge of the country, and acquaintance with many of the native chiefs, he will be able to render very important services to the mission. He proposed their route from this place through the kingdom of Hio, as the most likely to be crowned with success; but thought it necessary to send a messenger to the capital to request permission of the King, an arrangement which would occupy the space of twenty days.—When the *Brasen* arrived at Wydah, Captain Clapperton and Mr. Dixon went on shore, to inquire if the messengers, which the King of Toba  o promised to send to this place, had arrived.—They were received with great coolness by the King and a rich Brazilian named De Souza, resident at his court, no doubt in consequence of liberating the slaves which belonged to the Spanish schooner. But they conducted their negotiations with so much address, that they both declared themselves friendly to the mission, and invited them next morning to a grand breakfast, where the King of England’s health was drank, with military honours, succeeded by the King of Dahomey’s and other Chiefs, according to their supposed rank. De Souza has so great influence among many of the African Princes, that he deposed the King of Popo  , who had offended him, and placed the next heir on the throne; and he has promised to do all in his power to forward the mission through Dahomey. He even offered to accompany Mr. Dixon to Abomey to request permission of the king. This was too favourable a proposal to reject; Mr. Dixon went on shore the same evening, with orders to proceed to the capital without delay, and return again to the coast to communicate the result of his visit to Captain Clapperton. Mr. Houston has just come off with the pleasing intelligence that there is no objection to their proceeding through Badagry to Hio, and thence to Niffy, a large town on the banks of the Niger, not many days journey from Sokatoo, where Captain Clapperton terminated his last journey. Captain Clapperton intends despatching a messenger to-morrow morning, to instruct Mr. Dixon to proceed through the kingdom of Dahomey to Sokatoo. On leaving England, the mission thought the greatest obstacle to their proceeding from the sea-coast, would arise from the influence of the Portuguese and Spanish at the native courts. It shows, therefore, how admirably adapted the members of the mission must be to accomplish their perilous undertaking, to have conducted their arrangements so ably at the outset, as to convert the greatest obstacle to their progress into a protection and support to them

them in their adventurous journey. A more worthy persevering character than Captain Clapperton could not have been sent out, or one more likely to accomplish the important objects of the mission. Every step has hitherto succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Two tracts of country, containing extensive kingdoms scarcely known by name in Europe, will be traversed by the divided mission, if the unhealthiness of the climate do not arrest their progress. Even in this respect they are fortunate; the rainy season is now over, and the country comparatively healthy. Captain Clapperton has perfectly recovered from the consequences of his last journey, and is now in excellent health and spirits, as are all his companions.—They commence their peregrinations to-morrow morning."

Accounts have reached Cape Coast of the death of Capt. Pearce, R.N., and Dr. Morrison, the companions of Capt. Clapperton, who had reached Soudan, 160 miles in the interior, nearly in lat. 8 north, and was, by the last advices received of him, descending the north of the Kong Mountains on his route to Timbuctoo.

#### COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint A. Baxter, Esq. to the office of Attorney General in the colony of New South Wales, and James Holland, Esq., late Attorney General of the Bermuda Islands, to be Solicitor General and Commissioner of the Court of Requests in the same colony, in the stead of J. Stephens, Esq., promoted to be a Puisne Judge.

#### LOSS OF THE PERSEVERANCE.

The free-trader *Perseverance*, Best, was lost on the Whale Rock, working out of Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th March—Passengers and crew saved.

#### ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

The Rev. John Hawtayne, some time since appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta, is now appointed Archdeacon of the Presidency of Bombay.

### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

#### (SERVING IN THE EAST.)

44th Light Drago. Capt. H. Master, from h. p., to be capt., v. T. D. Burrows, who exch., rec. diff. (27 Apr.); Corn. E. Harvey to be lieut. by purch., v. Richardson prom. (4 May).

54th Light Drago. Capt. T. P. Lang, from 8th F., to be capt., v. Maitland, who exch. (20 Apr.).

16th Light Drago. Lieut. J. Douglass, from 81st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Smyth prom. (22 Apr.).

7th Foot. Lieut. G. C. Mundy to be capt. by purch., v. Ford prom. (13 May); Ens. S. N. Fisher to be lieut. by purch., v. Mundy (13 May);—Mac Mahon to be ens., v. Torrens dec. (10 Sept. 25); M. W. Lomax to be ens. by purch., v. Fisher (13

May); Assist. surg. D. Campbell to be surg., v. Alexander app. to 6th Drago. (27 Apr.); Assist. surg. W. M. Wilkins, from Ceyl. Regt., to be assist. surg., v. Ralph dec. (20 Apr.).

3d Foot. Lieut. S. Ridd, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. Wheatstone app. to 53d F. (13 Apr.); Lieut. E. W. Antrobus, from h. p. 13th F., to be lieut., v. Ashhurst, whose app. has not taken place (27 Mar.).

6th Foot. Assist. surg. to forces P. Campbell to be assist. surg., v. Hood, whose app. has been cancelled (20 Apr.).

13th Foot. 2d-Lieut. C. White, from Ceyl. Regt., to be ens., v. Pearson dec. (13 Apr.); Hosp. Mate P. Brodrie to be assist. surg., v. Henderson prom. in 87th F. (20 Apr.).

14th Foot. Brev. Maj. M. Everard, to be maj., v. Tidy prom. in 44th F.; Lieut. H. B. Armstrong to be capt., v. Everard; Ens. R. V. Lazard to be lieut., v. Armstrong, and Lieut. J. Grant to be adj., v. Armstrong (all 4 May).

16th Foot. T. Douglass to be ens. by purch., v. Kellett prom. (22d Apr.); Ens. W. F. Hannagan, from h. p. 76th F., to be ens., v. J. McIntosh, who exch., rec. diff. (20 Apr.).

30th Foot. Ens. C. H. Marechaux to be lieut., v. Gregg dec.; and E. R. Gregg to be Ens., v. Marechaux (both 6 Apr.).

40th Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. Mackenzie to be assist. surg. (12 Apr.).

41st Foot. Ens. J. G. Ingils, from 54th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Gray, who rets. (22 Apr.).

44th Foot. Ens. A. A. Browne, from 13th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Hawkins prom. in 80th F. (13 Apr.); Brev. Lieut. Col. F. S. Tidy, from 14th Ft. to be lieut. col., v. dec. (4 May).

46th Foot. J. Lacy to be ens., v. Cumming dec. (20 Apr.).

47th Foot. Lieut. C. Walker, from h. p. 4th F., to be lieut., v. R. Cochrane, who exch. (27 Apr.).

54th Foot. Ens. R. Burton to be lieut. by purch., v. Crofton, who rets. (12 Apr.); Lieut. F. Tincombe, from h. p. 30th F., to be lieut., v. Thomas app. to 26th F. (13th Apr.); C. Daintry to be ens. by purch., v. Inglis prom. in 41st F. (22 Apr.); Lieut. J. Gray to be capt., v. Grindley dec. (20 Apr.); Ens. G. Holt to be lieut., v. Considine dec. (12 Sept. 25); Ens. R. Dodd, from h. p. 20th F., to be ens., v. Holt (20 Apr.).

71st Foot. F. Montgomery to be ens. by purch., v. Holyoake prom.; and Hosp. Assist. J. Thomson to be assist. surg. (both 13 Apr.); Ens. T. M. Wilson to be lieut. by purch., v. Vassall prom.; and T. Wingate to be ens. by purch., v. Wilson (both 13 May); Ens. J. E. N. Bull to be ad., v. Cooper, who res. adjtry. only (4 May).

83d Foot. Qu. Mast. J. Stubbs to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Swinburne prom.; and Serj. J. Rusher to be qu. mast., v. Stubbs (both 20 Apr.).

87th Foot. C. Crughart to be ens. by purch., v. Ramsay prom. (13 Apr.).

88th Foot. Lieut. W. Gorse, from h. p. 3d W. I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Palmer app. to 65th F. (22 Apr.); Lieut. T. W. Stroud, from h. p., to be lieut., v. W. Butler, whose app. has not taken place (27 Apr.); Assist. surg. J. Henderson, from 13th F., to be surg., v. R. Dain, who rets. on h. p. (20 Apr.); Ens. Gray to be lieut., v. Olipherts dec. (4 May); Ens. J. Dewes to be ens., v. La Roche, whose app. has not taken place (3 May); C. Lee to be ens., v. Gray (4 May).

Ceylon Regt. 2d-Lieut. H. V. Kempen to be 1st-lieut., by pur. v. Dempsey, who rets. (22 Apr.); W. Hope to be 2d-lieut., v. H. H. White dec. (12 Apr.); J. Denken to be 2d-lieut., v. C. White app. to 15th F. (13 Apr.); 2d-Lieut. T. W. Rogers to be 1st-lieut., v. Lord W. Mantagu prom.; and J. Edwards to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Rogers (both 4 May).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Capt. W. Kelley, 40th F.; Lieut. W. R. Knevett, 11th L. Dr.; Lieut. H. Green, 67th F.; Capt. G. Price, 46th F.; Capt. W. H. Burroughs, 60th F. (all 13 May); Ens. J. L. Clarke, 44th F. (20 May).

East-India Volunteers. Capt. H. Johnson to be adj., v. Dickinson, who resigns (17 Mar.); Lieut. W. A. Hunt to be capt., v. Johnson app. adj.; Ens. K. Parish to be lieut., v. Hunt; and G. Tre-

vor to be ena, v. R. C. Copdrington, who resigns (24. 24. Apr.)

## INDIA SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

April 26. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—27. *Hythe*, Wilson, from China 6th Jan.; at Deal—also *Borneo*, Ross, from Sumatra; off Dover.—28. *Loother Castle*, Barber, from China 16th Jan.; and *Port William*, Nelsh, from Bengal; at Deal.—May 2. *Margaret*, Simpson, from Batavia 20th Dec.; at Cowes.—3. *Vanistart*, Dalrymple, from China 6th Jan.; off the Start.—12. *Melish*, Cole, from Bengal 28th Dec., and Madras 17th Jan.; also *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, from Bombay 5th Jan.; both off Weymouth.—13. *Society Castle*, Newell, from China 17th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—18. *Woodark*, Horsley, from Manilla 13th Nov., and Singapore; off the Lizard.—15. *Atlas*, Hine, from China 18th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—16. *Royal George*, Rennolds, from Bengal; off Plymouth.—22. *Woodford*, Chapman, from Bengal 16th Dec., and Madras 7th Jan.; also *Childe Harold*, West, from Bengal 23d Dec., and Madras 24th Jan.; both off Dover.—22. *Harvey*, Peach, from N. S. Wales; off Hastings.—22. *Octavia*, Russell, from Manilla 140 days; off Portsmouth.—26. *Buckinghamshire*, Glaspoole, from China 16th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—26. *Guildford*, Mangles, from Madras—also *Lonach*, Dracoll, from Bombay.

### Departures.

April 29. *General Harris*, Staunton, for China; from Deal—also *Lady Holland*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—30. *Canning*, Broughton, and *William Fairlie*, Blair, both for China; also *Bonaiville*, Towns, for Penang and Singapore; from Deal.—May 3. *Oricell*, Farrer, for China; from Deal.—4. *London*, Sotheby, for China; also *Earl of Liverpool*, Ward, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Orpheus*, Duff, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—5. *City of Edinburgh*, Milne, for Madras and Bengal; *Alexander*, Richardson, for Mauritius and Ceylon; and *England*, Reay, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—8. *Harriet*, Wilson, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Medora*, Clendon, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—11. *Timandra*, Wray, for Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Emulous* (steamer), for Bengal; from Plymouth.—17. *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, for Madras and Bengal; and *Bygone*, Miller, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Marquis of Huntley*, Acouath, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Durothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Rose*, Marquis, and *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—23. *Abberton*, Percival, for Bengal; from Deal.—also *Recovery*, Chapman, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, and *Morley*, Halliday, both for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

### PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

*Per Hythe*, from China: Lieut. Col. Johnson, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Chesney, Bengal Artillery; Mrs. Chesney and two children; Mrs. Toosey, widow, from Penang; Mr. E. Jacob, second officer of the late H. C. ship *Royal George*; Mr. J. Cole, from St. Helena.

*Per Lowther Castle*, from China: Mr. S. Ball; Mr. G. J. Thompson, 4th officer of the late ship *Royal George*; four discharged soldiers from St. Helena.

*Per Borneo*, from the Cape: Mr. Phillips; Mr. Maynard.

*Per Margaret*, from Batavia: Capt. Sweet, late of the ship *Hope*.

*Per Fort William*, from Bengal: Mrs. Nelsh; Miss Dawnay; Mrs. Low and three children; Mr. Peggs; Dr. Starks; Lieut. Col. Garnor; three servants.

*Per Cumbrian*, from Bombay: Mrs. Flower; Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Jeffreys; Mrs. Spey; Mrs. Tate; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Fallon (late Miss Gilder); Mr. Morgan; Mr. R. Boyd; Mr. W. B. Anderson, Madras C. S.; Rev. Mr. Jeffreys; Mr. A. Bell; Maj. Spey, Madras N.I.; Capt. Mantell, ditto; Mr. Tanner, Bombay marine; Mr. Fallon—Children: Misses Flower, S. Boyd, H. Tate, M. Tate, F. Tate, M. Spey, and C. Tanner; Masters W. Boyd, J. Taylor, R. Taylor, G. T. Taylor, and H. Jeffreys.

*Per Vanistart*, from China: J. F. N. Daniell, Esq.; Mr. Daniell and child.

*Per Atlas*, from China, and Cape of Good Hope: His Exc. Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape; Lady Somerset; Miss Somerset; Master P. Somerset; 13 servants; Mr. Shaw, Bombay C. S.; Mr. Thompson, merchant at the Cape; Ens. Mills, 55th regt.; Mr. P. Brink, Dep. Colonial Secretary at the Cape.

*Per Sealeby Castle*, from China: Capt. C. S. Timins, late of the Royal George; Mr. A. Thompson, surgeon, ditto; Mr. F. Palmer, purser, ditto; Lieut. J. Edwards, H. M. 31st regt.; Mr. J. Salter, merchant from Bombay.

*Per Woodford*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Blair; Mrs. Huddleston; Mrs. Roy; Mrs. Kemble; Mrs. Bayloy; Mrs. Jones and three children; Mrs. Chambers; Mrs. Wood; R. Clarke, Esq.; W. Blair, Esq.; Capt. Maitland and Capt. Bishop, Company's service; Colonel Mackenzie, C.B.; M. Strachan, Esq.; Lieut. Clarke; Lieut. Nicollay; Dr. Todd, Bengal service; two Misses Hill; two Misses Clarke; two Misses Blair; Misses Huddleston, Roy, Cadell, and Bushby; two Masters Chambers; three Masters Clarke; two Masters Agnew; Masters Hill, Roy, Kemble and Wood; 13 servants.

*Per Woodark*, from Singapore and St. Helena: Mrs. Hagartye and four children; Mr. James Barry; Mrs. Barry and daughter.

*Per Palambang*, from Batavia: Mrs. G. Elliot.

*Per Childe Harold*, from Bengal and Madras: Brig. Gen. MacKellar; Brig. Gen. MacCreagh; Lieut. Clarke, H. M. 54th Foot; Lieut. Corte, ditto; Lieut. Brown, 41st Foot; Capt. Webster, Company's service; W. Huddleston, Esq.; Lieut. Watson and Lieut. Owen, Company's service; Mr. Christie, H. M. 13th Drags; 30 invalids from Madras.

*Per Buckinghamshire*, from China, Cape, and St. Helena: J. Fowler, Esq.; General Le Hera; F. J. De Payna, Esq.; Mr. Thorold, late of the Royal George; Mr. Tighe, late of the Lowther Castle; Mrs. Colebrooke and family; Mr. and Mrs. Hemming and family; Lieut. Tessdale, H. M. 19th Lt. Drags; Lieut. Troward, H. M. 55th Foot; Mr. J. Greatham, and Mr. Ives, of the late ship *Perseverance*; Mr. Partridge, formerly of the ship *Lord Lowther*.

*Per Guildford*, from Madras: Mrs. Major Wallace; Capt. Hyslop, Madras Cav.; Rev. Mr. Bid'ly, Dr. Levitt; 47th; Lieut. Picet, Royals; Lieut. Roberts, 48th; Lieut. Hunter, Madras Inf.; and Mr. Closey.

### PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

*Per Lady Raffles*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Farran, Miss Farran, and Lieut. Charles and Mrs. Farran, for Madras; Capt. and Mrs. McQueen, Madras Cavalry; Lieut. Butler; Lieut. Walker, Madras Cavalry; two Misses Griffin, two Misses Brown, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Hughes; Messrs. Farran, Murray, Martin, Cotterill, Andrews, Morgan, Gardner, Jones, Lucas, Wilkinson, Hollwaes, Woodford, Gibson, and Hollings, cadets.

*Per Abberton*, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. Swettenham, Bengal cavalry; Lieut. Col. Garrard, Madras engineers; Lieut. Simkin, H. M. 46th regt.; Mrs. Simkin and three children; Lieut. Pattoun, H. M.'s 54th regt.; Mrs. Pattoun; Lieut. Williamson, Bengal infantry; Mrs. Williamson; Miss Goodall; Dr. Bell, assist. surg.; Mr. Roe, ditto; Mr. Watson, ditto; Lieut. Arbuthnot, Madras cavalry; Mr. Khuliet, Persian Moonshae; Messrs. Horsley, Crispin, Stokes, and Winney, cadets from Haileybury.

*Per Rose*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Tickle; Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. Baumgardt; Misses Kier, Innes, Babington, Chint, and Tickle; Messrs. Garrows and Taylor; Lieut. Col. Baumgardt; Mr. Hall; Capt. McDonald; Rev. J. Tucker; Messrs. Cathcart, Davidson, Robertson, and Whitlam; Lieut. Andrews, H. M. 30th regt.; Lieut. Thornburgh, Clark, and Burton, H. M. 54th regt.; Ensign Mouncey, H. M. 30th regt.; Ensigns Dixon, Johnson, and Barton, H. M. 54th regt.; Messrs. Mills, McDonald, Sherwood, Pender, Cooke, Wheeler, Gordon, Campbell, Trapaud, Tickle, Biddulph, and Coates, cadets; Master and Miss Taylor.

*Per Recovery*, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. Place, H.M. 2d Foot; Lieut. Col. Thomas, H.M. 20th Foot; Ensign Horn, ditto; Capt. Clark, H.M. 6th Foot; Mrs. Clark and infant; Capt. Goodliff, 20th Bombay N.I.; Mr. Goodliff; Lieut. Johnson, Bombay army; Lieut. Jacob, Bombay artillery; Mr. Hill, Bombay bar; Mr. Blane, Civil Service; Messrs. Eckford, Hewitt, and Stewart, Surgeons; Mr. Rowland and Lady; Messrs. Thomas, Morrison, Bellasis, and E. Falkney, cadets.

*Per Prince Regent*, for Madras and Bengal: General and Mrs. Pine, and three daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. and Miss Gowan; Mrs. and Miss Maclean; Misses Mumbree, White, Harriott, and Lys; Mrs. Mitchell; Capt. Barnault; S. Money, Esq., Civil Service; S. Smith, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Sheriff; Lieut. Lys; Messrs. Hart, Duncan, and Ladd, assist. surgeons; Messrs. Whitecock, Lys, Wood, O'Neill, Wallace; Danney, Maclean, Grove, McNabb, Lang, Kennedy, Maitland, Bryce, and Williams, cadets.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At sea, on board the Fort William, Neish, from Calcutta, Mrs. Low, of a son; and on March 29, Mrs. Neish, of a son, still-born.

April 26. At Sheerness, the lady of L. St. Leger Carey, Esq., of H.M.'s 67th foot, of a son.

May 4. At Wimbledon, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

18. At Hadley, Middlesex, the lady of John Atken, Esq., of a son.

23. In Euston Square, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Fulham, the lady of George Raikes, Esq., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Dublin, J. Radcliffe, Esq., to Miss H. Wall, niece of the late Gen. Conyngham, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. At Bath, C. Kenting, Esq., of the Madras military service, to Emma, third daughter of J. Hall, Esq.

April 16. At Madeira, J. D. Welster Gordon, Esq., to Theodora Arabella, only daughter of Col. T. Pollock, C. B., of the Madras establishment.

22. At St. Andrew's Church, J. H. Essex, Esq., of Acton, Middlesex, to Miss Margaret Cooper, sister to the late Lieut. J. Cooper, Bengal native Infantry.

24. At Carlisle, Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart., of Donodie Castle, county Kildare, and 1st King's Dragoon Guards, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. Hodgson, Bengal establishment.

25. At Paris, H. Harvey, Esq., of St. Audries, in Somersetshire, to Agnes, daughter of A. Ram-

say, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service of Bombay.

27. At Greenock, James Boyd, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Isabella, second daughter of John Pringle, Esq., Greenock.

28. At St. Mark's Church, Lambeth, Lieut. C. Farran, 14th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Emily Spence.

May 2. At the Isle of Wight, Maj. J. T. Morisset, 48th foot, to Emily, eldest daughter of J. Vaux, Esq., of Ryde.

— At Kingston Church, Portsea, D. G. Meadows, M.D., son of Capt. D. Meadows, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Sidney Cox, daughter of the late Capt. Cox, of the 1st foot.

5. At Aldenham Church, Herts, F. Allen, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, to Charlotte, 2d daughter of the late R. Mason, Esq., of the E. I. Company's civil service.

11. At South Brent, Capt. E. Herring, 47th regt. Bengal N.I., to Ann Mary, eldest daughter of W. Lee, Esq., of Ghazebrook House, Devon.

15. At Edinburgh, T. Boriand, Esq., writer, Kilmarnock, to Ann Bruce, only daughter of the late F. Strachan, Esq., Madras civil service.

17. H. Carleton, Esq., captain in the Bengal army, to Eliza, second daughter of John Cossart, Esq.

Latelly. At Edinburgh, Capt. Cumming, to Miss J. Lane, niece of the late Sir E. Impey.

— At Reading, W. Rowland, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late J. Taylor, Esq.

### DEATHS.

March 21. At St. Aubin's, Jersey, Major John Morin, 2d Grenadier Regt. Bombay establishment.

April 16. At Nuthill, county of Fife, in his 82d year, John Bruce, Esq., author of "Annals of the East-India Company," "Plans for the Government of British India," "Report on the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter, 1794," and several other valuable works.

27. Jane, only daughter of Alex. Macdonald, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Park Road, Regent's Park.

May 3. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Balderston, 44th Bengal N.I., in his 23d year.

9. In George Street, Portman Square, Alex. Russell, Esq., late member of the Medical Board in Bengal.

22. At Bayswater, in his 46th year, W. Evans, Esq., of Baker Street, Portman Square, and superintendent of the Baggage Department, East-India House.

23. At Warfield, Berks, aged 84, Sarah, relict of the late Samuel de Castro, Esq., of Highbury Place, Islington, and formerly of Madras.

Latelly. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lieut. Col. Nichol, late of the 97th foot, aged 49.

— At Kempsey, near Worcester, Lieut. Col. Little, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Rome, Lieut. W. Fraser, H.M.'s 44th foot.

## GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*For Sale 3 June—Prompt 25 August.*

*Company's and Licensed.*—Damaged Cotton Wool.

*For Sale 6 June—Prompt 1 September.*

*Tea*.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campou, Pekoe, and Seouchong, 5,450,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

*For Sale 14 June—Prompt 8 September.*

*Company's*.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

*Private-Trade*.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Bafoes—Bandannoes—Sannoes—Mammoodies—Gurrahs—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—China Crapes and Silks—Wrought Silks—Silk Piece Goods—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Madras Handkerchiefs.

*For Sale 19 June—Prompt 6 October*

*Company's*.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

*Private-Trade*.—China, Bengal, and Persian Raw Silk.

## CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Hythe*, *Farquharson*, *Lowther Castle*, *Vanattart*, *Sceleby Castle*, and *Atlas*, from China; and the *Minerva*, from Bengal.

*Company's*.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Pepper.

*Private-Trade and Privilege*.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Bengal Raw Silks—Bengal Silks—Nankeens—Rice—Indigo—Saltpetre—Lac Dye—Mumjeet—Cubets—Porcelain—Seed Coral—Coral Beads—Ivory—Paper—Fans—China Ink—Mats—Bamboo—Whaghoes—Black Cane—China Cane—Wines—Sherry.

# SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

SEASON, 1835-1836.

| Destination.               | Came Afloat. | Ship's Name.              | Tonnage. | Owners.                 | Commanders.        | To sail from Gravesend. |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Madras & Bengal.           | April 17     | <i>Lady Raglan</i> .....  | 649      | Innes, Beveridge, & Co. | James Coxwell ..   | May 17, 1836            |
|                            |              | <i>Abberton</i> .....     | 431      | Wm. Dawtree, Esq.       | Lucas Percival ..  |                         |
| Bengal.                    | May 18       | <i>Florentia</i> .....    | 453      | Henry J. Moor, Esq.     | T. W. Aldham ..    | June 18                 |
|                            |              | <i>Malcolm</i> .....      | 605      | Rob. W. Fyler, Esq.     | James Eyles ..     |                         |
| China, and Quebec.         |              | <i>Asia</i> .....         | 536      | Geo. MacInnes, Esq.     | Thomas F. Stead .. |                         |
| China and Halifax.         |              | <i>Ann and Amelia</i> ..  | 587      | Joseph Somes, Esq.      | Henry Ford ..      |                         |
| New South Wales and China. | Mar. 25      | <i>Lord Anherst</i> ..... | 506      | { Johnston & Mes.       | John Cragie .....  |                         |
|                            | April 19     | <i>England</i> .....      | 420      | Thomas Ward, Esq.       | John Reay .....    | May 1                   |
|                            |              | <i>Boyne</i> .....        | 619      | George Green, Esq.      | William L. Pope .. | 20                      |
|                            | June 5       | <i>Moffatt</i> .....      | 821      | Thomas Ward, Esq.       | Robert R. Brown .. | July 5                  |
|                            |              | <i>Isabella</i> .....     | 579      | Chalmers & Guthrie.     | Wm. Wiseman ..     |                         |
| China.                     |              | <i>Winchelsea</i> .....   | 1331     | William Moffat, Esq.    | — .....            |                         |
|                            |              | <i>Princess Amelia</i> .. | 1342     | Robert Williams, Esq.   | James Kellaway ..  |                         |
|                            |              | <i>Asia</i> .....         | 525      | C. A. Hackett, Esq.     | Wm. Adamson ..     |                         |

## LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

| Destination.                      | Appointed to sail. | Ship's Name.               | Tonnage. | Owners or Consignees.   | Captains.             | Where loading. | Reference for Freight or Passage.    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Madras & Bengal.                  | 1835.              |                            |          |                         |                       |                |                                      |
|                                   | June 3             | <i>Atlas</i> .....         | 411      | Chalmers and Guthrie .. | Francis Hunt .....    | City Canal.    | Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.            |
|                                   | 4                  | <i>Hope</i> .....          | 453      | John T. E. Flint .....  | John T. E. Flint ..   | E. I. Docks    | John Lyney, jun., Birchln-lane.      |
| Madras, Penang, & Singapore ..... | 4                  | <i>Rockingham</i> .....    | 427      | Thomas Barkworth .....  | A. Fotheringham ..    | City Canal.    | Robert Brooks, Old Broad Street.     |
|                                   | 21                 | <i>Lallah Rookh</i> .....  | 386      | Hugh Stewart .....      | Hugh Stewart .....    | City Canal.    | Edmund Read, Riches-st., Lime-st.    |
|                                   | 5                  | <i>France</i> .....        | 350      | Robert Arnold .....     | Robert Heard .....    | City Canal.    | Robert K. Wade, London-street.       |
|                                   | 17                 | <i>Latourum</i> .....      | 251      | John Tate .....         | John Tate .....       | E. I. Docks    | William Abercrombie, Birchln-lane.   |
|                                   | 3                  | <i>Symmetry</i> .....      | 385      | William Tindell .....   | Samuel Smith .....    | W. I. Docks    | John Lyney, jun.                     |
|                                   | 20                 | <i>Reaper</i> .....        | 350      | Robert Ceely .....      | William Broad .....   | W. I. Docks    | John S. Brinley, Birchln-lane.       |
|                                   | 25                 | <i>Madras</i> .....        | 527      | Henry Blanchard .....   | Charles Beach .....   | E. I. Docks    | John Lyney, jun.                     |
| Bengal & .....                    | July 1             | <i>Carnarvon Castle</i> .. | 656      | Huddart and Co. ....    | Thomas Davey .....    | W. I. Docks    | John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court. |
|                                   | June 25            | <i>James Sibbald</i> ..... | 647      | Henry Blanchard .....   | James K. Forbes ..    | E. I. Docks    | Henry Blanchard.                     |
|                                   | June 30            | <i>Sophia</i> .....        | 580      | Palmer, McKillop, & Co. | James Barclay .....   | City Canal.    | Barber and Neate, Birchln-lane.      |
|                                   | July 5             | <i>Coromandel</i> .....    | 643      | Plummer and Co. ....    | Thomas Boyes .....    | W. I. Docks    | Edward and A. Rule, Lime-street.     |
|                                   | 15                 | <i>Lady Flora</i> .....    | 756      | Robert J. Fayer .....   | Robert J. Fayer ..... | E. I. Docks    | William Abercrombie.                 |
| Bombay .....                      | June 10            | <i>Royal George</i> .....  | 477      | John Barry .....        | Stephens. Ellerby ..  | W. I. Docks    | John Lyney, jun.                     |
|                                   | 3                  | <i>Hannah</i> .....        | 540      | Ingles, Forbes, and Co. | Thomas Shepherd ..    | City Canal.    | William Abercrombie.                 |
|                                   | 10                 | <i>Batavia</i> .....       | 280      | Stephen Peck .....      | Thomas G. Walker ..   | W. I. Docks    | John S. Brinley.                     |
|                                   | July 10            | <i>Canbridge</i> .....     | 765      | George Palmer .....     | James Barber .....    | E. I. Docks    | Barber and Neate.                    |
|                                   | June 20            | <i>Fairy</i> .....         | 960      | Christopher Bolton ..   | Matthew Wilburne ..   | City Canal.    | Buckles and Co.                      |
|                                   | June 20            | <i>Conrad</i> .....        | 320      | Capit. and Co. ....     | David Petrie .....    | City Canal.    | James Bonar, Adam's-court.           |
| Penang & Singapore                | Aug. 1             | <i>Margaret</i> .....      | 404      | Thorntons and West ..   | William Simpson ..    | Devford ..     | Edmund Read.                         |
| Singapore and M.                  | June 15            | <i>Rosella</i> .....       | 925      | Small and Lane .....    | Charles S. Evans ..   | City Canal.    | John Pirie and Co.                   |
| Singapore .....                   | 3                  | <i>Batavia</i> .....       | 320      | Thorntons and West ..   | Philip Blair .....    | Devford ..     | Edmund Read.                         |
| Ceylon .....                      | 16                 | <i>Ceylon</i> .....        | 340      | John Bentley .....      | Francis Davison ..... | City Canal.    | John Lyney, jun.                     |
| Cape & Mauritius                  | 5                  | <i>Ionis</i> .....         | 220      | Ralph Fenwick .....     | Charles Camper .....  | Lon. Docks     | Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.          |
|                                   | 10                 | <i>Cleveland</i> .....     | 230      | Richard and C. Duck ..  | Thomas Furnell .....  | Liverpool ..   | Cookes and Long.                     |
| Mauritius .....                   | 4                  | <i>Hebe</i> .....          | 383      | John Barry .....        | William Havelock ..   | Lon. Docks     | John Lyney, jun.                     |
| Cape .....                        | 5                  | <i>Magret</i> .....        | 240      | Thomas Hughes .....     | Henry Elison .....    | Lon. Docks     | L. Swanson.                          |
| New South Wales                   | 5                  | <i>Magret</i> .....        | 240      | Robert Cheesment .....  | John Todd .....       | Lon. Docks     | Buckles and Co.                      |
| P. D. Land and N.                 | 4                  | <i>Hugh Crawford</i> ..    | 346      | John Campbell .....     | William Langdon ..    | Lon. Docks     | John Campbell, White Lion Court,     |
| S. Wal. & .....                   | July 1             | <i>Cumberland</i> .....    | 270      | Robert Carns .....      | Robert Carns .....    | Lon. Docks     | Edward and A. Rule.                  |

28A May 1836.

# EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

| Ships.                       | Tons. | Managing Owners. | Commanders.      | First Officers. | Second Officers. | Third Officers. | Fourth Officers. | Surgeons.      | Purveys.       | Consignments.                            | To be Afloat. | To be Taken on board. | When Sailed.  |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 <i>Abeyrumbie</i> {        | 1331  | Henry Bonham     | John Innes       | James S. Biles  | A. C. Proctor    | G. Frampton     | H. Shepherd      | T. Colledge    | Wm. Dallas     | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 9 Nov.  | 1825. 23 Nov.         | 1825. 13 Jan. |
| 2 <i>Robinson</i>            | 1336  | Henry Bonham     | Henry Bax        | G. A. Bond      | D. Marshall      | P. Bonham       | George Waller    | T. L. Matthews | W. J. Shepherd | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 11 do.  |
| 3 <i>Edinburgh</i>           | 1337  | S. Marjoribanks  | John Shepherd    | H. L. Thomas    | R. C. Fowler     | T. M. Storr     | Alex. Fraser     | T. Davidson    | J. W. Rose     | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 4 <i>Barrackshire</i>        | 1330  | Henry Bonham     | Wm. Havisdale    | J. Cruickshank  | Chas. Penny      | Wm. Clark       | Geo. Steward     | Henry Perin    | T. M. Head     | St. Helena, Bombay, & China              | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 5 <i>Thomas</i>              | 1338  | Henry Bonham     | Charles Steward  | Wm. Evans       | W. Freeman       | B. Bailey       | H. W. Parker     | Robt. Martin   | Edw. King      | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 31 Mar. |
| 6 <i>Lord Laurier</i>        | 1417  | Company's Ship   | Peter Cameron    | Rees Thomas     | J. P. Griffith   | Boulter J. Bell | O. Richardson    | Henry Annot    | J. L. Wardell  | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 7 <i>Earl of Balcarross</i>  | 1342  | Joseph Hare      | J. O. M. Taggart | W. Ticehurst    | Robt. Scott      | D. J. Ward      | John Rose        | David Macrae   | Thos. A. Gibb  | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 8 <i>Sir David Scott</i>     | 1343  | John Campbell    | James Walker     | James Sexton    | Wm. Marquis      | F. Macqueen     | John Pitcairn    | Alex. Macrae   | J. S. Anderson | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 9 <i>Macquon</i>             | 1352  | George Palmer    | M. Hamilton      | J. Shute        | N. de St. Croix  | J. Rickett      | F. Rickett       | F. Burlin      | W. Dickinson   | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 10 <i>Dumira</i>             | 1355  | George Palmer    | Alex. Chrystie   | Wm. Drayner     | Wm. Marquis      | J. Rickett      | F. Rickett       | F. Burlin      | W. Dickinson   | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 11 <i>Thomas Coote</i>       | 1354  | S. Marjoribanks  | Ed. M. Daniell   | T. J. Dyer      | Henry Cole       | W. Harrod       | Chas. G. Clyde   | Rich. H. Cox   | C. S. Compton  | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 12 <i>Duchess of Athol</i>   | 1350  | W. E. Ferrers    | Richard Clifford | R. H. Rhind     | Wm. Lewis        | J. Littlejohn   | R. Manners       | John Eccles    | Wm. Clifford   | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 13 <i>Lady Melville</i>      | 1257  | O. Wigram        | Thos. W. Barrow  | Philip Herbert  | A. Broadhurst    | G. Creighton    | Henry Smith      | E. Turner      | J. W. Graham   | Bombay & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 14 <i>George the Fourth</i>  | 1359  | Company's Ship   | Gilson R. Fox    | Philip Herbert  | John Fenn        | T. B. Daniel    | H. J. Wolfe      | Thos. Cron     | T. Collingwood | St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 15 <i>Marquis Camden</i>     | 1286  | Thomas Larkins   | H. A. Drummond   | Thos. Dunkin    | G. C. Kennedy    | Henry Wise      | J. Dalrymple     | J. Campbell    | Henry Wright   | Madras & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 16 <i>Castle Huntly</i>      | 1311  | J. H. Gladstones | J. S. H. Fraser  | Thos. Leach     | D. Sampson       | Amb. Rivers     | W. K. Packman    | W. Pigott      | David Forrest  | Madras & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 17 <i>Marquis of Huntly</i>  | 1279  | J. Mac Taggart   | J. S. H. Fraser  | Thos. Leach     | D. Sampson       | Amb. Rivers     | W. K. Packman    | W. Pigott      | David Forrest  | Madras & China                           | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 18 <i>London</i>             | 1333  | Matthew Isacke   | W. E. Farrer     | P. H. Bart      | James Wilson     | Robt. Tabor     | J. R. Biddling   | W. Brymer      | W. M. Killigh  | China                                    | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 19 <i>Orwell</i>             | 1335  | Matthew Isacke   | W. E. Farrer     | P. H. Bart      | James Wilson     | Robt. Tabor     | J. R. Biddling   | W. Brymer      | W. M. Killigh  | China                                    | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 20 <i>William Fairlie</i>    | 1346  | Company's Ship   | Thos. Blair      | Wm. Pascoe      | G. Dewdney       | T. B. Penfold   | P. W. Moore      | John Graham    | George Comb    | China                                    | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 21 <i>Conestoga</i>          | 1356  | Company's Ship   | Joseph Stanton   | P. Baylis       | S. Newick        | F. W. Lovelidge | R. Saunders      | Robt. Harvey   | J. H. Lanyon   | China                                    | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 22 <i>General Harris</i>     | 1280  | James Sims       | Henry Hooper     | R. H. Treherne  | J. Gaborne       | H. Harris       | Richard Boys     | Robert Greig   | A. H. Crowe    | Madras & Bengal                          | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 23 <i>Prince R. gent</i>     | 958   | Henry Bonham     | Thos. Marquis    | R. Pitcher      | F. W. Barron     | H. A. Semhouse  | Charles White    | Wm. Scott      | John Milroy    | Madras & Bengal                          | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 24 <i>Rose</i>               | 1024  | Thomas Milroy    | C. E. Mangies    | W. F. Hopkins   | J. M. Williams   | M. Murray       | Edward Voss      | Wm. Scott      | H. Beveridge   | Bombay                                   | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 25 <i>Marchioness of Ely</i> | 953   | O. Wigram        | T. F. Balderston | H. Sternedale   | L. R. Pearce     | John Miller     | G. M. Abbott     | S. Sternedale  | Robt. Guild    | Bombay                                   | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |
| 26 <i>Ada</i>                | 938   | Henry Bonham     | T. F. Balderston | H. Sternedale   | L. R. Pearce     | John Miller     | G. M. Abbott     | S. Sternedale  | Robt. Guild    | Bombay                                   | 1825. 24 do.  | 1825. 8 Dec.          | 1825. 19 do.  |

**PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE. May 26, 1826.**

|                            | £.   | s. | d. |   | £. | s. | d. |   | £.                           | s.   | d. |    | £. | s. | d. |    |    |
|----------------------------|------|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|------------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cochineal .....            | lb   | 0  | 6  | 0 | to | 0  | 2  | 6 | Turmeric, Bengal .cwt.       | 1    | 0  | 0  | to | 1  | 10 | 0  |    |
| Coffee, Java .....         | cwt. |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | China .....                  | 1    | 15 | 0  | to | 2  | 0  | 0  |    |
| Charbon .....              |      | 2  | 6  | 0 |    | 9  | 16 | 0 | Zedoary .....                |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Sumatra .....              |      | 1  | 19 | 0 |    | 2  | 3  | 0 | Galls, in Sorts .....        |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bourbon .....              |      |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | Blue .....                   | 5    | 0  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Mocha .....                | lb   | 3  | 10 | 0 |    | 6  | 0  | 0 | Indigo, Fine Blue .....      | lb   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cotton, Surat .....        | lb   | 0  | 0  | 5 |    | 0  | 0  | 6 | Fine Blue and Violet .....   |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Madras .....               |      | 0  | 0  | 5 |    | 0  | 0  | 6 | Fine Purple and Violet ..... |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bengal .....               |      | 0  | 0  | 5 |    | 0  | 0  | 6 | Fine Purple .....            | 0    | 10 | 7  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bourbon .....              |      | 0  | 0  | 9 |    | 0  | 1  | 0 | Good to fine Violet .....    | 0    | 9  | 0  |    | 0  | 10 | 5  |    |
| Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.     |      |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | Mid. to ord-shipping .....   | 0    | 5  | 6  |    | 0  | 8  | 0  |    |
| Aloes, Epatica .....       | cwt. | 15 | 0  | 0 |    | 17 | 0  | 0 | Consuming Qualities .....    | 0    | 4  | 0  |    | 0  | 6  | 6  |    |
| Aniseeds, Star .....       |      | 3  | 10 | 0 |    |    |    |   | Madras Extra Fine .....      | 0    | 7  | 6  |    | 0  | 7  | 10 |    |
| Borax, Refined .....       |      | 2  | 2  | 0 |    |    |    |   | Do. Fine and Good .....      | 0    | 5  | 6  |    | 0  | 6  | 6  |    |
| Unrefined, or Tincal ..... |      | 2  | 0  | 0 |    |    |    |   | Do. Ordinary & Low .....     | 0    | 3  | 0  |    | 0  | 4  | 6  |    |
| Camphire, unrefined .....  |      | 8  | 0  | 0 |    | 9  | 10 | 0 | Oude Fine .....              | 0    | 5  | 3  |    | 0  | 6  | 9  |    |
| Cardamoms, Malabar .....   | lb   | 0  | 4  | 0 |    | 0  | 5  | 0 | Good and Middling .....      | 0    | 3  | 6  |    | 0  | 4  | 6  |    |
| Ceylon .....               |      | 0  | 1  | 0 |    | 0  | 1  | 3 | Ordinary .....               | 0    | 2  | 9  |    | 0  | 3  | 3  |    |
| Cassia Buds .....          | cwt. | 5  | 0  | 0 |    | 7  | 0  | 0 | Bad and Trash .....          | 0    | 0  | 9  |    | 0  | 2  | 0  |    |
| Lignea .....               |      | 4  | 10 | 0 |    | 6  | 0  | 0 | Middling ord. & bad .....    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Castor Oil .....           | lb   | 0  | 0  | 6 |    | 0  | 1  | 3 | Rice, White .....            | cwt. | 0  | 13 | 0  |    | 0  | 16 | 0  |
| Chick Peas .....           | cwt. | 1  | 6  | 0 |    | 1  | 10 | 0 | Safflower .....              |      | 1  | 0  | 0  |    | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Coculus Indicus .....      |      | 2  | 10 | 0 |    | 3  | 0  | 0 |                              |      | 1  | 0  | 0  |    | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Columbo Root .....         |      | 5  | 0  | 0 |    | 6  | 0  | 0 | Saltpetre, Refined .....     |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dragon's Blood .....       |      | 5  | 0  | 0 |    | 25 | 0  | 0 | Silk, Bengal Skein .....     | lb   | 0  | 11 | 1. |    |    |    |    |
| Gum Ammoniac, lump .....   |      | 3  | 0  | 0 |    | 10 | 0  | 0 | Novl .....                   | 0    | 14 | 1  |    | 0  | 19 | 1  |    |
| Arabic .....               |      | 1  | 0  | 0 |    | 4  | 0  | 0 | Ditto White .....            | 0    | 13 | 1  |    | 0  | 19 | 3  |    |
| Assafetida .....           |      | 2  | 0  | 0 |    | 6  | 0  | 0 | China .....                  | 0    | 14 | 1  |    | 0  | 16 | 3  |    |
| Benjamin .....             | 40   | 0  | 0  |   | 50 | 0  | 0  |   | Organzine .....              | 1    | 3  | 0  |    | 1  | 6  | 0  |    |
| Animl .....                | 3    | 0  | 0  |   | 8  | 0  | 0  |   | Spices, Cinnamon .....       | lb   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Galbanum .....             |      |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | Cloves .....                 |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Gambogium .....            | 15   | 0  | 0  |   | 16 | 0  | 0  |   | Mace .....                   |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Myrrh .....                | 3    | 0  | 0  |   | 16 | 0  | 0  |   | Nutmegs .....                |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Olibanum .....             | 2    | 0  | 0  |   | 4  | 10 | 0  |   | Ginger .....                 | cwt. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Lac Lake .....             | lb   | 0  | 0  | 9 |    | 0  | 2  | 0 | Pepper, Black .....          | lb   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dye .....                  |      | 0  | 3  | 6 |    | 0  | 5  | 0 | White .....                  |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Shell, Block .....         | cwt. | 2  | 10 | 0 |    | 5  | 0  | 0 | Sugar, Yellow .....          | cwt. | 1  | 5  | 0  |    | 1  | 8  | 0  |
| Shivered .....             |      | 3  | 0  | 0 |    | 8  | 0  | 0 | White .....                  | 1    | 9  | 0  |    | 1  | 16 | 0  |    |
| Stick .....                |      | 2  | 0  | 0 |    | 3  | 0  | 0 | Brown .....                  |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Musk, China .....          | oz.  | 0  | 9  | 0 |    | 0  | 16 | 0 | Siam and China .....         |      | 1  | 5  | 0  |    | 1  | 13 | 0  |
| Nux. Omica .....           | cwt. | 0  | 12 | 0 |    | 0  | 13 | 0 | Tea .....                    | lb   | 0  | 1  | 6  |    | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Oil, Cassia .....          |      | 0  | 0  | 5 |    | 0  | 6  | 0 | Congou .....                 |      | 0  | 2  | 3  |    | 0  | 3  | 2  |
| Cinnamon .....             | 0    | 7  | 0  |   | 0  | 8  | 0  |   | Souchong .....               |      | 0  | 3  | 10 |    | 0  | 11 |    |
| Cloves .....               | lb   |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | Campoi .....                 |      | 0  | 2  | 9  |    | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Mace .....                 | 0    | 0  | 2  |   | 0  | 0  | 4  |   | Twankey .....                |      | 0  | 3  | 3  |    | 0  | 3  | 10 |
| Nutmegs .....              | 0    | 2  | 4  |   | 0  | 2  | 6  |   | Pekoe .....                  |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Opium .....                |      |    |    |   |    |    |    |   | Hyson Skin .....             |      | 0  | 2  | 8  |    | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Rhubarb .....              |      | 0  | 1  | 6 |    | 0  | 4  | 0 | Hyson .....                  |      | 0  | 4  | 1  |    | 0  | 5  | 4  |
| Sal Ammoniac .....         | cwt. | 3  | 10 | 0 |    |    |    |   | Gunpowder .....              |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Senna .....                | lb   | 0  | 0  | 6 |    | 0  | 2  | 6 | Tortoiseshell .....          |      | 1  | 5  | 0  |    | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| Turmeric, Java .....       | cwt. | 1  | 10 | 0 |    | 1  | 15 | 0 | Wood, Sanders Red .....      | ton  | 8  | 0  | 0  |    | 9  | 0  | 0  |

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS.

*From the 21st of April to the 21st of May 1826.*

| April | Bank<br>Stock. | 3 Pr. Ct.<br>Red. | Pr. Ct.<br>Consols. | 3 1/2 Pr. Ct.<br>Consols. | N4 Pr. C.<br>Ann. | Long<br>Annuities. | 3 1/2 Pr. Ct.<br>Red. | India<br>Stock. | India<br>Bonds. | Ex.<br>Bills. | Consols<br>for Acct. |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 21    | 201 2          | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 79 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 80 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 227 8           | 6 7p            | 9 11p         | 70 1/2               |
| 22    | 200            | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 79 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 80 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | —               | 6 8p            | 10 11p        | 70 1/2               |
| 23    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 24    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 25    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 26    | 200 1          | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 79 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 80 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 227             | 7 8p            | 10 12p        | 70 1/2               |
| 27    | 200 1          | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 79 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 80 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 226 7 1/2       | 7 8p            | 10 11p        | 70 1/2               |
| 28    | 200 1          | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 79 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 80 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 227 1/2         | 7 8p            | 10 11p        | 70 1/2               |
| 29    | 199 1/2        | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 226             | 7 8p            | 10 11p        | 70 1/2               |
| 30    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 4 6p            | 7 9p          | 70 1/2               |
| May   | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 1     | 198            | 196               | 70 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 80 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 7 8p            | 9 10p         | 77 1/2               |
| 2     | —              | —                 | 70 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 80 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 6p              | 9 10p         | 77 1/2               |
| 3     | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 4     | 199            | 200               | 76 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 80 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 8 10p           | 9 11p         | 77 1/2               |
| 5     | 199            | 200               | 77 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 81 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 9 10p           | 9 11p         | 77 1/2               |
| 6     | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 7     | 199 1/2        | 200               | 77 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 81 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 9p              | 9 11p         | 77 1/2               |
| 8     | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 9 10p           | 9 11p         | 77 1/2               |
| 9     | 200 1          | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 229             | 9 10p           | 10 11p        | 70 1/2               |
| 10    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 8 9p            | 9 11p         | 70 1/2               |
| 11    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 8 9p            | 9 11p         | 70 1/2               |
| 12    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 8 9p            | 9 11p         | 70 1/2               |
| 13    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | 8 10p           | 9 11p         | 70 1/2               |
| 14    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 15    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |
| 16    | 17             | 200 1/2           | 77 1/2              | 1 1/2                     | 78 1/2            | 1 1/2              | 81 1/2                | 1 1/2           | 9 10p           | 9 10p         | 70 1/2               |
| 17    | 200 1 1/2      | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 230             | 9 10p           | 9 10p         | 70 1/2               |
| 18    | 200 1 1/2      | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 231             | 8 10p           | 8 10p         | 70 1/2               |
| 19    | 200 1 1/2      | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | 233             | 8 10p           | 8 10p         | 70 1/2               |
| 20    | 200            | 77 1/2            | 1 1/2               | 78 1/2                    | 1 1/2             | 79 1/2             | 1 1/2                 | —               | 0 9p            | 8 9p          | 77 1/2               |
| 21    | —              | —                 | —                   | —                         | —                 | —                  | —                     | —               | —               | —             | —                    |

## I N D E X.

## A.

*Academy*, Durruttollah, annual examination of the boys educated at, 781.

*Adam* (Mr. John), address of the British residents of Calcutta to, 231.

*Africa*, account of the travels of M. Rüppell in, 511—review of Denham and Clapperton's travels and discoveries in the interior, 613—invasion and conquest of the country by the Arabs, 731—progress of the new mission in, 814.

*Agency establishment* (Indian) declared illegal, 388—said to have received the condemnation of government, 522.

*Americans*, Mr. Buckton's view of their origin, 384.

*Animals*, tenderness evinced by the Orientals towards, 730.

*Antiquities* received at St. Petersburg, from Egypt, 66—discovered at Arracan, 512—collection purchased by the Emperor of Austria, 620—Burmese, presented to the University of Cambridge, *ib.*

*Arabian morals* prescribed by Abu Zaid, the chief of the Sassanites, 583.

*Arabic language*, its copiousness, 215.

*Arbitration*, observations on the Panchayet, or Hindoo form of, 475.

*Army* (British) serving in the East, promotions and changes in, 144, 313, 436, 557, 696, 815.

— (Indian), observations on the transfer of European officers in, 581—considerations on the supersession of Lieut. Colonels, 607—general orders issued to—also promotions in—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

*Arnot* (Mr.), debate on his case at the East-India House, 114.

*Arracan*—descriptive sketch of the country, 38—discovery of a remarkable image of Gaudama, 62—prices of commodities, 83—sickness, 244, 404—overland communication to Prome abandoned, *ib.*—climate, 385—celebration of a masonic festival on St. John's day, 390—antiquities, 512—relief of troops, 622—serious charges preferred by Dr. Tytler against the hospital branch of the Commissariat department, 632.

*Artillery*, new arrangement of, in Bengal, 73—new organization of, under the Madras presidency, 393.

*Asia*, remarks of M. Klaproth on the existing maps of, 65, 621.—answer to his remarks, 717—travels of M. de Koros in, 763.

*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 126.

*Asiatic Journal*, answer to the charge of plagiarism against, 745.

*Asiatic Society* of Great Britain and Ireland—proceedings in November and December, 67—in January, 223—in February, 383—in March, 515—in April, 688—in May, 773.

— of Paris—proceedings in October, 61—in November, 214—in December, 384—in January, 510—in February, 619—in April, 760.

— of Calcutta—proceedings in July, 213—in September, 509—in November, 612.

*Assam*, progress of the war in, 17, 513—descriptive sketch of the country, 491.

*Astronomy*, Hindu—Mr. Bentley's view of the system, 205—reply of Mr. Colebrooke to the attack of Mr. Bentley, 360—errata in Mr. Colebrooke's reply, 456.

*Australia*—see *New South Wales*, and *Van Diemen's Land*.

## B.

*Bagdad*, inundation at, 403—unpopularity of the Pacha, *ib.*

*Bailey* (Col.), topics of his controversy with Lord Hastings discussed, 1—debate on the subject at the East-India House, 405.

*Barnes* (Archdeacon), address of the British inhabitants of Bombay to, previous to his departure for Europe, 646—piece of plate presented to, 648.

*Baroda*, dispute at, between the Brahmins and a caste of Purbhoos called Coyest, 528—new bridge building at, by order of the Guicowar, 649.

*Barton* (Bernard), review of his verses on the death of the Rev. Mr. Lawson, 737.

*Batavia*—see *India* (Netherlands).

*Bayley* (W. B.) nominated a member of council at Fort William, 622.

*Bencoolen*, rapacious conduct of the Dutch government at, 97—value of the settlement not adequately appreciated by the Dutch, 401—about to be placed under the residency of Padang, 402.

*Bentley* (John), review of his historical view of the Hindu astronomy, 205—reply to his attack on Mr. Colebrooke, 360, 456.

*Bhagaruttee*, on the navigation of, 762.

*Bheestee*, petition of a, 81.

*Bhurtpore*, disturbances at, 389, 521—magnitude of the British force assembled before, 631—detail of military operations at, 632, 786—taken by storm, 788, 804.



*Duffy* (Capt.) presented with a silver vase by the underwriters of Liverpool, 435.

*Edinburgh* (Rajah), nobis donation of, 762.

*Enslang*, doubt as to the cession of that settlement to the British, 736

*Erythra*, see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.—uncommon, 528.

*Bishop of Calcutta*, (Dr. Heber), consecrates the new church at Poonah, 84—also the new church at Tannah, 90—has an interview with the Syrian metropolitane at Bombay, 239—embarks for Ceylon, 240—his visitations there, 400, 529—returns to Calcutta, 521—expected to visit Madras, 792.

*Bombay Government* (General Orders of)—services of Lieut. Col. Brooks, 86—allowances to Brigadiers, *ib.*—transfer of duty of paymasters in native regiments, *ib.*—alterations in the engineer department, 397—allowances to acting adjutants, 398—political control of the fortress of Aseerghur, 525—shares of off-reckoning fund, 526—uniform of officers, *ib.*—alteration in facings of regiments, *ib.*—claims for unclaimed prize-money, 641—resignation of Sir Charles Colville, *ib.*—new member of council, *ib.*—staff allowances, 794—mutinies on board free-traders, *ib.*—clerical duties, 795—estates of deceased officers *ib.*—civil, ecclesiastical, military, and marine appointments, 87, 398, 526, 641.

*Bombay* miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 88, 239, 398, 527, 643, 795.

—Sessions—cases before the court on 25th July 1825, 87—statements of the Chief Justice in regard to the police establishment, 701.

—Auxiliary Bible Society—annual meeting of, 649.

—School Society, annual meeting of, 649.

—Church Missionary Society, meeting of, 796.

*Bonaparte* worshipped by the Chinese, 621.

*Borneo Proper*—death of the Sultan, 93—tyrant conduct and death of his successor, *ib.*—hostilities between the Dutch and the Chinese gold miners, 531—death of the Dutch resident of Sambas, *ib.*

*Boys* (Rev. T.), his Key to the Book of Psalms reviewed, 506—letter from, to the editor, on parallelism in the Sacred Writings, 726.

*Bridges*, Shakspearian, their great utility in India, 82.

*Bryce* (Dr.), his dispute with Mr. Dickens, 234.

*Buckingham* (Mr.), debate on his case at the East-India House, 245, 657—the case decided by ballot, 694—numerous misrepresentations in his Oriental He-

roid, 235, 527, 635, 640—parliamentary debates respecting him, 811.

*Budhism*—account of the system, 570—period of its entering China, 621—definition of Fo, or Budha, 61.

*Bungalows*, staging, ordered to be constructed between Sherghatty and Patna, 685.

*Burman Empire*—descriptive sketches of the country, 38, 491—account of the tribe of Nagahs, 178, 727—execution of a native, 639.

*Burmese War*—historical narrative of the transactions in Ava, 17—report of the occupation of Munnipoor by Gumber Sing and Lieut. Pemberton, 100—appointment of Mung-cra-cro to be generalissimo of the Burmese, in lieu of Bundoola, 101—disposition of the British army in Ava, 388—number and position of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Promé, 403—conclusion of an armistice between Sir A. Campbell and the chief minister of the court of Ava, 514, 533—sickly state of our troops at Arracan, 244, 404—conduct of the Bengal government in regard to the war, 469—operations of Lieut. Neufville, in Assam, 513, 514—audacity of Siamese pirates on the coast of Mergui, 513—account of the meeting of the British and Burmese commissioners at Nembensiek, 533—proposed independence of Pegu, 636—rupture of the armistice by the Burmese, 655—transactions which preceded it, *ib.*—feelings of the Burmese respecting the war, 656—events which followed the breaking of the armistice, 689, 804—conclusion of a treaty of peace, 764, 806.

*Burrampooter River*, observations upon the source and course of, 52, 186.

## C.

*Cabul*, military operations in, 81, 652.

*Cadets*—debate at the East-India House on the subject of their education, 277—observations of a "Madras retired officer" on the subject, 370—Dr. Gilchrist's reply to the observations, 492, 740—number sent out to India from 1821 to 1825, 775.

*Calcutta Government* (General Orders of), sale of the estates of deceased officers, 73—arrangements for filling up vacancies in the senior list, *ib.*—grant of additional pay to assistant surgeons, *ib.*—new arrangement of the artillery, *ib.*—formation of an eighth troop of horse artillery, 75—retrenchments of servants' bills towards the Civil Service Annuity Fund, 225—formation of two new troops of horse artillery, *ib.*—character and services of Major-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, *ib.*—period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold a staff situation, *ib.*—new five per cent.

- Isan**, 233—claims against the Egypt prize-money, 518—allowances to civil servants, *ib.*—new commander-in-chief, *ib.*—remittance of effects of deceased officers and soldiers, 519—medical appointment abolished, 621—augmentation for the sappers and miners, *ib.*—allowances to officers second in command with the six extra regiments of Native infantry, *ib.*—new member of council, 622—relief of troops, *ib.*—conduct of the Governor-General's body guard, *ib.*—establishment of temporary station hospitals at Barrackpore and Chittagong, *ib.*—the extra light cavalry regiments, 623—appointment of inspectors of hospitals to his Majesty's forces, *ib.*—courts-martial, 226, 387, 519—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 75, 226, 387, 520, 623.
- Calcutta** miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 80, 231, 388, 521, 631, 770.
- Supreme Court—extraordinary remarks of the Chief Justice after passing sentence on Appah, a Chinese, 628—case of Caroline Lavinia Wickede v. Luis Jos. Barretto, for a breach of promise of marriage, 629—case of Maria Jane Christiana, v. ditto, for the same offence, 630—Sir A. Buller on the administration of oaths to natives, 779.
- Asiatic Society, proceedings of, in July, September, and November, 213, 509, 618.
- Oriental Literary Society—its formation, 81.
- Marine Society, its formation, 522—scheme of the society, 782.
- Phrenological Society, meeting of, in September, 522.
- Benevolent Institution, tenth report of, 235.
- Ladies' Society for Native Female Education, public examination of, 781.
- Church Missionary Association, second annual meeting of, 781.
- Benevolent Institution, examination of, 782.
- Campbell** (Sir Arch.), with his staff, nearly lost in the steam-boat between Donabew and Surrawa, 523.
- (Sir Alex.), honourable testimony borne to his character by the Duke of York, 639.
- Canara**, account of the original landed tenures in, 50.
- Canton**—removal of restrictions on the importation of rice, 242—account of the forcible entry of European merchants into the city to present a petition to the Viceroy, 591—proclamation issued by the Viceroy on the subject, 653—conflagration in the city, 654—loss of the H. C. ship *Royal George*, at Whampoa, 654, 800—prices of opium, 801.
- Cape of Good Hope**—discovery of coal in a tract of land between the rivers Gamtoos and Kromme, 99—arrival of the *Enterprise* steam-vessel, 104, 243—determination of his Majesty's Ministers to make no alteration in the currency of the settlement, 696—public dinners given to Lord C. Somerset previous to his departure for England, 803.
- Cargoes of Company's ships** arrived from India, 315, 698.
- Carnatic**, death of the Nabob of, 639, 793.
- Celebes**, military operations of the Dutch in, 511.
- Ceylon**—tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Moon of the Botanic Institution, 91—alteration in the currency, 240—visitations of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 400, 529—proposals for establishing a mission college at Jaffna, 652—Tunnel near Kandy opened, 652—civil appointments, 240, 400, 798—births, marriages and deaths, 241, 401, 798.
- Chess**, origin of the game, 620.
- China**—Account of its dramatic literature, 40—translation of the 'Orphan of Tchao,' a tragedy, 41, 157—ink-making ranked among the liberal arts, 215—translation of a state-paper, being an address of the minister Hew-Hang, to the Emperor Ching-Tsung, 484—method of making varnish, 510—importance of education, 565—first introduction of Buddhism, 621—the number five, 761—locusts, 762—divination, *ib.*—Danish trade with, 813—see also *Canton*.
- Chinese Language**, peculiarities of, 720.
- Cholera Morbus**, use of cajeputa oil in the cure of, 65—twelve hundred people carried off by it in four days at Colapore, 90—makes dreadful ravages among the natives at Benares, 233—a missionary's receipt for the cure of, 386—rages at Chunar, Jessore, and Dinapore, 522—also at Baroda and Kaira, 649.
- Civil Appointments**—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
- Civil Service Annuity Fund** of Bengal, its numerous subscribers, 81—government order respecting its establishment, 225—cases intended to be submitted to the Court of Directors, 234—general meeting of subscribers at Calcutta, 521.
- Clapperton** (Capt.), review of his travels and discoveries in Africa, 613.
- Cochin-China**, review of Mr. Finlayson's account of the British mission to, 197—description of Hue, the capital 203—account of the inhabitants, 204—extraordinary discrepancies between the account of Cochin-China manners given by Mr. Finlayson, and the American Lieut. White, 205.
- Colbrooke** (H. T.), his reply to the at-

- tack of Mr. Bentley on the subject of Hindu Astronomy, 360, 456.
- College*, East India, at Haileybury, examination at, Dec. 2, 1825, 69.
- of Fort St. George, report of the Board of Superintendence for, 70—address of the governor to the students on the 11th July, 1825, 72.
- of Fort William, speech delivered by Lord Amherst to the students of, on the 27th July, 1825, 216—works patronised by the college council, 222.
- in Tasmania, subscription raised at Madras for, 525.
- Colville* (Sir Charles) resigns the command-in-chief at Bombay, 641—account of a farewell entertainment given to him at Poonah, 643—at Bombay, 646.
- Combermere* (Lord) assumes the command-in-chief in India, 518.
- Comet* seen at Calcutta in Oct. 1825, 522—seen in various parts of the East, 763.
- Congreve Rockets*, correspondence respecting, 595—entire failure of those sent out to India, 634.
- Cook* (Capt.), dagger with which he was killed, brought to England, 620.
- Coral Bank*, discovery of, in the Bay of Bengal, 761.
- Croton*, travels of a pound of, 23—fecundity of the plant, 385.
- Court of King's Bench*—writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas, *Mellish v. Richardson*, 103—decision, *Buckingham, v. Banks*, for a libel, *ib.*
- Court Martial* on Assist. Surgeon Watson, 32d Bengal N. I., 226—on Lieut. Ximenes, 20th Bengal N. I., 387—on Capt. Lane, 7th Bengal L. C., *ib.*—on Hannah Fitchett, camp follower, 519—on Capt. Cole, St. Helena Regiment, 654.
- Crabs*, natural phenomena observed in, 66.
- Cricketer* revived at Bombay, 399—match played at Palaveram, 525.
- Crimea*, account of the south coast of, from the journal of a Russian officer, 26.
- Cursetjee Manackjee*, statement of the case of, in answer to what appeared respecting him in the "Oriental Herald," 342—answer of Capt. Moore to some remarks in the foregoing statement, 587.
- Cutch*, disturbances in, 88—defeat of a party of Meyannas by Capt. Sandwith, 89, 527—politics of the country, 367—magnitude of the British force ordered to, 399—attack on Nugher Parkur by the Scindians, 527—abstract of late treaty of alliance with the British Government, 774.
- D.
- Daman*—improvements in the territories, 399—arrival of Vicomte Richemont from France, 649.
- Danish trade with China*, 813.
- Davis* (Lieut. J. B.) drowned by accident at Bombay, 88.
- Deaths*—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
- Debates* at the East India House, Dec. 21st. —expences incurred for support of the East India volunteers, 113—half year's dividend, *ib.*—confirmation of the grant to Mr. S. Arnot, 114—instruction in Hindoostanee, 120—rates of tonnage of the Company's shipping, *ib.*—case of ex-Lieut.-Col. G. Strachan, 126—government of Lord Amherst, and state of India, 129—Jan. 18th. case of Mr. Buckingham, 245—enquiry respecting the Oude Papers, 272—Jan. 25th.—motion for a new regulation respecting the education of cadets, 277—salaries to professors, 307—encouragement of publications in the Oriental languages, 308—Feb. 8th., Company's shipping, 405—consideration on the Oude Papers, *ib.*—March 22d. enquiry respecting the Company's military equipments, 537—return of Sir J. E. Colebrooke to India, 539—East India writer's bill, 510—the shipping system, 548—case of Mr. Buckingham, 657—election of Directors, 687—May 5. East India Naval Force Bill, 765—East-India Writers' Bill, 772—flogging in India, *ib.*
- in Parliament, on India affairs—Burmese war, 433—liberty of the Indian press, 434—affair at Barrackpore, 434—East India Jury Act, 435—exports and imports of Singapore, 533—writers in India bill, 534—juries in India bill, 535, 694—returns, 535—East-India Naval force Bill, 808—East-India Writer's Bill, *ib.*—magistrates of New South Wales, 810—Lord Charles Somerset, 810, 812—J. S. Buckingham, 811—Currency of the Cape, 812.
- Debtors* in India, petition respecting, 814.
- Deccan Prize Money*, meetings held at the treasury respecting, 103, 309—copy of the treasury minute deciding the case in favour of a general division, 310.
- Dickens* (Mr.), nature of his dispute with Dr. Bryce, 234.
- Directors* of the East India Company for 1826, 687.
- Divination*, Chinese, 762.
- Drama*, state of, in China, 40—The Orphan of the House of Tchao, a tragedy, 41, 157—amateur performances in India, 80, 529, 634.
- Durbar*, Governor-General's, 782.
- E.
- East India House*, debates at, 113, 245, 405, 537, 657, 765—goods declared for sale at, 146, 315, 437, 698, 817—election of Directors, 536, 687—ballots at, 695—Directors for 1826, 687.

*Education, progress of, in British India*, 317—importance of, in China, 565.  
*Egyptian antiquities*, 66, 620—marine, 385—manuscripts, 762—telegraphs, 762.  
*Elphinstone (Governor)*, address of the native community of Bombay to, 650.  
*Enquiry*, Colonial, 776.  
*Enterprize (steam vessel)*, its arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, 104, 243—arrives at Calcutta, 633—purchased by the Indian government, 634—departs for Rangoon, 785—government letter to Capt. Johnson on its arrival in India, *ib.*  
*Epidemic* makes dreadful ravages in India, 233, 522, 649.  
*Epigram* from Audænus, 47—imitation from Martial, 180.  
*Exchange*, rates of, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 99, 309, 404, 656.  
*Exports* to the East and West Indies, comparative value of, 423—value of British manufactures exported to Asia, during ten years, 500.  
*Eyles (Capt.)*, of the ship *Malcolm*, piece of plate presented to, by his passengers, 695.  

F.

*Fables*, Hindu, remarks on, 189—specimens of the tales in the *Pancha Tantra*, 190.  
*Farquhar (Lieut. Col.)* receives a gold snuff-box from the Emperor of Austria, 536—is presented with a piece of plate from the Chinese inhabitants of Singapore, 696.  
*Finlayson (Geo.)*, review of his mission to Siam and Cochin-China, 197.  
*Five* number highly regarded in China, 761.  
*Fo*, or Buddha, definition of, 61—tenets of the religion as regards transmigration of souls, 215—account of the religion 570, 621.  
*Fog-compass*, Lieut. Lindesay's invention of, 385.  
*Forseight*, curious species of, peculiar to the Isle of France, 512.  
*Frank (Sir John)* sworn in a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, 521.  
*French Officers* in the East, 813.  

G.

*Gage (Rear-adm.)* appointed to the naval command in the East Indies, 437.  
*Gaieties* at Calcutta, 80, 634, 748—at Bombay, 90, 529—at Madras, 238, 638, 792.  
*Gaudama*, remarkable image of, discovered at Arracan, 62.  
*Gender* of the East India Company, 386.  
*General Orders* by the Indian governments—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*  
*Generosity*, Indian, 235.

*Gerard (Capt.)*, account of his travels in the Himalaya Country, 333, 457.  
*Güchris (Dr.)*, his reply to a 'Madras retired officer' on the subject of the education of Cadets, 492, 740.  
*Goods* declared for sale at the East India House, 146, 315, 437, 698, 817.  
*Grant (Charles)*, monument erected to, in Bloomsbury Church, 435.  
*Grindlay (Capt.)* notice of his "Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture of Western India," 759.  
*Gypsies*, Indian, account of a distinct caste of, 385.

## H.

*Haileybury College*, examination at, in December 1825, 69.  
*Hainan*, account of the Island of, 15—meaning of the word, 156.  
*Hamasa*, a collection of Arabic poems, origin of, 580—elegy from, 582—verses of Abou Noama Katary in, 754.  
*Hastings (Marquess)*, topics of his controversy with Col. Bailey discussed, 1—debate on the subject at the East India House, 405—his policy in India, 312—amount of funds collected at Calcutta for procuring a picture and statue of his Lordship, 390.  
*Himalaya Country*, travels of Capt. Gerard in, 333, 457.  
*Hindoos*, specimens of their fables, 129—Mr. Bentley's view of their system of astronomy, 205—Mr. Colebrooke on their astronomy, 360, 456—specimen of their poetry, 454—observations on their system of Panchayet, or abitation, 475.  
*Home Intelligence*, 103, 309, 433, 533, 694.  
*Horses*, uncommon fidelity and intelligence of those in Arabia, 215—observations on the different races in the Malayan Archipelago and adjacent countries, 597—of Africa fed entirely on milk, 621.  
*Hospitals* at Arracan, inquiry respecting certain abuses in, 632.  
*Huaco*, use of the shrub as a remedy against the poison of serpents, 64.

## I.

*Imaum Reza*, description of the mausoleum and shrine of, 58.  
*India (British)*—policy to be adopted towards the Burmese Court should success continue to attend our arms, 17—account of the original land tenures of Malabar, 42—Canara, 50—the Tamil Country, 170—and Telingana, 345—remarks on the determination of Ministers to appoint King's Servants to the Indian government, 89—ignorance of our countrymen in matters relating to India and to Indian affairs, 149—opinions on the British government in India, 154—Col. Macdonald's observa-

ties on the policy of extending our empire in the East, 194—progress of education in India, 317—on the efforts of the Missionaries in, 441—conduct of the Government in regard to the Burmese war, 469—present circumstances and condition of the East-Indians, or Indo-Britons, 561—corrupt character of native servants, 601— itinerant preaching in, 748—unitarianism in, 784—Trade with Sweden, 812—progress of the war with the Burmese, 17—official despatches which have appeared in the London Gazettes relative to the war, 109, 102, 513, 689, 764.

*India (not British)*—politics of Sind and Cutch, 366, 586—disturbances at Bhurt-pore, 521, 631—political agent obliged to leave Ajmere, 527—operations of the British forces before Bhurt-pore, 632, 786—account of the Sindian cavalry, 650—fall of Bhurt-pore, 788, 804—warlike operations of Runjeet Singh, 797—force ordered against the Colapore Rajah, 797.

—(*Netherlands*)—reflections upon the late treaty with the Dutch, and upon their commercial system in the East, 94—acts of the Dutch government at Bencoolen, 97—price of commodities at Batavia, 98—insurrection against the Dutch authorities in the interior of Java, 98, 242, 402, 590—state of the government finances, 242—Bencoolen about to be placed under the Residency of Padang, 401—operations of the new Dutch Company at Batavia, 402—account of the insurrection in Java, 451, 530, 800—operations of the Dutch in Celebes and Borneo, 531—death of the Resident of Sambas, *ib.*—aspect of affairs in Java in Dec. 1825, 652—remarks of the Singapore Chronicle on the subject, 799—ports of Batavia opened, 800—marriages and deaths, 242.

*Indigo* exported from Bengal during 1825 and 1826, 784.

*Indo-Britons*, observations on their present condition, 561.

*Ink-making* ranked among the liberal arts in China, 215.

*Irrowaddy River*, several branches of, suspected to fall into the Bay of Bengal to the Northward of Cape Negrais, 102.

*Island*, new, discovered in the Pacific, 620.

#### J.

*Japan*, dissertation on the literature and language of, 213.

*Java*—see *India* (*Netherlands*).

#### K.

*Kagay* (Aboa-Noama), his courage and contempt of death, 754.

*Kesiba*, account of the Hebrew coin so called, 511.

*Khotand*, account of Philip Nason's journey to the capital of, 352.

*Klaproth* (M.), his remarks on the existing maps of Asia, 65—superiority of his new map of Central Asia, 621—his remarks on Mr. Arrowsmith's map of Asia answered, 717.

*Karos* (M.), account of his travels in Upper Asia, 763.

#### L.

*Land Tenures* of India, account of, 48, 50, 170, 345.

*Language*, Arabic, its copiousness, 215.

*Lap-dog*, Owhyee, 620.

*Lawson* (Rev. J.), verses on the death of, by Bernard Barton, 737.

*Lawyers*, a Chinese writer's opinion of, 620.

*Lei*, the capital of Ladak, account of, 471.

*Linnæan Society*, papers read before, in April, 760.

*Lions*, tame, presented to Lord Amherst, 81.

*Loan*, new 5 per cent., opened at Calcutta, 233—another advanced to the Company, by Oude, 235.

*Locusts*, immense flights of, witnessed near Juanpore, 65—in China, 762.

*Lowe* (Sir Hudson) attacked at Smyrna, 813.

*Lunar Iris* observed at Bombay, 240.

*Lusus naturæ*—a Brahmin bull, 66.

#### M.

*Macdonald* (Col.) on magnetic variation, 54—on the extension of our Indian empire, 194—on the conduct of the Bengal government in regard to the Burmese war, 469—his answer to the attack of Mr. Barrow on telegraphic communication, 750.

*Mackenzie* (Col.), inquiry respecting his literary relics, 482.

*Madagascar*,—edict of King Radama in order to encourage trade with his dominions, 245.

*Madras Government* (General Orders of)—sentiments entertained by the Court of Directors regarding the government of Sir Thomas Munro, 85—tribute to the "Instructions" written by Sir John Malcolm, 238—advances to officers succeeding to half-shares of off-reckonings, 392—allowances to Brigadiers, *ib.*—Army allowances, *ib.*—alteration in the pay of Adjutants, 393—new organization of the Artillery, *ib.*—Revised Regulations for His Majesty's forces, 524—medical aid to surveys, *ib.*—strength of native regiments, *ib.*—formation of eight companies of drivers and draught bullocks for the service of the European artillery, 788—interest on estates of persons deceased, 789—augmentation to the army, *ib.*—Lieut.-Gen. Bowser, *ib.*—

- civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 238, 393, 524, 790.
- Madras*, Answer of the Governor-in-Council to the memorial of the inhabitants for providing a Town-Hall at, 525—public assembly at, 638—races, 639, 792.
- miscellaneous and shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 85, 238, 395, 525, 638, 792.
- Supreme Court—first charge of the new Chief Justice to the grand jury, 85—Sir R. B. Comyn takes his seat as puisne judge, 238—Mr. Harris and Mr. Gorden admitted as attorneys, 396.
- Apprenticing Society—objects of the institution, 639.
- Malabar*, account of the landed tenures of, 48.
- Malacca*, extent of the territory belonging to, 166—revival of trade in the harbour, 241—circumstances attending the cessation of the settlement, 497—deaths, 241.
- Malay language*, remarks upon, 348—labours of Mr. Marsden and Captain Elout, 349.
- Malay Peninsula*, account of, 166.
- Malayan Archipelago*, observations on the different races of horses in, 597.
- Malcolm* (Sir John), tribute of the Madras Government to the "Instructions" written by him, 238.
- Manufactures*, British, exported to Asia during ten years, 500.
- Manuscripts*, Egyptian, 762—Herculeanum, *ib*.
- Marines*, formidable, kept up by the Ptolemies, 385.
- Marriages*—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
- Masonic festival* celebrated at Arracan, 390—lodge opened at Bombay, 796.
- Mausoleum* of Imaum Reza in Persia, description of, 58.
- Medicine*, new doctrine of, 511.
- Melville Island*—inhospitable nature of its soil, 532.
- Meteorological phenomenon* observed at Calenhaven, 64.
- Meteor*, remarkable, observed at Calcutta, 634.
- Meyannas*, depredations committed by bands of, in Cutch, 89, 399.
- Military Appointments*—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
- Misrepresentations* of the *Oriental Herald*, 235, 527, 635, 640.
- Missionaries*, their efforts in India considered, 441.
- Monkeys*, white, seen at Siam, 201.
- Moon* (Mr.), tribute to the memory of, 91.
- Moorcraft* (Mr.), arrives at Bokhara, 84—notice of his death, 609, 786—his adventures in Toorkistan, 609, 709—his account of the language of Tibet, 648.
- Morals*, Arabian, prescribed by Abu-Zaid, 583.
- Moth*, large, caught at Arracan, 66.
- Munro* (Lady), rout given by, at Madras, 638.
- (Major J.), his opinion on Panchayets, 715.
- Munnipoor* taken possession of by Lieut. Pemberton and Gumber Sing, 100—account of their route from Banskandy to Munnipoor, *ib*.
- Mussulmen*, their insolence in caricaturing the magistrates at Bauns pole, 234.

## N.

- Nagahs*, a wild tribe in the Burman Empire, account of, 178, 727.
- Napoleon* worshipped by the Chinese, 521.
- Nautches*, Native, 783.
- Nautical notices*—discovery of Nederlan-dich Island, 620—description of Roe's Coral Bank, in the Bay of Bengal, 761.
- Nazaroff* (Philip), account of his journey to Khokand, 352.
- Necrology*—Commodore Joseph Nourse, 34—Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, 181.
- Neelgheries*, proposed accommodation for invalids on, 794.
- Nepaul*, account of the religion of, 509.
- New South Wales*—audacity of the bush-rangers, 98—average prices of commodities at Sydney in July 1825, *ib*.—account of the penal settlement at Norfolk Island, *ib*.—testimonies of respect to Sir T. Brisbane, 801—Shipping intelligence, births, marriages and deaths, 99.
- Nicobar Islands*, report of the expedition despatched to rescue the crews of vessels wrecked there, 241.
- Nuts*, a tribe of Indian gypsies, account of, 385.

## O.

- Oaths to Natives*, Sir A. Buller on the administration of, 779.
- Ochterlony* (Sir David), notice of his death, 84—biographical memoir of, 181—testimony of the high respect in which his character and services are held by the Indian Government, 225—subscription opened at Calcutta for erecting a monument to his memory, 391, 522.
- Oude*, another loan advanced to the Company by, 235.
- Oude Papers*, topics of, discussed, 1—debate on the subject at the East-India House, 405.
- Oriental Herald*, error in the title-page of, 235—numerous misrepresentations in, 342, 527, 635, 640.

## P.

- Pagets*, a species of cigar pipe, becoming fashionable in India, 83.
- Parallelism* in the Sacred Writings, 726.
- Parliament*—see *Debate*.
- Parliamentary Papers*—Relations with Catch and Sind, 774—Writers and Cadets, 775—Tea, *ib.*—Silks, 776—Colonial enquiry, *ib.*
- Passengers* of ships to and from India, 144, 313, 436, 557, 697, 816.
- Pegue*, measures said to be in progress for establishing the independence of, 636.
- Penang*—arrival of Cochin Chinese war-ships, 91—the commanders pay a visit of ceremony to the Governor, 92—improvements going forward in Province Wellesley, *ib.*—arrival of free-traders with military stores for Siam, 93, 401—apprehensions of an invasion from Quedah beginning to subside, 93, 401—improvements in George Town, *ib.*—ship-building, 241—Cochin Chinese tenacity in making bargains, *ib.*—Commerce with Siam, 401—arrangements for managing the conquered districts of Tavoy and Mergui, 401—proclamation issued to the inhabitants, 798—births and deaths, 401, 799.
- Persia*—description of the mausoleum and shrine of Imaum Reza at Meshid, 58—curious letter from Prince Abbas Mirza to the Rev. Mr. Wolf, 61—the King's reception of the French Embassy, 243—atrocious murder of Simon Hyrapiet at Julpha, 402—scarcity, 403—operations of the Prince of Khorassan against Mahommud Khan, Prince Kamran, and Mahommud Ruheem Khan, 652—embassy from the Court to the Indian Government, 796—another earthquake at Shirauz, 801.
- Persian Gulf*—account of a survey of the Arabian shore of, 63.
- Phenomenon*, meteorological, observed in the forest of Calenhaven, 64.
- Philology*, Malayan, 348—labours of Mr. Marsden and Capt. Elout, 349.
- Plagiarism*, charge of, against the Asiatic Journal, 745.
- Poetry*—verses to a Lady, 22—The Chohans of Delhi, 25—The Suicide, 33—The Bee inclosed in Amber, 57—The Visionary, 60—From Claudian, 165—To melancholy, 169—From the Hindoostanee of Meer Tuqee, 175—The Voyage to India, 176, 358—Mocaddimah from the Bousthan of Saadi, 332—From a Rissallah of Saadi, 341—Indolence, 344—a Hindoo song, 351—To a Motherless Infant, 359—The Joys of Life, 366—From Seneca, 453—Friendship, 470—What is Woman like? 474—Lines to ..... on receiving some Violets, 496—African War-song, 576—Elegy from the Hamasa, 582
- Lines spoken at the first annual examination of the Head School in the building at St. Helena, 600—The *van*, 608—Paraphrase from Suidas, 611—Vox et Præterea, 719—Fatalism qualified, 726—The Conquest of Seu, 747.
- Poetry*, Hindu, remarks on, 454.
- Police*, examination of Sir Edward West's statements in regard to the system pursued at Bombay, 701.
- Pompeii*, account of an ancient painting discovered at, 51.
- Poonah*, consecration of the new church at, 88—farewell entertainment given to Sir C. Colville by the society there, 643.
- Powell* (Capt.), piece of plate voted to him by the society at Hyderabad, 396.
- Preaching*, itinerant, in India, 748—The Rev. Mr. Warden's defence of the practice, *ib.*
- Press*, new regulations promulgated at Bombay for, 90—contentions amongst the editors of, at Calcutta, 234.
- Price Current* of East-India produce for December, 146—January, 316—February, 440—March, 560—April, 700—May, 820.
- Privy-Council*—appeal before, in the matter of the East-India Company *v.* the widow and children of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, 435.
- Proverbs*, Hindoostanee, 215.
- Publications*, new, and works in the press, 145, 432, 517, 688, 778.
- Punchayet*, or Hindu form of arbitration, observations on, 475—opinion of Major John Munro on the subject, 715.

## R.

- Races* at Calcutta in December, 635, 784.—at Madras, 639, 793.
- Rocket*, Congreve, claims of Capt. Parlbay to have a share in its invention, 595—entire failure of those sent out to India, 634.
- Review of Books*—Finlayson's Mission to Siam and Hue, the capital of Cochin-China, 197—Bentley's Historical view of the Hindu Astronomy, 205—Moore's Views in the Burman Empire, 212—Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. I. Part ii., 375—Stewart's Considerations on the Government of India, 503—Boys's Key to the Book of Psalms, 506—Denham and Clapperton's Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Africa, 613—Barton's Missionary's Memorial, 737—Wheatley's Letter to the Duke of Devonshire on Colonization, 755—Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture of Western India, 758.
- Rienzi* (Chevalier de) visits Bombay, 240.
- Runjeet Singh*, warlike operations of, 797.
- Rüppell* (M.), account of his travels in Africa, 511.

**Russia**—death of the Emperor Alexander, 404—state of the mechanical arts in the empire before the era of Peter the Great, 429—dimensions of the empire, 762.

S.

**Sandwich Islands**, arrival there of H. M. ship *Blonde*, with the bodies of the late king and queen, 532—account of the islands, 568.

**Saracenic remains** discovered in France, 385.

**Securities**, Indian, prices of, 99, 309, 404, 656, 807.

**Sepoys**, their attachment to the government, 395, 792.

**Shakspeare** (Mr.), his *Pont Roulant Militaire* described, 82.

**Shipping**, notices of—launch of the *Amherst* sloop of war, at Bombay, 89—loss of the *Lotus*, Field, on the Sand Heads, 144, 235—loss of the *Aurora*, of 700 tons, near Zanzibar, 144.—loss of the *Stedcombe*, Barnes, at Melville Island, *ib.*—loss of the *Nereide* cutter, off *Neneta* river, *ib.*—loss of the *Arab* ship, *Fulke*, on the coast of the Northern Concan, *ib.*—*as* of the *Betsy* and *Capoline*, off the *Texel*, *ib.*—loss of the *Theodosia*, on the coast of Ganjam, 239—loss of the bark *Jops*, on Cannonier Point, 314—loss of the *Royal Charlotte*, on Prince Frederick's Shoal, *ib.*—loss of the *Rambler*, on the coast of Madagascar, *ib.*—seizure of the American brig, Governor Endicott, by H. M. ship *Larne*, 390—loss of the *Nassau*, on the island of Tristan d, Acunha, 437—loss of the *Hope*, off Anjeer, *ib.*—loss of the *Hydery*, *ib.*—loss of the *Ariel*, in Vizagapatam Roads, *ib.*—loss of the H. C. ship *Royal George*, at Whampoa, 654—loss of the *Perseverance* in Table Bay, 815.

—, arrivals and departures—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

**Ships** trading to India, and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, 147, 315, 438, 818—East-India Company's, trading to India and China, 439, 559, 699, 819.

**Siam**, review of Mr. Finlayson's account of the British mission to, 197—degrading servility exacted from the Siamese towards their superiors, 200—prevalence of leucæthiopic habit on the coast, 201—manners and customs of the people, 202—trade of the kingdom, *ib.*

**Sickness** prevails to a great extent throughout India, 233, 522, 649—at Arracan, 244, 404.

**Silks** remaining warehoused in Great Britain on 25th March 1826, 776.

**Silk-worm**, culture of, revived in Prussia, 66.

**Ind**, politics, of, 368, 586—account of the *Asiatic Journ.*, Vol. XXI, No. 126.

country, 650—copy of treaty between the Company and the Amceers, 774.

**Singapore**—arrival of trading prahus from Borneo Proper, 93—arrival of an American student, *ib.*—signal station in the Straits removed, 94—formation of establishments for building and repairing ships, *ib.*—increase of cultivation, *ib.*—immorality of the law regarding gambling-houses, 156—speculation in ores of antimony and tin, 241—account of the numerous species of snakes found on the island, 386—seizure of an American ship by H. M. ship *Larne*, 390—shipment of warlike stores for Siam, 401—the Resident hoists the British flag on all the adjacent islands, 529—establishment of the Raffles club, *ib.*—enquiry respecting the real founder of the settlement, 550—exports and imports of the settlement for three years, 583—Deaths, 94.

**Snakes** of Singapore, account of, 386.

**Societies**—Asiatic, of Great Britain and Ireland, 67, 223, 383, 515, 688, 773—Asiatic, of Paris, 61, 214, 619, 760—Asiatic, of Calcutta, 213, 509, 618—Oriental Literary, of Calcutta, 81—Wesleyan Missionary, for Madras, 396—Marine, at Calcutta, 522—Phrenological, at Calcutta, 522—Madras Apprenticing, 639—Auxiliary Bible, at Bombay, 649—School-book, at Bombay, 649—Linæan, 760—Zoological, 760—Ladies' at Calcutta, for Native Female Education, 781—Church Missionary, at Bombay, 796.

**Sound**, progress of, 510.

**Sparrow** (J. J.) appointed a provisional member of council at Bombay, 641.

**St. Helena**—proposed emancipation of slaves, 403—reduction of port charges, *ib.*—lines spoken at the first annual examination of the head-school, 600—court-martial on Capt. Cole, 654—improvements, 801—house of entertainment for strangers, 802—lectures on chemistry and botany, *ib.*—theatricals, *ib.*

**Stamps**, unpopularity of the Bengal regulations with regard to, 523.

**Steam-gun**—trial of its extraordinary powers, 62.

**Stereotype**, invention of a new kind of, 214.

**Stewart**, (Lieut. Col.), review of his considerations on the government of India, 501.

**Stacks**, daily prices of, for December, 147—January, 316—February, 440—March, 560—April, 700—May, 820.

**Sugar**, East-India, meeting of merchants interested in the growth of, 235—enquiry respecting its cultivation, 599.

**Sumatra**, eruption of a volcano in the interior of, 577—see also *India* (*Netherlands*)



*Suttons*, 33, 49, 522—the practice sanctioned by the law of India in the time of Alexander the Great, 347.

*Sweden*, trade of, with India, 812.

*Syria*—prohibition of the exportation of silk, 98—death of the Christian prelate M. Gandolfi, *ib.*—miserable state of the inhabitants on the shores of the Euphrates, *ib.*

*Syrian Metropolitans*, his interview with the Bishop of Calcutta, 239.

## T.

*Tamul Country*, account of the landed tenures in, 179.

*Tannah*, consecration of the new church at, 90—description of the church; *ib.*

*Taylor* (Hon. J.), admitted a member of council at Madras, 396.

*Tea*, parliamentary papers respecting, 775.

*Telegraphs*, letters of Colonel Macdonald to Mr. Barrow on the subject of, 750—established in Egypt, 763.

*Tenures*, account of the ancient system of, in Malabar, 48—Canara, 50—the Tamil Country, 170—Telingana, 345.

*Termites*, or white ants, mode of destroying them in South America, 241.

*Theatre*—amusements at Boitaconnah, 80, 634—at Chowringhee, 80, 235, 523—at

(cur. Bombay, 529—at St. Helena, 802.

*Thermometer* in Nipal in March 1825, 215—at Madras, 215, 793.

*Thibet*, sketch of the language of, 612—variety of letter used in, for familiar and religious purposes, *ib.*

*Thoms* (Mr.) translation of a Chinese state paper by, 494.

*Toorkistan*, account of Mr. Moorcroft's travels in, 609, 709.

*Transmigration*, according to the tenets of the Fo religion, 215.

*Trotter* (Mr.), his agency scheme declared illegal, 187—the scheme said to have received the condemnation of government, 522.

*Types*, metal, of the Chinese character lately cast at Paris, 386.

## U.

*Unitarianism* making great progress in India, 784.

## V.

*Vaccination*, effects of, in India, 399.

*Van Diemen's Land*—resources of the colony, 801—complaints against the Lieut. Governor, *ib.*—bush-rangers, *ib.*

*Volcano*, account of the eruption of one in the interior of Sumatra, 577.

*Voyage to India* described—leaving England, 176—Passage to Madeira, 358.

## W.

*Weather* at Cannanore, 396—at Baroda, Belgaum, and Cutch, 529—at Madras, 793.

*Wheatley* (John), review of his Letter to the Duke of Devonshire on Colonization, 755.

*Widows*, immolation of, 83, 389, 522.

*Wood* (Major), suicide of, 435.

*Writers*, number of, sent out to India from 1821 to 1825, 775.

## Z.

*Zoological Society*, its formation, 760—extract from the prospectus of the Society, *ib.*

END OF VOL. XXI.

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